Betty Wieber

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

25c

JANUARY, 1948

Greetings from Florida

We Grow

Tasti Flavor Pascal Celery

The Variety YOU Prefer

Shipped by

Palmer Farms Growers Cooperative Association and Sarasota Celery Company

Sarasota, Florida

Ernest Yoder	**Irvin Eicher**	**David Miller**	**Henry Crossgrove**	**Clayton Martin**	**William Wyse**
	Lewis Britsch	**Olen Eicher**	**Landon Pletcher**	**Harvey Martin**	

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

Now a Monthly

Beginning with this issue The Mennonite Community will be published every month instead of every two months.

The quality of paper and the number of pictures will be unchanged

The subscription price will remain the same:

$2.50 for one year
$6.00 for three years

Make all remittances payable to
The Mennonite Community
Scottdale, Pennsylvania

Send The Mennonite Community as a gift.

For five gift subscriptions you will receive an additional one-year subscription free of charge. If you send a gift subscription for someone who is already receiving the paper, that person's subscription will be extended.

An attractive gift card will be mailed to those who are to receive gift subscriptions.

For Weddings,
Birthdays, Friends,
Sunday-school
Classes, Shut-ins,
Graduation,
Anniversaries, *etc.*

Special Offer:
A one-year subscription will be given free to any person sending in five new subscriptions.

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

JANUARY 1948

VOLUME TWO Scottdale, Pennsylvania NUMBER ONE

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE
Scottdale, Pennsylvania
Telephone 314

EDITOR
Grant M. Stoltzfus

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Paul Erb, Guy F. Hershberger
Olive Wyse

ASSOCIATE EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER
H. Ralph Hernley

PHOTOGRAPHER AND ARTIST
Paul W. Hertzler

EDITORIAL COUNCIL

Dr. H. C. Amstutz, Goshen, Indiana; Leland Bachman, Goshen, Indiana; Atlee Beechy, Basel, Switzerland; H. S. Bender, Basel, Switzerland; S. F. Coffman, Vineland, Ontario; E. I. Culp, Tiskilwa, Illinois; S. E. Eicher, Albany, Oregon; Erma Erb, Wellman, Iowa; Henry F. Garber, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania; Melvin Gingerich, Goshen, Indiana; Simon Gingerich, Wayland, Iowa; Noah Good, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Howard Kauffman, Goshen, Indiana; John E. Lehman, Columbiana, Ohio; Ivan Lind, Hesston, Kansas; Jacob Moyer, Souderton, Pennsylvania; Orie O. Miller, Akron, Pennsylvania; John R. Mumaw, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Mary Emma Showalter, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Oliver Snyder, Hespeler, Ontario; Maude Swartzendruber, La Junta, Colorado; Gideon Yoder, Harper, Kansas; John L. Yoder, West Liberty, Ohio.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the
MENNONITE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHERS OF "THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY"

Paul Erb, President, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
John L. Yoder, Vice President, West Liberty, Ohio
Guy F. Hershberger, Secretary, Goshen, Indiana
H. Ralph Hernley, Treasurer, Scottdale, Pa.
Ivan Miller, Corry, Pennsylvania
Clayton L. Keener, Refton, Pennsylvania
A. J. Metzler, Scottdale, Pennsylvania

Unsolicited manuscripts and pictures will be accepted and will be reviewed and filed for possible use. Material which is to be returned must be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

The scene on page 5 is the Olive Church, near Elkhart, Indiana. David A. Yoder has served this church as a leader for many years. The present membership is over 250.

Acknowledgements

The cover picture and the picture on page 17 are by David Harnly, Scottdale, Pennsylvania.

Pictures on pages 18, 19, of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY office, the press, the composing room, stapling, and mailing were taken by David Harnly.

The picture on page 14 is by Harold M. Lambert, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

John Harshberger, who has been in charge of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY darkroom work since September, 1947, photographed the pictures on pages 16 and 17 of the staff photographer and the darkroom.

'Tis Winter Now 4
SAMUEL LONGFELLOW

Wider Horizons for the Community 6
GUY F. HERSHBERGER

Pennsylvania Dutch Cooking 8
EVA STAUFFER

The Young Community 10
RUTH CARPER, NORMA HOSTETLER
ELAINE SOMMERS, MILDRED WITMER

Habit Formation in Children 13
CLARA LEHMAN HERSHBERGER

Creating Wholesome Industrial Relations 14
JACOB A. SHENK

Editorial—Learning to Read 16

How an Issue of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY Is Produced 18

Learning to Know Our Soil 20
LEROY GINGERICH

Practical Farm Accounting 25
MILTON FALB

Book Reviews 26

Our Contributors 28

Dear Reader 28

As Seen by Others 29

Your Letters 29

Household Hints 29

Trading Post 30

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY is published monthly by the Mennonite Community Association, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Entered as second-class matter March 7, 1947, at the post office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price: $2.50 for one year; $6.00 for three years. Single copies, 25c each. Checks and postal money orders should be made payable to Mennonite Community Association and sent to the office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Publication office: 610-614 Walnut Avenue, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Printed in U.S.A.

'Tis Winter Now

'Tis winter now; the fallen snow
Has left the heavens all coldly clear;
Through leafless boughs the sharp winds blow,
And all the earth lies dead and drear.

And yet God's love is not withdrawn;
His life within the keen air breathes;
His beauty paints the crimson dawn,
And clothes the boughs with glittering wreaths.

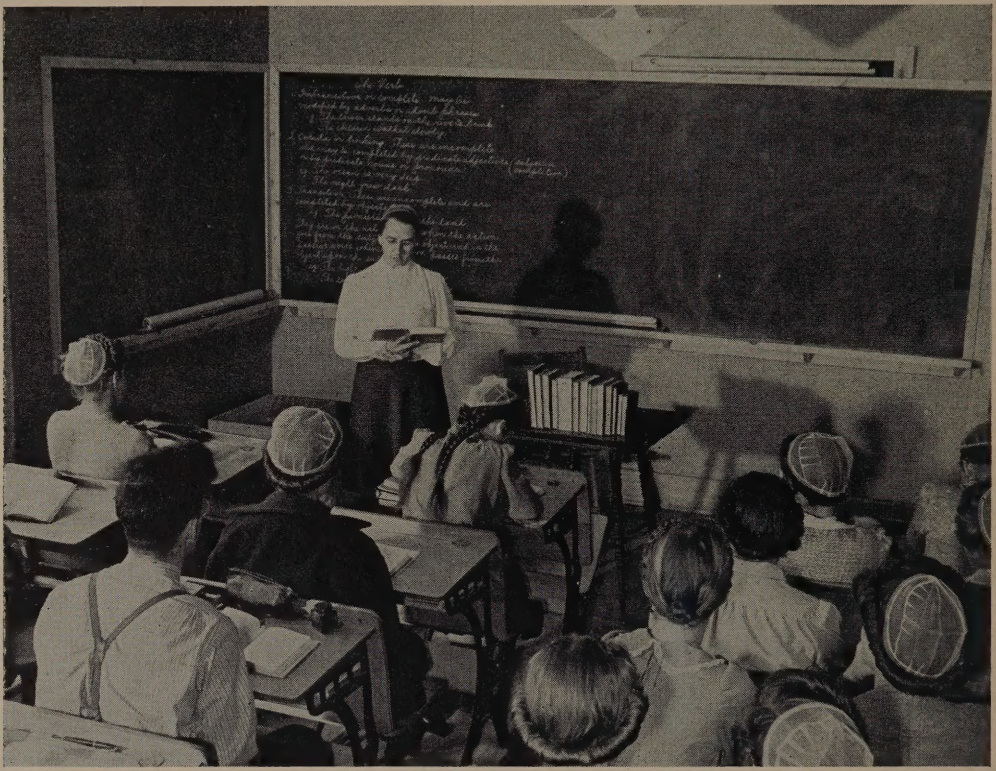
And though abroad the sharp winds blow,
And skies are chill, and frosts are keen,
Home closer draws her circle now,
And warmer glows her light within.

O God! who givest winter's cold,
As well as summer's joyous rays,
Us warmly in Thy love enfold,
And keep us through life's wintry days.

—Samuel Longfellow

WIDER HORIZONS FOR THE COMMUNITY

By GUY F. HERSHBERGER



THROUGH THE SCHOOL

The church shows a growing interest in education. To the right is a scene in the Rockway Mennonite School, Kitchener, Ontario, with Ella Cressman teaching. Schools can become centers for widening the community's horizons and their programs can serve the adults as well as the youth.

It would seem that community life is part of God's plan for man. Throughout all civilization man has lived in communities. Just as there have always been families, so there have always been communities and most of them have been village communities. The need for this seems to be imbedded in human nature to such an extent that some sociologists speak of man as a "community animal" who must for his own good have the benefit of personal face-to-face relationship such as one finds only in the family and in the intimate affairs of the small community. They tell us that if community life were to be destroyed among us it might well mean the end of civilization itself.

The social changes of the past century have been so great, however, as to affect the community in a vital way. In some places community life has almost been extinguished, so that some writers are asking whether we need the community in our modern day. It should be remembered, however, that these social changes have affected the family almost as seriously as they have the community. And some writers are also asking whether we need the family in our modern day. Our readers will object most vehemently to this suggestion, but it is probably no more absurd to propose the abolition of the family than it is to propose the abolition of the community. Nature seems to require the community for the welfare of the race.

The scriptural pattern of life is also a community pattern. Salvation is an individual matter. No one is saved by being a member of a family or a community. But when you do become a disciple of Christ, you become a member of the church, and the church is a group of people—a holy community.

After Jesus was gone His disciples prayed and ate together as a company; they ordered their lives as Jesus had taught them; they called themselves brethren; as people responded to the Gospel, new associates were continually added to the group, and these came to constitute a church, a brotherhood, a community. The Apostle Paul took for granted that every convert would join himself to the Christian community. Everywhere he went he founded communities of Christians. The New Testament community was a great friendly society whose members were gathered from the pagan world. They gathered weekly, even daily, for fellowship and admonition. Being united with Christ, they were united with each other, and so they worshiped and worked together; they had their social and recreational life together; and together they labored for the extension of the Kingdom. That is, after all, what a community is. It is a group of people living in a certain place, laboring together in the various avenues of life which it is proper for them to pursue. In pursuing this program the early church was truly carrying out Christ's Great Commission. Under this banner the apostles went forth making disciples, making Christians in all the nations, and establishing Christian communities everywhere.

If God and nature agree on the importance of the community for our society, should we not be deeply concerned for its welfare? How can we make our communities the best possible Christian communities? First, I would suggest that we must look well to the spiritual foundations. The New Testament community was a spiritual community. Its strength was drawn from the New Testament and from the Word of God. If we do not have that same source of strength; if our ministers do not continue to preach the message of salvation and regeneration; if they do not continue to feed the flock with spiritual food from the Scriptures; if the personal lives of the members of our Christian communities are not led and directed by the Holy Spirit, any amount of manipulation we may do in an outward way for the improvement of our communities will be of no avail. Hence, we must look first to the spiritual foundations. We must dig them deeper in order that our communities may be thoroughly rooted and grounded for the work which is theirs to do.

On this greater foundation, however, our communities must also build a more noble superstructure. They must enlarge their vision and their horizons to include a program of work and activity adequate for the mission which God has committed to them. First, there must be a wider horizon in the economic area. The community must give more thought and attention to the economic life of its members. The ideal of the family farm must be maintained for those who are engaged in agriculture. For those engaged in industry in our cities, the Christian community must be concerned with the promotion of wholesome employer-employee relationships. Within the Christian community must be established local industries which will be maintained and operated on the basis of Christian principles. Mennonite communities have an obligation to set a standard here in industry, as they feel they have done to some extent in agriculture in the past.

Secondly, the educational horizon of the Mennonite community must be greatly enlarged. The curricula of Mennonite schools and colleges must be oriented more to the life of the Mennonite community than they are at the present. In addition to schools for youth, there must be an adult education program. Farmers' Week, at Little Eden Camp, where farmers meet to discuss the economic and related problems of their communities, is one illustration of what can be done. The conferences on industrial relations sponsored by the Committee on Industrial Relations of Mennonite General Conference are another.

But there is need for more than this. In our various communities there must be centers where members of the community, the old and the young, may gather for group discussions under qualified leaders. These group discussions should cover a variety of themes, from the care of soils and livestock to the development of good taste and maintenance of Christian simplicity in home furnishings; from the latest advice of science on the feeding of babies to the application of Christian principles to the everyday work of members of the community. Mennonite schools should provide an extension service to assist the various communities in such an adult education program.

Thirdly, the horizon of the Mennonite community must be enlarged in the social and recreational area. Laurelville and Little Eden camps are doing a splendid work in providing better kinds of vacations for people who can leave home for a week or two in the summer. In addition to that, however, our local communities should have meeting places where the youth can gather for social purposes. As much as possible this should be centered in the home; but in our larger communities this is impossible, because the houses are not large enough to accommodate all of the young people. Every large community, therefore, should have a building located near the church and carefully supervised to serve as a social and recreational center. Here our people, young and old, can meet for the adult educational program referred to above and also for social purposes, where they can listen to good music and attend programs and play games, and do all these things in a wholesome social and recreational way. If undesirable commercial amusements in the city are not to be patronized, the Christian community must provide something better.

[Continued on page 31]

AN OUTREACHING FELLOWSHIP

A view of the men's cottages and the church building (second from right) of the Shantipur Leper Home. This institution is part of the India Mennonite Mission and was started in 1924. J. N. Kaufman and his wife, Dr. Lillie S. Kaufman, are in charge of the Home.

Pennsylvania Dutch Cooking

IN BUCKS AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA

by Eva Stauffer

Each section of the country is known for its special cooking. Usually there is a definite reason for this specialty; so it is for the typical Pennsylvania Dutch dishes of Bucks and Montgomery counties. The large majority of the eighteenth-century settlers in this area were poor. Whatever property they had been able to gather was used in the expense of descending the Rhine and coming to America. They came during the time when land was cheap. Through indomitable industry, earnestness, frugality, and consummate agricultural skills, their poverty was transformed into prosperity and plenty. The soil, though heavily timbered, was fertile and needed only the hand of the patient husbandman in order to blossom.

Because of the poverty of the Pennsylvania Dutch people, the women made use of their own farm products. Since they were thrifty and hard-working people, they needed substantial meals. Many of the women made their own recipes. Many of the recipes which have been passed down to the present generation merely mention the ingredients and the approximate amounts.

Each family was self-sufficient and had its own butchering every winter. The neighbors and relatives would help each other. There was always much meat to be canned, salted, and smoked. Nothing was wasted, and in order to use the scrap pieces of meat, the famous Bucks County scrapple was originated.

BUCKS COUNTY SCRAPPLE

2 lbs. pork
1 lb. beef
2 quarts liquid
1 part corn meal
2 parts buckwheat flour
¼ teaspoon pepper
salt

Cook meat until it falls off bones. Grind meat and put back into liquid in which it was cooked. There should be two quarts of this liquid; if not, add enough water to make two quarts. Heat. Add one part corn meal and two parts buckwheat flour. Cook until thick like mush, approximately one-half hour. Add salt and pepper. Pour into pan and let cool. Cut into slices and fry. Serve with catsup or apple butter, for breakfast, dinner, or supper.

MINCEMEAT

2½ lbs. beef
3 lbs. apples
1 lb. raisins
3 cups molasses
2 cups vinegar
4 cups grape juice*
1 orange (½ of rind)
1 lemon
7 cups brown sugar
1½ teaspoons cloves
2 teaspoons nutmeg
2 teaspoons allspice
2 teaspoons cinnamon
½ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon salt

**Note: The older generations used wine.*

Cook beef until tender; grind. Cut apples into small pieces. Boil molasses and vinegar for five minutes. Grate half of orange. Add to beef the following: apples, raisins, molasses and vinegar mixture, grape juice, orange juice, orange rind, lemon juice, brown sugar, cloves, nutmeg, allspice, cinnamon, pepper, and salt.
This must be kept in a cold place until used as pie filling.

Each autumn finds the housewife preparing enough mincemeat for pies during the winter. This follows butchering, so that the scraps of meat will not be wasted.

POTATO PIE

1 quart raw grated potatoes
1 teaspoon salt
few grains of pepper
1½ cups milk
½ lb. frankfurters
parsley

Cut raw potatoes with coarse grater. Put one-third of potatoes in baking dish greased with butter; add one-third teaspoon of salt, few grains of pepper, parsley, and one-third of the frankfurters cut into half-inch pieces. Repeat three times. Pour milk over contents of dish. Dot top with small pieces of butter. Cover the potatoes with a pie crust and bake in oven at 375°F. for approximately 1½ hours. Serve hot, with milk.

The Pennsylvania Dutch housewife is known for her ability in baking. Since many of the farmers take their produce to markets in Philadelphia, many of her pastries have become popular with the city people. Among these pastries are shoo-fly pie, funny cake, Montgomery pie, lemon strip cake, and cinnamon buns. Often when she bakes, she prepares a potato pie to be served at the next meal. This is easily prepared; and since her oven is hot, it saves time and fuel.

LEMON STRIP CAKE

Top

1½ cups flour
¾ cup brown sugar
¼ cup lard
¼ teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon baking soda
⅓ cup sweet or sour milk

Mix together all dry ingredients and lard. Then add milk to moisten. Roll out like pie dough to one-third inch thickness. Cut into strips about one inch wide.

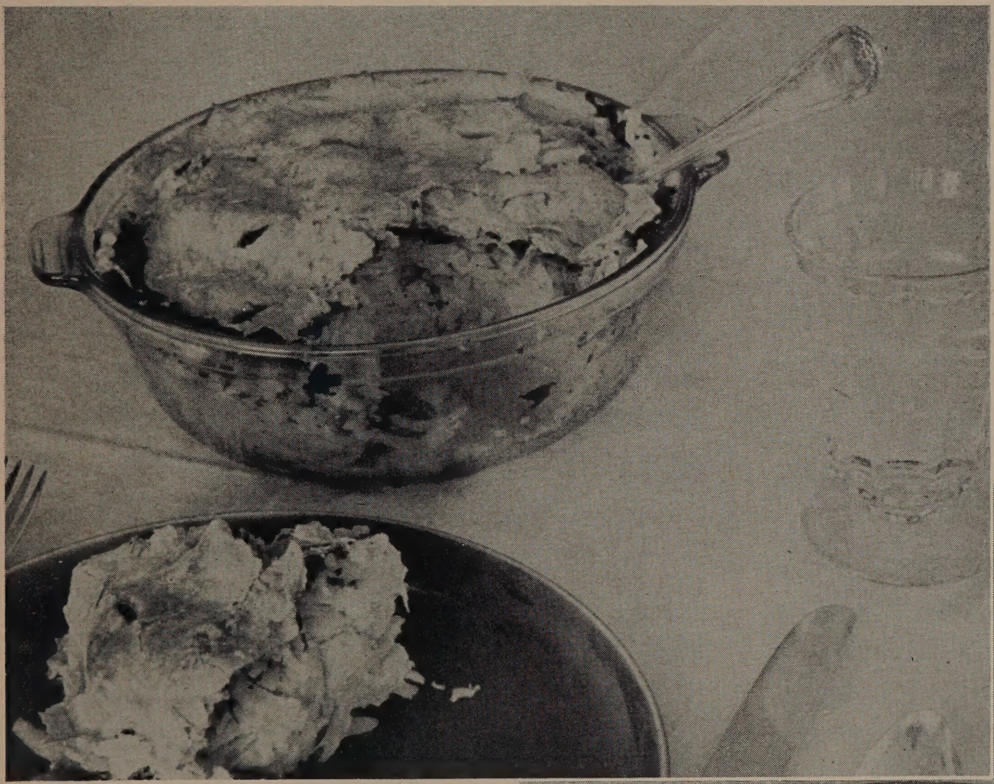
Bottom

1 lemon, juice and rind
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup granulated sugar
2 tablespoons flour
1¼ cups water
2 tablespoons butter

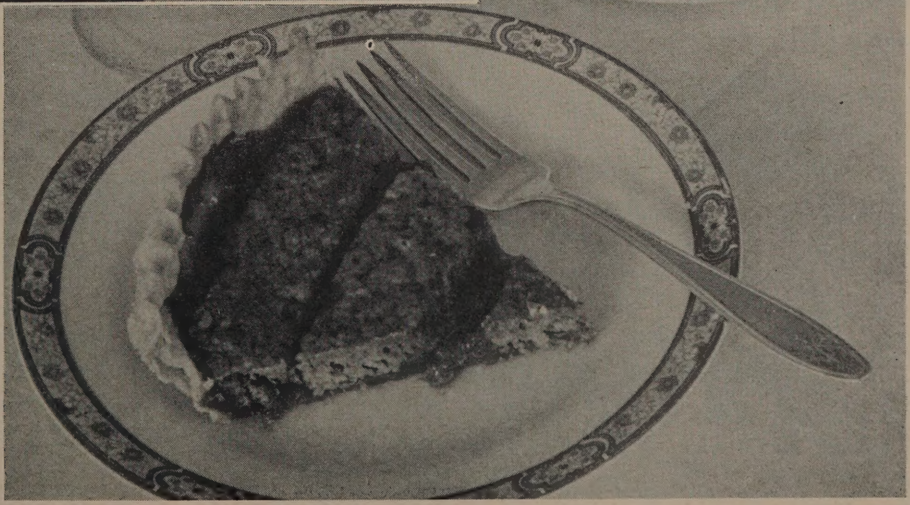
Boil the mixture two or three minutes and let cool. Pour into unbaked pie shell. Place the strips on top and bake for 45 minutes in an oven 350°F. Yields two medium pies.

Variation: Press the dough of the strip recipe into greased pie tins. Bake for approximately 45 minutes in an oven 350°F. Serve with beverage for breakfast.

The hostess usually serves pie or cake at every meal. A favorite recipe among the Montgomery County folks is the lemon strip cake. This is indeed a time-saver for the housewife. When she makes the dessert for dinner, she uses the top of this recipe and makes a breakfast cake for the next morning.



POTATO PIE



LEMON STRIP CAKE

THE YOUNG COMMUNITY

Dear God, as to our morning tasks we go,
May all our words and deeds be white
as the newest snow.

"WE WANT YOU"

By Mildred Witmer

PEDRO was a Mexican boy. He had come to the United States from Mexico with his father and mother, his big brother Carlos, and his tiny sister Maria.

In the United States, Pedro and his family didn't have a real home because they moved so often. Father, Mother, and big brother Carlos worked for farmers who needed extra help to harvest their crops. As soon as the harvest was over in one place, the family moved on, hunting for other farmers who needed them. Often they stayed at one place for only a few weeks.

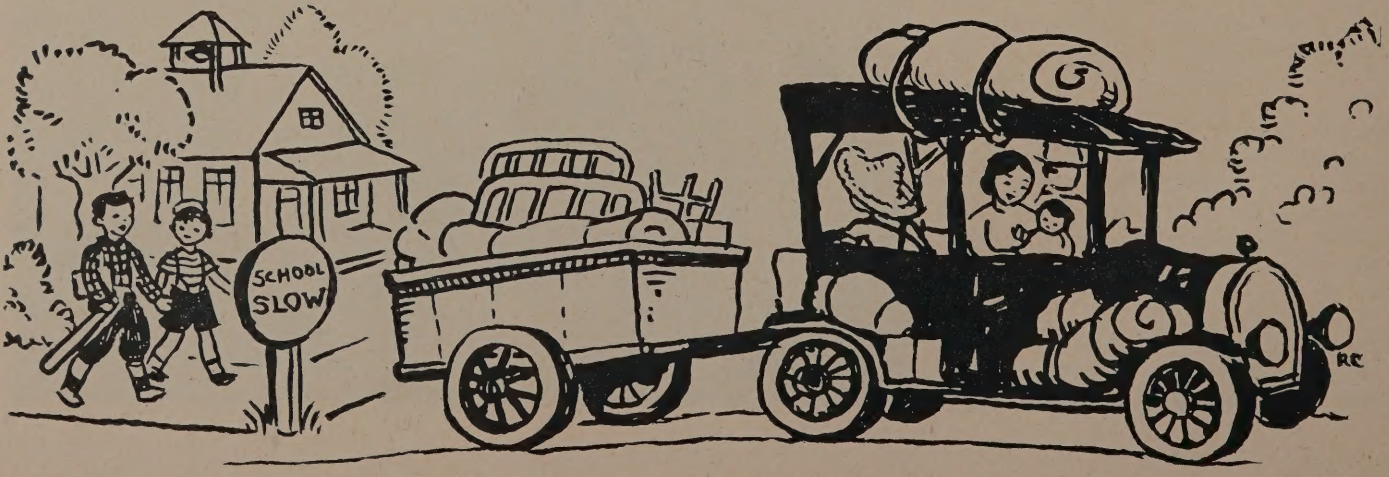
At first Pedro thought the moving was fun. There were always new things to see and do. After a while, though, he grew tired of moving so often. Then, too, there was one thing Pedro wanted very much to do. He wanted to go to school.

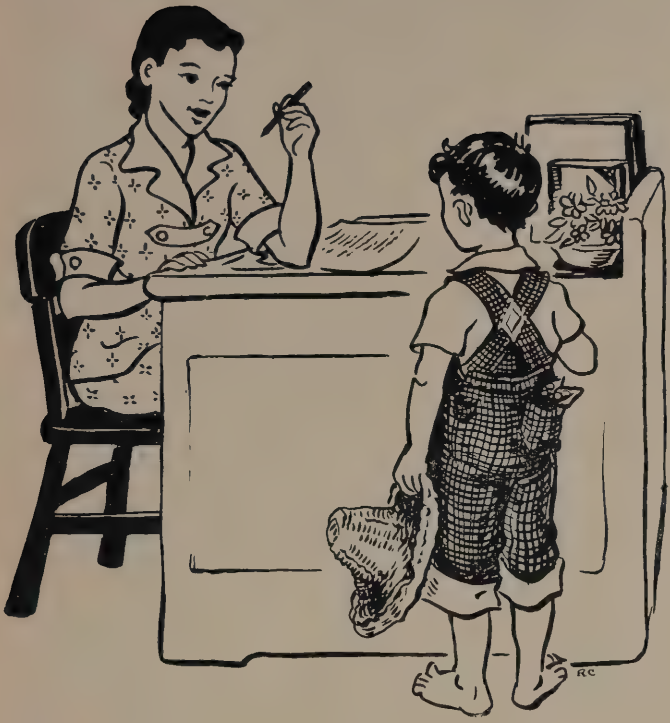
Oh, yes, sometimes Pedro had gone to school, but he could never stay. Once he went to a school for two whole months before the work was done and Father said it was time to move on. It was hard to keep up when you went to so many different schools.

Then it happened—the wonderful thing for which Pedro had been hoping. Father found work which would last for a long while. The family would not need to move for many months. Pedro could stay in school! How excited he was!

The day after they were settled, Pedro was at school early—long before it was time to begin. When the sixth-grade teacher came, he went shyly to her desk and explained who he was.

The teacher listened. Finally she said, "I'm sorry, Pedro, but I'm not sure whether you can come to this school."





"Oh, please," cried Pedro. "Don't send me away. I'll try very hard. I want so much to come to school."

The teacher looked at Pedro for a very long time. Then she said, "Come back tomorrow morning, Pedro, and I will tell you if you can come to school."

"Yes, I will come back. Thank you," whispered Pedro, as he turned away.

When the other children were all in their seats, the teacher told them about Pedro, who wanted to come to school.

She said, "Pedro is a Mexican boy. His skin is darker than yours. We have never had anyone like that in our school. Sometimes I have heard you make fun of people who are different. Pedro is different, but he wants to come to school. He has not had many chances to go to school. He wants to learn. Do we want Pedro?"

Bob said, "I do. I feel sorry for him because he has moved so often."

"I want him, too," said Betty. "I want to be kind to him. I'm sorry I laughed at people who aren't like we are."

"Yes, we want him," chorused the children. "We want to help him."

The next morning Pedro came back to school. He felt very sad, for he was afraid that he could not stay. When he came to the sixth-grade room, he stopped. There stood Bob.

"Hello. I'm Bob," he said. "You are going to be in our room and I've asked our teacher to let you sit next to me.

Pedro couldn't believe his own ears. "I can stay!" he cried. "I can go to school! You want me!"

"Yes, Pedro," said the teacher. "We want you to come. This is your school now and we are all your friends."

Mildred Witmer has had several years' experience as a teacher in the elementary grades and in summer Bible schools. At present she is Consultant to the Elementary Schools in Goshen, Indiana. In recent years she spent time in Mexico where she made a study of the life and habits of Mexican people.

If you would like to read some books about other boys and girls like Pedro whose families were constantly moving before they finally settled in a home of their own, you can send for these books:

The Very Good Neighbors, by Irmengarde Iberle, J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pa., $2.50. The friendly Carillos family came from Mexico to United States and settled in Texas in a house they built of posts, tin and tar paper. Boys and girls in grades 3-6 will like this story.

Blue Willow, by Doris Gates, The Viking Press, 18 East 48th Street, New York City, $2.00. Janey Larken packed a blue willow plate whenever her family moved on. Some day, Janey promised the plate, they were going to be able to exchange the disheartening words: "As long as there's work," for the bold and confident ones: "As long as we want to." Pupils of 5th to 8th grades will enjoy this story of a migratory family in California.

IT CAN BEGIN YOUNG

Little Nancy Showalter, of Perryton, Texas, places her toys carefully in the toy box at the close of the day. Useful habits are eagerly learned when, first, parents set a good example themselves and, second, when they show appreciation to the child for his efforts to learn.

HABIT FORMATION IN CHILDREN

by Clara Lehman Hershberger

Habits are the result of repeated actions. Children, like adults, have a tendency to do again and again anything which they have done before that brought satisfaction to them. The later happiness, health, and efficiency of the child depend largely upon these habits formed in early childhood. Infancy is the period of greatest plasticity, and wise is the parent who realizes his task and prepares to meet it at the first opportunity.

There is no such thing as beginning "too early." Habit formation begins at birth, and to postpone training until the child is "old enough to understand" is giving him time to form bad habits that may never be broken.

Long before the child is old enough to reason, his mother can help him develop one of the most valuable habits he will ever acquire—the habit of regularity. This can be accomplished by doing the same things in the same way at the same time each day, as far as is consistent with good sense. Giving the child this one useful habit will mean more to him in adult life than wealth or possessions. Then as the child develops he can be taught habits of cheerfulness, perseverance, thrift, honesty, obedience, and so on.

The small child learns by doing. The repeated performance of a desirable action soon becomes a habit, and understanding parents need to stand by to see that it is done properly. Repetition makes things easy.

When he performs an act well, the child should be praised so that he gets some satisfaction out of the thing he does. Parents might note, too, that bad habits die if the child derives no pleasure from them. The child who has tantrums expects attention, but if he is left alone and ignored and the satisfaction is removed, he will cease having them.

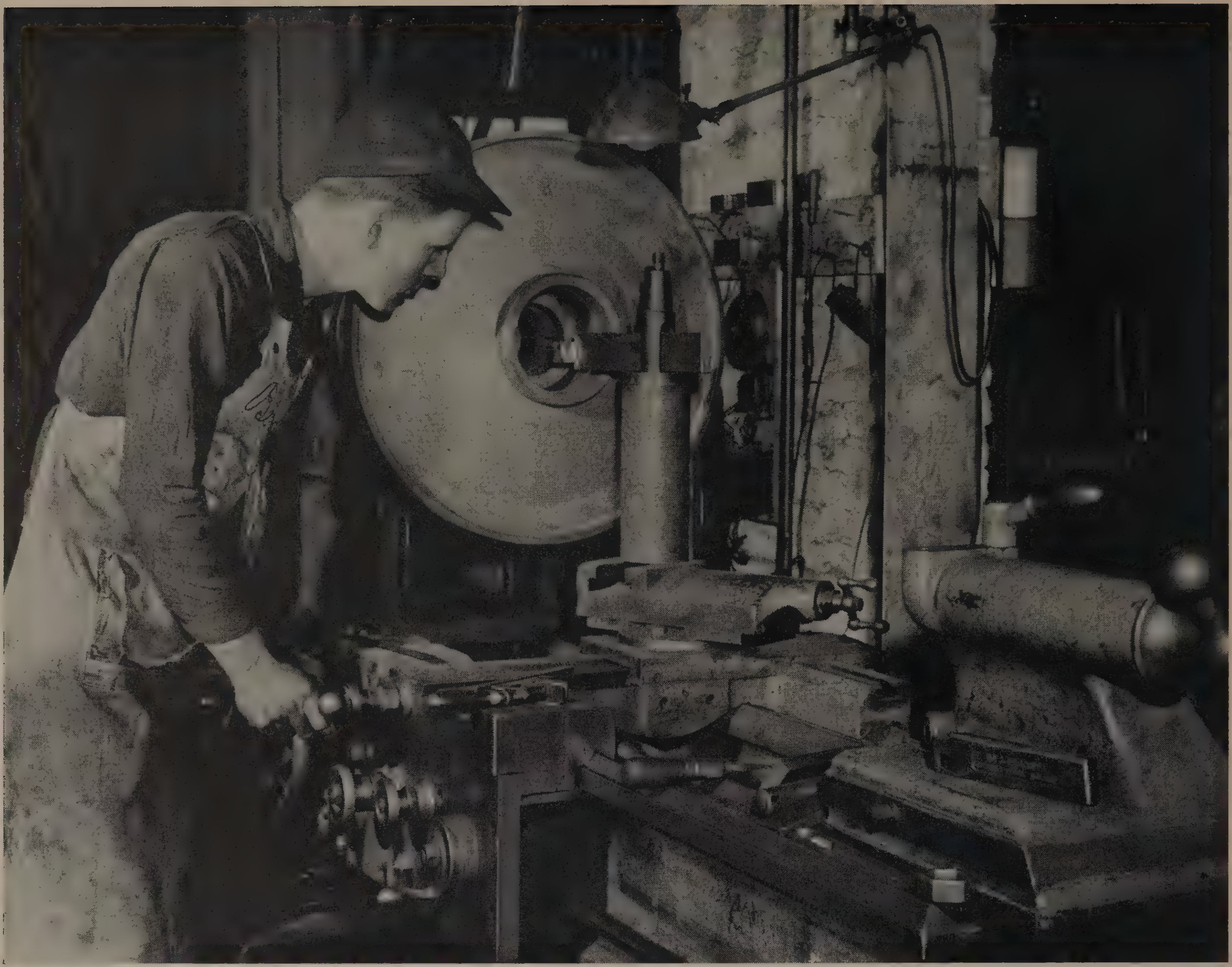
Children thrive on approval, and there is no harm in rewarding good behavior. If a child has done a task well, mother might say, "Now since the work is done, we will have time for a picnic." A child will soon realize that it pays to be co-operative and orderly, and because of the satisfaction which he receives, he will be even more eager to please the next time. This is very different from bribing the child, "If you will do so and so, I will give you a piece of candy."

Much can be said about the effect of environment upon the child. We can spend a great deal of time trying to teach children useful habits, but unless our environment is in harmony with our teaching, it will do no good. The child who is constantly surrounded by untidiness will not acquire habits of neatness and orderliness. If parents are irritable and impatient, will not the child also become disagreeable? If parents are not courteous, how can one expect children to form habits of saying "Thank you" and "If you please"? Children acquire many habits through imitation of the standards of their parents.

We do our children a grave injustice when we allow them to form bad habits. The child who has acquired useful habits has a much better prospect for the future than the one who has not. Armed with useful habits the child faces life with confidence; burdened with bad habits the child is handicapped all through life and he will suffer the pain and heartache of many a struggle that could have been averted.

FOR A RAINY DAY

Let's have a box that's closed up
tight
Except on a rainy day.
In it are many things just right
For having to stay in and play.
You know the kind of things they'd
be—
Old clothes for dressing up,
A bubble pipe, and things for tea,
Like a kettle and a cup.



The increasing number of workers in industry has brought a new problem to the Church—that of the responsibilities of the employer and employee to each other. The Conferences on Industrial Relations held by the Church are occasions for such discussions. The paper below was read at the 1947 Conference held at Archbold, Ohio.

CREATING WHOLESOME INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

by Jacob A. Shenk

This question could be discussed from several different angles. An employer might be tempted to emphasize what he would like to expect from his employees. I am discussing it, however, from the standpoint of the employer's responsibility to his employee. I think this is the Christian method to follow. Our first responsibility, whether employer or employee, is to make certain that our own attitudes and activities are just and right. Many times if this is done, the problems automatically solve themselves. The problem of employer-employee relations is not new in this generation. We have several Biblical accounts that indicate to us that there were such problems in those times. In Matthew 20 we have an account of employees who were dissatisfied when they learned that their employer had been more generous with other employees than he had been with them. Not only had he paid the one group of employees better, but they did not have to work during the heat of the day as did the employees who had worked all day; and yet they received just as much for their shorter period of more pleasant work. I suppose if they had been more highly organized they would have immediately called a strike and refused to gather any more grapes until the employer gave them a contract assuring them that the wages would be divided more equitably. On the other hand, we have an example in the Book of Ruth, chapter two, of a godly atmosphere in the employer-employee relationships. When Boaz came from Bethlehem and went out to where the reapers were working in the field, he greeted them with, "The Lord be with you," and they answered him in return, "The Lord bless thee." We can easily believe that with such attitudes any misunderstandings which might have arisen between employer and employee could easily be adjusted and that their relations generally were pleasant relations.

An Atmosphere of Understanding

We are all, both employers and employees, subject to the limitations of human nature. Sometimes even Christians will allow outcroppings of petty jealousies and unchristian attitudes without being aware of the spirit that prompts them. I believe, therefore, that unless they exercise extreme care and are particularly aware of the shortcomings and tendencies of the human nature, even a group of Christian employees may, before they realize it, be involved in misunderstandings and unkind feelings and attitudes, which seem to be so prevalent in the labor and management difficulties today. Admittedly, it takes a great deal of Christian grace, when working side by side with others, to keep one from being affected by observations which, **according to his own personal interpretations,** indicate that others may be treated better than he. I suppose it will always be impossible for one to put himself entirely into another's place and see the situation exactly as the other sees it. One person looks at a situation through different eyes, through a different background, through a different set of factors than does another.

Then there is the ever-present factor of selfishness, which almost invariably makes one's own side look the bigger. Our human limitations not only make it difficult for one employee to put himself into the place of another employee, but also make it practically impossible for an employee to place himself fully into the position of the employer. It is easy for the employee to think of the employer sitting behind his desk, with few worries, a nice income, and having an easy, untroubled experience. It is easy to say what one would do if he were in the employer's place. What the employee may fail to see is a large number of nervous-energy-consuming problems that the employer must continually face and endeavor to solve. He may fail to recognize the demands made upon the employer's time. Many times the employer's time is not his own; he has to be available almost from the minute he arises in the morning until he retires at night, and then sometimes he is interrupted even during the hours when he should be sleeping.

On the other hand, there is also the problem of the employer's inability to see from the proper viewpoint the employee's side. I believe it is almost a prerequisite that one should have been an employee for some considerable length of time to be a most successful employer. The employer may become too busy in the conduct of his business to realize that there are inequalities existing among the employees; that the rate of pay is too low; that other conditions exist that need correction. He may be too intent upon laying up a personal fortune to command the respect and consideration from his employees that he should have. Therefore, due to the failure on the part of either employer, or employee, or both, even when they are Christian professors, misunderstandings and definite trouble may develop. I know of two cases where the employers were Mennonites and most of the employees members of the Mennonite Church and yet there was a strike or the threat of a strike. They were not large groups; they did not use John Lewis methods. But in one case it was "Quit work unless . . . " and in the other case it was "Quit work until . . . " certain conditions were met.

Determine Christian Policies

It seems to me that we can come to no other conclusion in cases of this kind, when such serious labor problems arise, but that something is wrong somewhere in our dealing with these important problems. I suspect that **one** trouble is that too often the Christian businessman fails to recognize the fact that there should be a difference in the conducting of business by a Christian and the general concept of world-minded people as to the proper way to conduct business. And I expect it is quite difficult always to know how far one should go in certain phases of the conduct of Christian business. It is quite easy to excuse one's policy on the premise that we have to adhere to certain policies and principles because otherwise it simply would not be good business, forgetting perhaps that Christian business should be on a different level from that of worldly business.

Assuming, then, that the conduct of the Christian business should be different from the worldly business, I think every Christian employer should examine his policies critically to see whether they conform to the standards upheld in Scripture. In determining the proper policies for the conduct of a Christian business we should consider both our responsibilities to our fellow men and our responsibilities to God. While we may not have any detailed instructions in Scripture that help us to determine **exactly** what our duties are to our fellow men and to God in the matter of business relations, we do have general principles which, if followed conscientiously, will help us to determine without very much difficulty these responsibilities. For instance, we have in Luke 6:31, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise." I am sure if we conscientiously try to put ourselves in the other person's place it will not be very hard for us to determine what is right. Again, we have in I Corinthians 10:31, "Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." There again, if we examine our policies critically to see if we are actually trying to bring glory to God and try to determine conscientiously whether the thing we are proposing will bring glory to God, I think it will not be very difficult for us to determine what is right in the matter.

The Payment of Fair Wages

Keeping these principles in mind, I believe the Christian employer should ask himself a few questions with reference to his policies. First, is he paying wages that are satisfactory? He probably should be guided by several factors in determining the rates that he proposes to pay. In the first place, I think he should take into consideration the rates that are being paid in similar businesses. In the second place, is the wage that he is paying satisfactory for the employee's living? An illustration of how some firms fail to take this factor into consideration occurred some years ago. A business firm advertising in a Shanghai newspaper was trying to interest investors to invest in that particular factory. Here is the advertisement, taken from one of Robert E. Speer's books:

"The profits of the **x** factory surpassed $1,000,000. For the past two years it has been running night and day with scarcely any intermission. The number of hands employed is 2,500, and the following is the wage table per day: men, 15¢ to 25¢; women, 10¢ to 15¢; boys above fifteen years, 10¢ to 15¢; girls above fifteen years, 5¢ to 10¢; small boys and girls under ten years, 3¼¢ to 10¢.

"The working hours are five-thirty in the morning until five-thirty in the evening, and from five-thirty in the evening until five-thirty in the morning. No meals are supplied in the factory.

"It will be seen that the company is in an exceptionally favorable condition with an abundant supply of cheap labor to draw from. The annual profits have exceeded the total capital on at least three occasions."

[Continued on page 31]

Learning to Read

Some years ago the American Library Association estimated that seventy-five per cent of the people in rural and small communities were without libraries or access to books and magazines. Several conclusions can be made from this estimate. First, one of the greatest pleasures is denied to thousands of people. Second, there must be a barrenness of living for many people, because books and literature are one of the best means of broadening and enriching life. As leisure time is more abundant than in past generations, it becomes clear that one of its most rewarding uses—that of reading—is still overlooked.

The need, of course, is not for just more literature. "Some books are poison and some are rubbish," says Janet Whitney. Much selection and sifting needs to be done. People deserve to be introduced to the best of literature; appetites for the finest type of reading need to be cultivated from early childhood.

How shall this be done? There are many ways. In one community a woman has bought good children's books and circulates them among the children of her neighborhood. In another community a reading circle has been organized and meets regularly. Books of a wide variety are exchanged by the members and part of the evening is spent in reviewing the books read since the past meeting. There are ministers who present each newly married couple with a fine book on home life.

The Christian day school libraries can extend their usefulness by making books available to adults as well as children. Local towns have either branch libraries or libraries of their own. Through them, it has been said, nearly any book in America which is worthy of attention and study can be secured. It is not necessary to be limited to only the books in the local library; interlibrary loans can bring books of almost any kind to readers.

Worth-while reading needs to be learned and cultivated. It has been pointed out that boys and girls and men and women do not "take more naturally" to good reading without guidance than they suddenly learn a skill without discipline and practice. To give time, money, and work to bring good literature to others is one of the finest investments a community can make.

How shall good reading habits be developed? First of all, find out what people are really interested in. Whatever the subject, there is sure to be something written on it. Make it possible for them to read the best on this subject. From that contact it should be possible to introduce them to other worthy literature. Books on travel, history, current affairs, economics, foreign countries, art, music, nature, health, and the like can thus be brought into the reading of people who otherwise would read little. Even Bible reading takes on a greater meaning when it is accompanied by reading in other fields.

Incentives to Reading

Someone has said that one of the first duties of the Christian is to be informed. Unless he is informed, he is likely to be misinformed or unaware. The account in Matt. 25:31-46 tells of people who were not willfully wicked but were simply unaware and uninformed. They were surprised and said, "When saw we thee . . . !" These folks might have many present-day counterparts among the unread. It has been said that fifteen minutes a day spent on worth-while and directed reading can, in ten years' time, do much to make an educated person.

The girl on the cover scene is Betty Ann Wenger, of Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Betty Ann is thirteen years old. She lived in Virginia until recently moving to the hills of western Pennsylvania where snowy winters are the delight of every boy and girl.

SENDING OUT THE FIRST ISSUE

The large mailing of the first issue of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY was done with the generous help of everybody. Whole families, young and old, volunteered their services in the mailing rooms of the Mennonite Publishing House during December of 1946. More than 18,000 copies of the first issue were printed.

THE PICTURES ARE SELECTED

Choosing the pictures for each issue is the combined work of the staff. Above is the editor scanning the final selections for the January, 1948 issue. In the last year and a half pictures have been gathered in the files of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY from nearly every community where its readers are located. As the months go by a larger variety of pictures will be selected to portray the interesting and important activities of the many communities.

"SHOOTING" THE PICTURES

Paul W. Hertzler learned photography while at the Malcolm, Nebraska, C.P.S. camp, where he was an assistant to a government photographer. During the summer of 1947 he traveled over 10,000 miles to "cover" various communities.

HOW AN ISSUE OF THE MENN

BEFORE GOING TO PRESS

Preparing the forms of type for the press are Melvin Hernley (left) and Marlin Lauver, formerly of Lititz, Pennsylvania. The work of the compositor calls for years of training. In this picture the type which prints the red color on the cover is in the form in the foreground and that from which the black is printed is next to it on the table which in printer's language is called a stone.

OFF THE PRESS

Orlo Brenneman, formerly of Elida, Ohio, examines the first issue as it comes from the press. An average of sheets go through this press every hour. After leaving th the sheets are folded mechanically. A pressman to be a needs to have years of training and should be a good

THE DARKROOM

Pictures are processed in this room in the basement of Goshen College's North Hall. John Harshberger, of Scottdale, Pennsylvania, a student, does much of the processing of the pictures. Photographers in local communities also furnish pictures. Processing pictures has become one of the most important of all hobbies and occasionally matures into a full-time job.

SETTING THE TYPE

A view of the linotypists in the composing room of the Mennonite Publishing House at Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Here type is set for about forty-two periodicals and numerous books and pamphlets. Operators (left to right) are: Elam Hernley, Ida Hummel, Martha Hernley, Sara Jane Johnson, Ida Showalter. Standing is Marshall Maust, mechanic.

NITE COMMUNITY IS PRODUCED

eet of
1700
resses
sman
nanic.

IN THE FINISHING DEPARTMENT

Mechanical staplers simplify the tedious process of stapling magazines and pamphlets. This scene in the finishing department of the Mennonite Publishing House shows Elias Schlabach taking the papers from the folder in the background and Elizabeth Conway at work at the last process of assembling THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

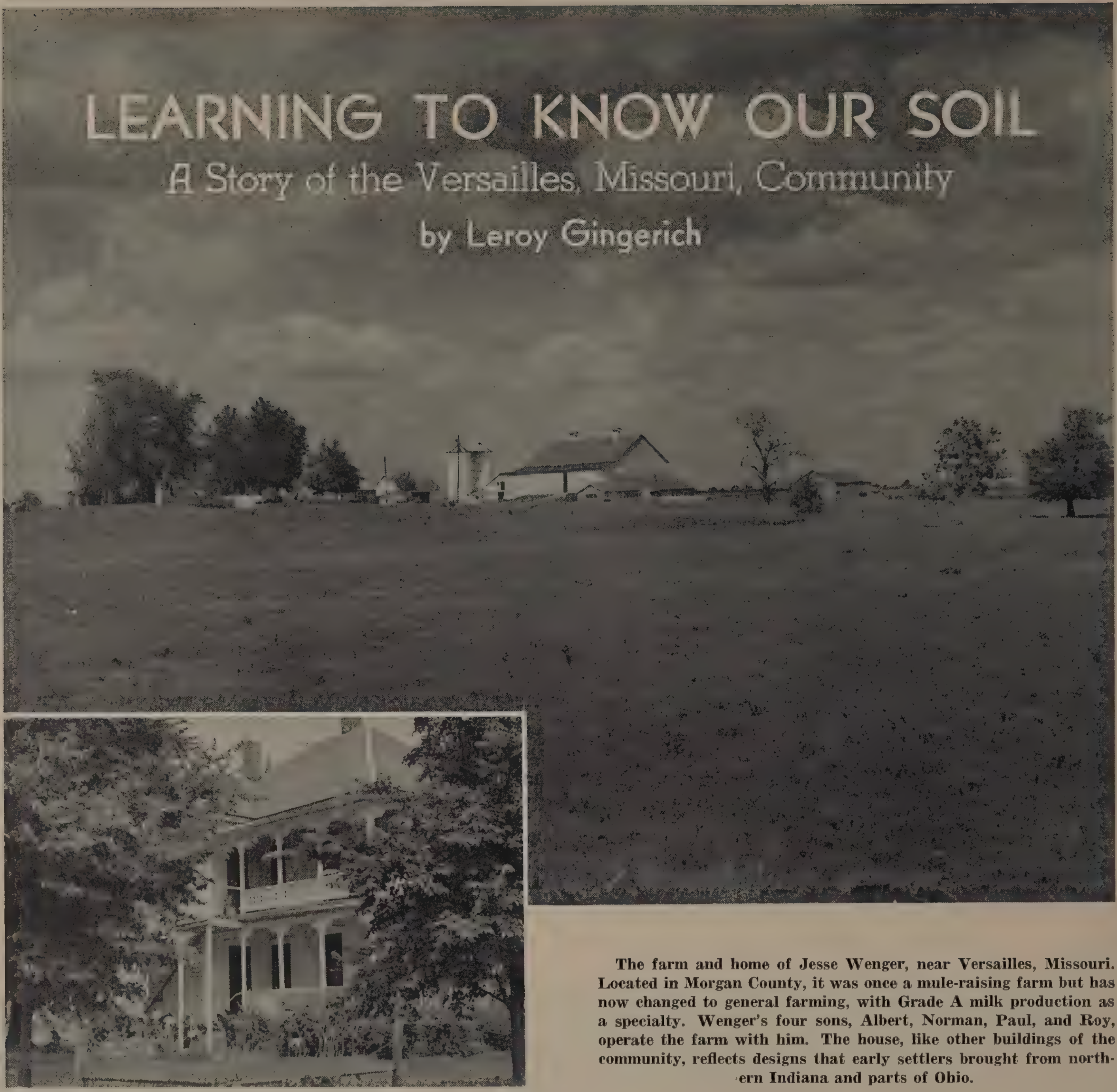
THE LAST STAGE

Final wrapping of the magazine is done before placing it in the mail bags. At work on the first issue are (left to right) Harold Mishler, Claud Hostetler, Mrs. Paul Erb, Naomi Smoker, Harold Andrews, Paul Erb.

LEARNING TO KNOW OUR SOIL

A Story of the Versailles, Missouri, Community

by Leroy Gingerich



The farm and home of Jesse Wenger, near Versailles, Missouri. Located in Morgan County, it was once a mule-raising farm but has now changed to general farming, with Grade A milk production as a specialty. Wenger's four sons, Albert, Norman, Paul, and Roy, operate the farm with him. The house, like other buildings of the community, reflects designs that early settlers brought from northern Indiana and parts of Ohio.

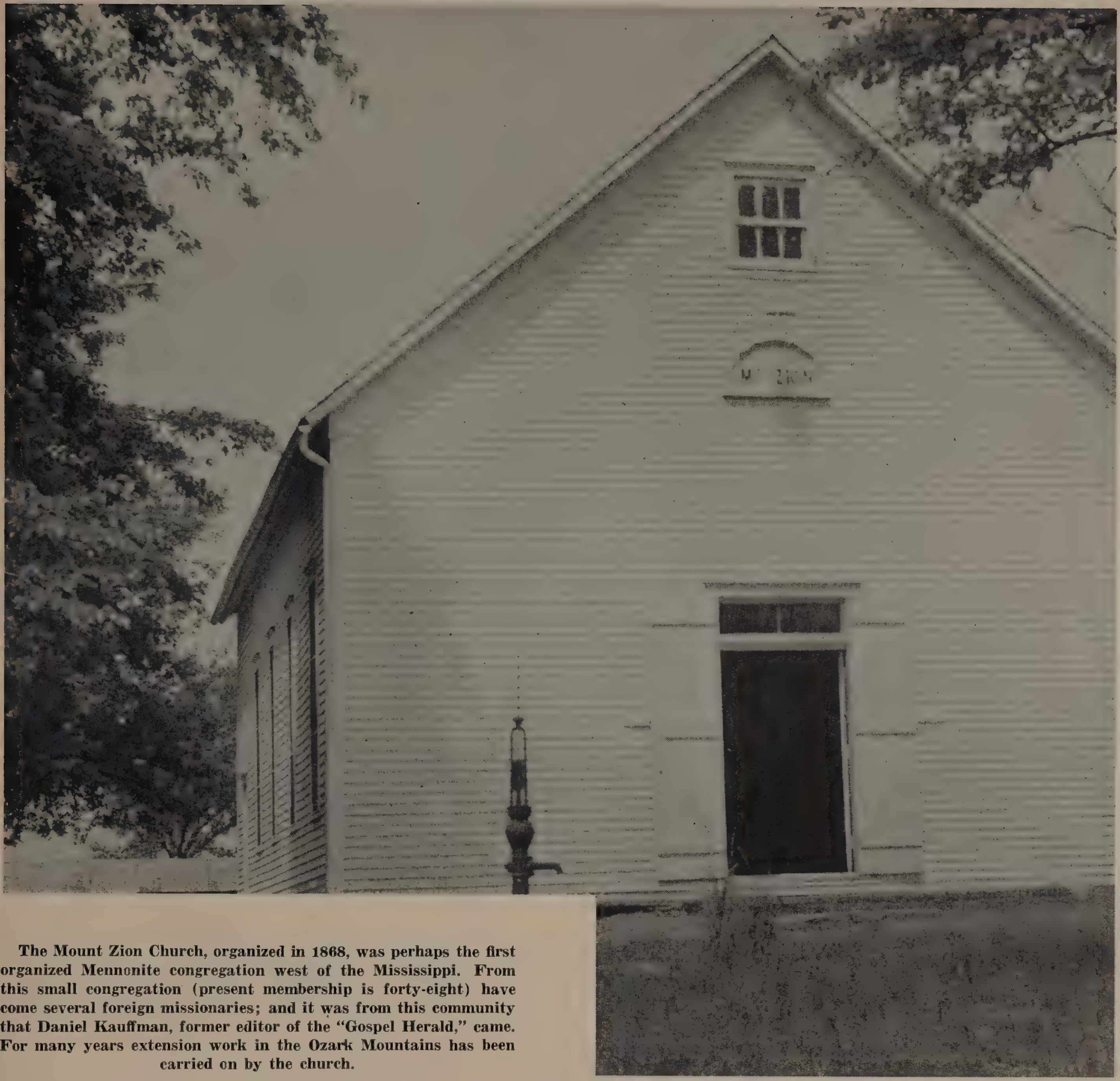
All life, both animal and vegetable, owes its existence to the soil. From the comparatively thin top layer of about seven inches comes the food and fibre by which the earth's population is fed and clothed.

It is said that less than one-half of the earth's soils are suitable for the production of crops. Vast areas do not receive enough rainfall for vegetation to survive. Then there are large areas where the soil is too rocky or for some other reason is unprofitable for agriculture.

America is a new country. Yet millions of acres of once good cropland are so badly eroded that they are unfit for any farming practice. Many other millions are rapidly becoming that way. This condition is much more critical in the southern and eastern part of the United States. Probably this is the basic reason for the poverty that exists there in certain rural sections.

As Christian people we recognize that "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." We think of ourselves as stewards of a great and priceless possession, which is more precious to mankind than any other material substance. Recognizing our stewardship, we must be faithful to the trust committed to us. For but a very brief time it is our privilege to farm the soil; then another person will take up the task where we left off.

No man should be classed as a successful farmer who does not leave the farm better than he found it; and no man is a failure if he leaves to following generations a better farm than he started with. It is our duty to carefully consider ways and means that we can use to accomplish the important task of soil building and conserving. To do this, it is important to know that soils differ widely in their make-up. Therefore, some good methods of one territory may not be good in another.



The Mount Zion Church, organized in 1868, was perhaps the first organized Mennonite congregation west of the Mississippi. From this small congregation (present membership is forty-eight) have come several foreign missionaries; and it was from this community that Daniel Kauffman, former editor of the "Gospel Herald," came. For many years extension work in the Ozark Mountains has been carried on by the church.

I write with particular reference to the section in which I live (central Missouri), and would have the reader know that there are vast areas of our state and many other states in which this soil condition exists in varying degrees of seriousness.

What Happened to Grain Farming

Early Mennonite immigrants coming here during the Civil War period or shortly afterward brought with them the farming methods of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and other states. They built large bank barns with spacious bins for holding grain. Corn and wheat produced abundantly year after year. They fattened cattle for market, and sold the wheat. They knew the importance of rotation of crops and application of barnyard manure, which they believed would maintain their soil fertility.

But there was trouble ahead. Crop yields declined rapidly, drouths became more severe, and failures were frequent. This the farmers believed to be due to a series of years of bad weather. Wet seasons delayed planting of crops and cultivation of corn at the time when corn must be plowed.

Even the casual observer saw patches of yellow clay showing in the cultivated fields, and these increased both in size and number yearly. Crooked gullies were forming, narrow and deep, making field work more difficult. After a hard rain, precious dark topsoil was seen swirling down the small creeks on the way to the Mississippi and the Gulf, never to return again. Crop yields continued downward.

Of course farmers became dissatisfied. A good many decided to move away. No doubt in some cases it was the Lord's leading for the people to find a location more favorable for the pur-

The change from grain farming to dairy farming is illustrated in these two pictures. Above is the new Grade A milk plant and across the street is the grain elevator (below) in the process of being dismantled. Milk is processed at the new plant and then pumped into refrigerated tankers and sent to St. Louis.

suit of their chosen vocation, agriculture. Every Christian should be certain of the Lord's will before making such important decisions of life.

Why were crop yields unsatisfactory? Here is the answer. At a depth of about two feet from the surface is a layer of tight yellowish clay in which there are imbedded many rocks of flint. This layer is watertight. Water cannot come up through this hardpan to water the crops in dry seasons. In wet seasons no water can pass downward through this layer. Hence, rains in a wet time cause water to rush rapidly towards creeks and rivers. Also in wet seasons the soil is very slow to get dry enough for cultivation, for excess moisture must escape either by expiration of plant life, or by evaporation in sun and wind.

Shifting to New Methods

Success in any undertaking involves careful planning. The farmer needs to realize, first of all, that the situation is not hopeless. He needs to be open-minded and learn from his own experiences and the experience of others. Much can be done to make his farming experiences pleasant and profitable if he is willing to adopt the farming methods that he should. The State Agricultural Experiment Station is willing to give the farmer much good information free of charge. Mennonite people generally are too slow to learn from them.

The farmer who would succeed in this country should cease to think of his success in terms of bushels per acre, but rather in the livestock-carrying capacity of his farm. Pasture must be his foremost crop. He fertilizes his pasture with barnyard manure and commercial fertilizer. He tests his soil for acidity and finds that it needs three or four tons of lime per acre, which he applies. He practices rotation grazing of his pastures. He

A barn scene showing Leroy Gingerich milking his herd of Guernsey cows. His four-year-old son, James Lowell, looks on. Large investments have been necessary to meet requirements for Grade A milk but those who have made them are hopeful for good returns. To the right is a scene on the Detweiler and Lingle farm. Baled hay is being elevated into the barn.

plants Sudan grass and lespedeza. He arranges small grain pastures for late fall and early spring. He mows his permanent pastures of weeds, and reseeds them where needed.

His next most important crop is hay. Knowing that alfalfa cannot survive a winter on this soil, he uses clover, lespedeza, and timothy for hay crops. Soybeans also make an excellent crop for hay to feed a dairy herd in winter.

This shift from grain to pasture and hay farming involves a change in livestock. Instead of fattening cattle and hogs for market, he probably finds that dairy cattle fit better into his plan. Cows can profitably produce milk up to about eighty per cent of their capacity on hays of good quality and no grain. Silos are an excellent thing on a dairy farm, enabling the farmer to make either corn silage or some type of grass silage. Cattle can be fattened for market with but little grain.

It is my belief that an area such as we have here in central Missouri can become a successful milk-producing section. The trend we have here now shows quite clearly that that is true.

The soil can be saved from washing by the use of terraces which lead the water slowly off without damage. Farming on the contour is a very excellent practice. Grass waterways, wide, shallow, and well sodded, will carry the water from the terraces safely down the slope. Commercial fertilizers and manure will greatly improve and enrich the soil. Lime will boost the yields from clover, lespedeza, and other crops. On farms where these approved practices are used it is conclusively proved that farms become more profitable from year to year, and as a result the farm family is contented.

As the people of God, let us be true to our trust. Spiritual things must always be first. We are warned, "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him."

Hundreds of farms in the United States have been lost to their owners for various reasons. Above is a scene of a corn belt farmstead that was abandoned because its owners allowed the fields to wash away and in general practiced poor management.

In contrast is the farm of John F. Kreider, Palmyra, Missouri. Located also on erodible land, it has kept its fertility as a result of wise management, keeping of records, and the use of up-to-date farming methods.

PRACTICAL FARM ACCOUNTING

by Milton Falb

A farm, to be successful, must maintain its productivity and should return a reasonable wage for the labor of the farmer and his family, after farm expenses have been paid and a fair rate of interest on the investment deducted. To do this it is highly important that the farmer keep a farm account that is simple in application but yet planned to give him the desired information without going into the complexity of detail involved in a highly technical system.

Many farmers desire to keep accounts of this sort but do not know how to start. Undoubtedly many have delayed starting because they believe they do not know enough about bookkeeping and because they have no definite method of procedure in mind.

It is the object of this article to explain a system, prepared by the Ohio State University and Extension Service, which I have found practical. Fortunately, most of our high schools have an agriculture department which teaches this system of accounting; also, most of our county agents are willing to assist any farmer in getting started in keeping this system of accounting.

First Is the Inventory

After the farm account book is purchased and thoroughly studied, the first step in keeping a farm business record is to discover the worth of the various farm assets. Take an inventory of all livestock, grain, hay, supplies, and machinery, by first making an actual physical count and then applying fair valuations. The market price less the cost of marketing, is a generally accepted method for valuating grain, hay, and other crops. For breeding stock, market fluctuation should not too greatly affect their valuation since they are a part of a going concern.

For machinery and equipment, cost less depreciation is used. For example, two years ago a tractor was purchased at a cost of $1000. The estimated total life is ten years; then the depreciation would be 10% per year or $100 per year, which would give us the valuation of $1000 minus $200, or $800. The same method is used for farm buildings and improvements.

Inventories are of great importance. They may show that the business was operated at a loss, even though the receipts may have been greater than the expense.

The Receipts and Expenses

Now we are ready to enter our receipts and expenses. Throughout the year, plan to spend a few minutes at the end of each business day to record the financial transactions of the day; or at least keep the receipts and bills until they are recorded. This regular habit will result in the complete and accurate facts necessary for the analysis of the farm business at the end of the year.

Special pages of the book are set aside to record the receipts and expenses for the different classes of livestock, crops, feed, labor, etc. No provision is made in this book for recording household and personal transactions, since that information is not needed for the study of the operation of the farm. Such records are valuable for a well-rounded farm and home plan, and it is recommended that the Ohio Home Account Book be used for the purpose. A fair share of the cost of electricity, telephone, and cost of operating the family car is charged as farm expense. Generally about one-half of total cost is used.

At the End of the Year

At the end of the year determine again the value of assets on hand in much the same manner as was done at the first of the year. It becomes obvious that once the system is started only one inventory a year need be taken since the closing inventory of one year is the beginning inventory of the next year. When all the records of production have been entered, the book is ready to be summarized. Directions for summarization are plainly shown in the book.

From the summary of the farm income and production record, the next steps involve the calculation of efficiency in the management of the various phases of the farm business. Several pages in the book are set apart for this purpose. This analysis of the record is by far the most important step. Putting down figures and then adding them up is simply a matter of routine. It is true that these figures show us what the total farm income or net farm profit is, help us prepare income tax returns, make it possible to determine net worth, establish a sound basis for credit, etc. Though the analysis of the record requires some time and effort, it is well worth it because it provides the basis for improvement in management.

The Analysis Is Important

If the farm accountant desires, he may return the book to the Ohio Department of Rural Economics for summarization. They will also make a complete analysis of the farm business, calculating the efficiency of feeding operations in converting feed to meat and animal products, and production and management efficiency factors. In addition, they will send you a comparison table to compare your farm with other farms in your county doing the same type of farming. (All these services are free of charge.)

A thorough study of this anaylsis helps one to determine where the "leaks" are, and then he will be ready to improve the management. A few of the common "leaks" may be due to poor stock, poor feeding, or both. A farmer may be selling too small an amount of milk per cow, or not enough eggs per hen. The records may show that because of poor seed, lack of good fertility practices, or late planting, crop yields are too low. Or the farmer may be spending too much for some items, such as machinery. Or he may be doing the wrong type of farming

[Continued on page 33]

BOOK

HIGHLAND HERITAGE

by

Edwin E. White

A mountain home in the Appalachian Highlands (Mutton Hollow, Virginia). Isolation is no longer the lot of many in such homes since roads and modern conveniences bring changes in their way of life.

Will the Church Have a Part in It?

The Highland country of America is a territory about two thousand miles wide and extends from the Mason and Dixon's line of western Pennsylvania to Georgia and Alabama. Its 110,000 square miles are as large as all of New England and almost all of New York together, or it is nearly as large as England, Scotland, and the Irish Free State combined.

Six million people live in this mountainous and beautiful area. Their ancestors were Scotch-Irish, Huguenot, English, and German pioneers who settled in the remote hills after the Revolutionary War and have always lived, more or less, apart from the rest of America. Homes of mountain folk are as simple as the ways of those who live in them. Plain food, companionship, lack of social distinctions, leisurely (though often scant) living—these all go to make up the life of the mountaineer.

The highlander makes his living from farming, mining, forestry, and, in recent years, from industries. The generations of isolation are now showing signs of change, though there are many people in the mountains who have never been on a train or seen a large town. While they may lack education, they do not lack in intelligence. The typical mountain community does lack medical care, good schools, recreational opportunities, and a strong church life. Religion in the mountains, however, is a real force, though it must cope with lawlessness, liquor, and other obstacles.

"Because Someone Cared"

There are to be found in the mountains a number of schools, hospitals, and centers of uplift and culture. Usually these were founded by church denominations. Nearly all the leading Protestant churches and the Catholic church have programs for mountain people; and as a new day comes it is hoped that spiritual influences will be strong enough to insure Christian as well as modern community life.

New agricultural methods are transforming their economic life as is also the introduction of industry. Electric refrigerators, washing machines, electric lighting, macadam roads—all these are bringing new possibilities to the mountain folks. Clearly their communities face change.

The Church's Part

A splendid book on the highlands is **Highland Heritage** by Edwin E. White (Friendship Press, New York, 1937). It should be read by everyone interested in the mountains and by anyone who wants to become interested. It is the belief of Mr. White that the church should take seriously her mission to people who have such great possibilities. He says: "The mountains have something to give that the nation cannot afford to lose, as any open-minded outsider who works a while in the mountains finds out." He raises the question whether churches are justified in spending for fine church houses and expensive services while large areas of America are without church buildings or have only very poor ones.

Highland Heritage sees a need for Christian statesmanship that will launch a program with these points: (1) missionary evangelism in the mountains with special regard to areas destitute of all religious activity; (2) daily vacation Bible schools and other activities; (3) practical helpfulness through efforts along health lines, libraries, recreation programs for youth, agricultural and home demonstration programs, co-operatives, schools, and adult education. A five-point program is proposed to include: evangelism, worship, education, stewardship, and service.

Finally there is the challenge "to create a Christian community, a community of individuals won to discipleship of Jesus Christ, united in worship, fellowship, learning, and service, accepting the full implications of their loyalty to the way of Christ, creating for themselves and neighbors a Christian environment, governing their lives, individually and socially, by Christian principles."

REVIEWS

CHRISTIAN MUTUAL AID

by

J. Winfield Fretz

Mutual aid in recent years has taken on a new meaning. Foreign relief and Civilian Public Service have done much to rekindle this principle. The scene to the right was taken at the Malcolm, Nebraska, C.P.S. Unit.

In ninety pages J. Winfield Fretz gives a lot of information about mutual aid. First of all, he shows its naturalness by referring to examples of it to be seen even among the animals and lower creatures. God's creation was intended to be harmonious and co-operative—not competitive and destructive. The Bible and its teachings on mutual aid form a chapter. The ancient Hebrew society was co-operative by its very nature, and he gives numerous Old Testament references that illustrate this. Help for the poor, the widow, the orphans, and the strangers was enjoined by God. Concern for others' welfare was the will of God.

The story of the Good Samaritan, the burden-bearing of the early church, and Paul's own experience are among the high lights of the New Testament mutual aid.

The Past Record

Perhaps never before has there been published such a rich account of the early Mennonite belief and practice of mutual aid. Numerous quotations from sixteenth-century writing show how burden-bearing was part of the Mennonite belief and practice. It is interesting to note that this practice was not just an incidental and optional matter. It was practiced with deep conviction and as an essential part of the faith. Brethren in distress and also those outside the brotherhood benefited. Migrations from Switzerland and Germany to Pennsylvania were made possible by the Dutch Aid Fund, administered by the Committee for Foreign Needs. Numerous other examples of mutual aid are referred to in Russia, Colonial America, and Canada; and a section is devoted to present-day practices.

Co-operative elevators in the Midwest, co-operative creameries such as Lynnhaven, Virginia, co-operative oil stations from Pennsylvania to Minnesota, co-operative light and phone organizations in Iowa, co-operative burial plans in Manitoba—all these examples, though only a sampling, testify that mutual aid is still a reality among Mennonites today.

The Present Challenge

It is the conviction of the author that mutual aid needs to be extended and strengthened if the church is to keep its testimony and fulfill its high mission. The Mennonite refugees from Russia that are now in Paraguay are one familiar example of the need for Mennonites to continue bearing one another's burdens.

"The spirit of love and brotherhood needs to saturate men so thoroughly that it (mutual aid) will become the basic conviction for every act of their lives." So states the author in Chapter VIII, where he takes up the question of Christian channels for investing money. After all, mutual aid is finally a question of stewardship. Will the Mennonite with financial means buy farm after farm merely for investment and so deny to others the chance to own farms? Or will he invest in corporation shares where irregular and remote practices will make unchristian use of his money? Or will he invest in the future of the church by giving the youth a financial start? The answer to these questions, Winfield Fretz would say, are not unimportant decisions. They will help to determine whether the future brotherhood is to be a true brotherhood.

For the Mennonite Church to revive and strengthen its principle of mutual help will mean "that Mennonite youth may be expected to look to their church rather than to the government for aid." The implications of such an issue are far-reaching. Upon the response to this may depend the very survival of a way of life. One chapter contains a practical discussion on organizing mutual aid in the local community.

Perhaps no better means can be found to offset materialistic trends in the brotherhood than a healthy revitalizing of this historic practice. This handbook, appearing at this time, with such a clear challenge, with such a practical set of suggestions, and with such a spirit of sincere concern, will do a great deal to strengthen a principle so vital to the future church.

(Order copies from Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pennsylvania. Price, 25¢.)

Our Contributors:

Guy F. Hershberger teaches sociology at Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana, and in recent years has made careful studies of community life and trends. In the classroom and through writings he is suggesting ways for the Christian community to become a strong force in the total Christian witness.

Eva Stauffer writes on traditional cooking from firsthand observation, being a resident of Souderton, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. She is now a junior at Goshen College and is an assistant in the home economics department.

Clara Lehman Hershberger is a native of Orrville, Ohio, and now resides at Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Her background includes a period of service at the Olivet Institute, a community center in Chicago. Her writings have been for children's and youth papers. She is the mother of a young son and daughter.

Jacob A. Shenk is a deacon in the northern district of the Virginia Conference. As head of the Shenk Electric Hatchery at Harrisonburg, Virginia, he has developed the largest hatchery in Virginia with a capacity of over one million eggs. The hatchery's specialty is New Hampshire chickens. Shenk is the father of two sons and two daughters.

Leroy Gingerich, Versailles, Missouri, is an active church leader and pastor in the South Central Conference. He is a graduate of Hesston Academy, Hesston, Kansas, and for a number of years worked in the mission field of the Ozark Mountains. His interests and long residence in the Versailles community have given him a close acquaintance with this community's problems.

Milton Falb owns and operates the farm on which he grew up near Orrville, Ohio. For some years he has been active in church and community activities. On his farm the feeding of cattle, raising of poultry, and growing of potatoes are specialties, and in recent years he has perfected a mechanical potato harvester. He is the father of two daughters and one son.

Dear Reader:

As the Mennonite Community Becomes a Monthly

Beginning with this issue The Mennonite Community will reach you every month instead of every other month. There will be no increase in cost to you and the quality of paper and number of pictures will not be reduced despite inflated prices of paper and other supplies.

We are doing this because, first of all, we always thought a monthly magazine was desirable. We are doing this, too, because we feel sure there will be many new subscriptions and renewals—enough to cover the large increase in costs of paper, printing, and pictures. We need to double our subscription list in order to make this magazine self-supporting. If you feel this is a worth-while venture, please encourage others to subscribe. If there is something about the magazine you like, drop us a line. If there is something you do not appreciate, let us hear from you.

To the many readers who encouraged the paper's becoming a monthly we want to say: "Thank you." And a "thank you" to all who are renewing their subscriptions or subscribing for the first time.

Toward Better Church Architecture

The traditional Mennonite meetinghouse possessed a charm and simplicity that few of us would like to see lost. But the latest years have brought new demands in church architecture, among them the need to provide a place for the church's teaching program. Will it be possible to build present-day churches that preserve the dignity and beauty of the past and yet are adaptable to the needs of the present?

The Mennonite Community has a growing file of pictures and materials on church architecture. Future issues will share with you some of these materials. Meanwhile the editors will welcome pictures of good examples of simple church architecture as well as suggestions on how churches should be built. Anyone knowing of competent architects should send us their names.

Are You an Inventor?

In the coming months The Mennonite Community plans to feature some inventions and inventors. You would do our readers a favor by sending in information and pictures on *your* invention, patented or unpatented. A well-written manuscript on "Your Invention and How to Patent It" is in our files and with this article we hope to feature various inventions. Let us hear from you if you have any.

NOTICE!

You may subscribe to The Mennonite Community at the following places of business:

Graybill Book Store
Souderton, Pennsylvania

Golden Rule Bookstore
Kitchener, Ontario

Weaver Bookstore
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Birky Book Nook
Shickley, Nebraska

Gospel Book Store
Goshen, Indiana

Valley Book Store
Harrisonburg, Virginia

College Shoppe
Park View
Harrisonburg, Virginia

B. and L. Store
Maugansville, Maryland

E.L.M. Store
Greencastle, Maryland

The Christian Light Press
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

Book Room
Goshen College
Goshen, Indiana

Weber's Wallpapers
West Liberty, Ohio

Elkhart Paint and Wallpaper
V. E. Reiff
Elkhart, Indiana

Hollinger's Store
Morgantown, Pennsylvania

Many communities also have local agents who will take subscriptions or you may send your subscription directly to The Mennonite Community, Scottdale, Pennsylvania.

As Seen By Others:

Milk Production in Ohio

Ohio counties leading in number of farms producing commercial amounts of milk are Darke, 3,408 farms; Wayne, 2,006; Fulton, 1,898; Putnam, 1,822; Stark, 1,810; and Ashtabula, 1,685. In gallons of milk annually, the leaders are Wayne, 15,319,000; Ashtabula, 12,914,000; Darke, 11,740,000; Stark, 11,138,000; Medina, 10,360,000; and Lorain, 10,200,000.

—*Archbold Buckeye*

Rise in Farm Income

Total cash receipts of farmers in the United States during the first eight months of 1947 were around 17.4 billion dollars, a gain of 21% over the same months of 1946. If government payments are not considered, the gain was 26%. An increase of 24% in prices accounted for most of the change in income.

Receipts from livestock and products from January through August were 10.8 billion dollars, 30% above last year. . . . Crop receipts during the first eight months were about 6.4 billion dollars, nearly one-fifth greater than 1946.

Six New Farmhouse Plans Released

Six new farmhouse plans designed for modern rural living are now available, all suitable for use in some localities in almost every region of the country. They were designed by agricultural engineers, architects and home economists of the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Extension Services and agricultural engineering departments of the State Agricultural Colleges. Inquiries may be directed to the Department of Agriculture, Division of Farm Buildings and Rural Housing, Beltsville, Md.—U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Your Letters:

"We are well pleased with the issues we have already received—especially the excellent photographs in each issue."

Mrs. Victor Beyler
Protection, Kansas

"I appreciate your paper and feel it has a distinct place to fill in our church life."

James H. Hess
Willow Street, Pennsylvania

"Thank you for the copies of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY. They are quite interesting. . . . The articles are of a practical and helpful nature as well as a spiritual uplift."

Charles S. Adams, County Agent
Berks County
Reading, Pennsylvania

"I do want to tell you how much we like the new format of THE COMMUNITY'S heavy, good-quality paper, and the monthly issue. I like it when THE COMMUNITY continues to present and depict and encourage our own Mennonite integrity and love and care for the soil, home, and children; also the joy in honest work. I do not like it when, probably not purposely, it shows how much we are materialistic and like the world in business. I wish every issue could present some phase of practical and definite nonresistance. I was glad for the presentation concerning accidents on farm and highway.

"Our sincerest best wishes, and may God guide and direct and give us all wisdom above that which we know."

Esther M. Hodel, M.D.
Morton, Illinois

"Everywhere I go I find that people are enthusiastic in their praise of your magazine. This is true among our relief workers as well as other folks who have seen it."

Atlee Beechy, Director of
M.C.C. Relief Work in Europe
Basel, Switzerland

"You have done an excellent job to put out this kind of magazine after only a few issues."

Frank S. Archibald,
Assistant Director of Circulation,
FARM JOURNAL, Incorporated

"Thank you for the complimentary copies of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY. I have read them from cover to cover and have shared them with several groups. Without exception we feel that your magazine is not only of great interest but meets a real need in the field of Christian publications. I am enclosing our check for a year's subscription."

Ellis Marshburn, Migrant Supervisor,
Home Missions Council,
139 North Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois

"We enjoy the paper very much. We all seem like one family and have a heritage to be thankful for."

J. Horace Myers
Route 3
Perkasie, Pennsylvania

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Many thanks to the housewives who sent us their household hints. Judging by the scores of letters we received in recent weeks, this feature is popular among our women readers. We hope to carry many of your fine hints in future issues. Keep them coming!

Note: *A free subscription is given to each person who sends a hint that finds its way to these pages.*

Baking Meat Loaf

Meat loaf can be baked in muffin tins more rapidly and will look more attractive than when baked in a deep pan.

—Sent by Mrs. Sol Steckley, Pigeon, Michigan

Cutting Homemade Soap

Cut in the usual chunks; then cut each chunk on the cabbage-slaw cutter while the soap is still fresh and soft. A year's supply can be cut in two or three hours. After the shredded soap dries, it is like granulated soap and it will not have to be cut each washday.

—Sent by Mrs. Jacob Sudermann, Goshen, Indiana

TRADING POST

FOR GARMENT DYE WORK

That Must Satisfy

Send it to
The Only Mennonite Wholesale and Retail Dyers in America

We have a large number of satisfied cleaner customers that send work weekly

We dye to live

RHODES
O.K. CLEANERS AND DYERS
Hesston Box 142 Kansas

NEW STORE NOW OPEN

Religious Books
Bibles Mottoes
Greeting Cards
Sunday-school Supplies
School and Office Supplies
Paint Wallpaper

MARTIN AND LEHMAN
Phone 382
104 East Market Street Orrville, Ohio

FOR SALE: 1934 Chevrolet Bus, Sixty Passenger. Enquire K. V. Christian Day School, Belleville, Pa.

FOR SALE: Printing equipment—8½ x 11 job press, Model 66 Multigraph, steel type cabinet and cases, furniture racks, desk and many other articles useful to the printer. Write to Marshall Maust, Scottdale, Pa.

SWARTZ'S
General Store and Seed House
Telephone 6-4608
Send for catalog
Elida Road (U.S. 30, South)
Lima Route 4 Ohio

SALESMEN WANTED
Write for particulars

J. C. Swartz Owner and Manager
Vernon O. Swartz Secretary

MARKED BIBLE
World's Greatest Masterpiece
Greeting Cards Bibles
Write for Folder
E. W. BURFORD
408 Connor Avenue Newcastle, Pa.

Strawberry Plants
Certified

SEVERAL STANDARD VARIETIES

$2.00 per hundred $15.00 per thousand
Transportation paid

New and Old
Plants are guaranteed to be true to name and to reach destination in good condition

GEORGE M. HOSTETLER
Westover Maryland

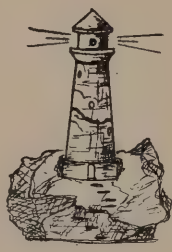
Watch Repairing

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention
Estimate Given Before Work Is Started

Why not give us a trial?

KENNETH G. GOOD
Elida, Ohio

Beautiful Alabaster Lighthouses



Made from translucent, colorful stones from the heart of the Rockies. The lines of red, orange, and pink stand out when the little light inside the tower is turned on. Practical for a Night Lamp.

Choice of motto on side of base:
"Jesus the Light of the World"
or
"Prayer Changes Things"

Complete with wire and bulb, ready for service. Prepaid anywhere in the United States

Only $4.80 **Large size, $8.50**
Without electric parts, one dollar less

Beautiful Cross, with motto, "Rock of Ages"
Only $3.35
Send check, cash, or money order or specify C.O.D.

ALABASTER PRODUCTS COMPANY
111 South Roosevelt Avenue Fort Collins, Colorado
Owned by a C.P.S. Man

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE

Was this you in 1947? ⇨

DON'T LET IT HAPPEN AGAIN!

The law requires accurate records kept of your business. Our service is efficient and economical—for small businesses everywhere with annual net income of $1,000 to $10,000.

Reliable Bookkeeping Service
High & Walnut . Scottdale, Pennsylvania

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING IS LISTED UNDER THIS HEADING AT 10 CENTS PER WORD. MINIMUM CHARGE IS $1.00. COPY IS DUE BY THE FIRST OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE. INCLUDE NAME, ADDRESS, CITY AND STATE IN WORD COUNT. ADVERTISING BY THE COLUMN INCH $2.00. REPEAT RUNS OF SAME ADVERTISEMENT 15 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

WIDER HORIZONS FOR THE COMMUNITY

[Continued from page 7]

Fourthly, the horizon of the Mennonite community must be enlarged in the evangelistic and service areas. The Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities has set the objective of at least one local missionary outpost in every congregation. This goal is none too high. One official of the Mission Board has challenged us with the goal of at least one appointed missionary for rural or city or foreign work for every one hundred members in the church. We must strive for this goal.

When we read the history of the church and when we look at present trends, there is genuine cause for encouragement. Historically, a vigorous community life and a healthy evangelistic and service outreach on the part of the church have gone together. In the early church it was the vigorous Christian communities which evangelized the Roman Empire by sending out emissaries to form new Christian communities everywhere. During the Middle Ages it was the monks from those supposedly exclusive communities called monasteries that did the job of evangelism in their day. During the Reformation the institution of monasticism was repudiated, and of all the Reformers it was the Anabaptists who departed farthest from the objectionable features of monasticism. It was also the Anabaptists however, who among all the reformers held closest to the community ideal. Their entire society was built upon the home and community pattern, and at the same time these community-minded Anabaptists were the most important missionary force among all the reformers. Their communities were the springboard from which their emissaries went forth into many parts of Europe to establish new Christian communities and thus extend the borders of the Kingdom. The writings of Menno Simons himself are a perfect illustration of this combination of community and missions. In one of his writings Menno says: "This love, charity and **community** we teach and practice." In another place he says: "We seek and desire with yearning and ardent hearts, yea at the cost of our life and blood, that the holy Gospel of Jesus Christ and His apostles may be preached throughout the world. To this end we preach . . . in daytime and by night, in houses and in fields, in forests and wilderness, in water, fire, and the scaffold, on the gallows and upon the wheel, before lords and princes, orally and by writings, at the risk of possessions and life. . . ."

Yes, there is a real connection between the virile Christian community and virile missionary spirit. The Moravians and Seventh Day Adventists are known for their vigorous communities and for their aggressive missionary and service programs. At present the Mennonites are experiencing a revival of community emphasis among them. The C.P.S. program was a great community undertaking carried through on a church-wide scale. The foreign relief program is another. The experiences gained in these endeavors have in themselves broadened our horizon. Portable canners have moved from community to community where people have gathered together to process food for shipment abroad. Hundreds of communities have gathered food and clothing to be sent through the M.C.C. office to needy people in Europe. Since 1939 at least 467 relief workers have been sent out. There is hardly a single Mennonite community which does not have some representative in this great work. This work in turn has broadened our missionary horizon. Already new foreign missions have been opened in China and Puerto Rico. Others are in prospect in Belgium and in Ethiopia. The work in mental hospitals, and in various kinds of service units and home missionary projects has enlarged our vision for service in this field. The new Mennonite youth organization is another indication of this greater horizon. Let us build the greater community of tomorrow, the community of wide horizons, whose members shall dedicate their lives to the service of their fellow men.

CREATING WHOLESOME INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

[Continued from page 15]

Here is a case where businessmen and employers were enriching themselves on an elaborate scale at the expense of the 2,500 daily workers who were working on a starvation scale. The third factor that I think the employer should take into consideration when determining the wage rate is the employee's personal contribution toward the creation of profits in the business. The above illustration shows clearly a very unjust division of profits. If one will take his pencil and figure a little, he will soon be able to determine that the 2,500 persons who were working daily in the factory brought approximately $1.25 to $1.50 per day in profits to the company. However, they were paid not more than about one-tenth of the amount of profit that they actually created in this business. There may be some justification for such a situation if the employee is at the same time receiving wages that are well adequate for his living.

Working with His Men

Still another question I think an employer would do well to ask himself occasionally is whether he is asking his men to do work he himself would not be willing to do. I think it is a good policy on the part of the employer to get into overalls occasionally and help with some of the least desirable work in the whole plant, thus indicating his willingness to do anything that he is asking his men to do.

Keeping Cool and Confident

Still other questions which I think the businessman should consider are his courtesy, his thoughtfulness, his helpfulness, and his interest in his men. Does he like to show his authority by giving straight-out and sometimes harsh commands, or does he have a way of suggesting in an easy manner what he wants done? How does he go about correcting an employee when he has been at fault? Does he fly off the handle and say a lot of things that are unkind and harsh and thoughtless, or does he allow a "cooling-off period" first? (We hear a lot about a "cooling-off period" today. The Christian should always practice that, if necessary; better yet, it should not be necessary). You will, of course, recognize that the suggestions given above are suggestions that are not only Christian but that are definitely good business. In fact, anything that increases the harmony and confidence between worker and employer is an asset to the business.

Concern for Spiritual Well-Being

Another question that I think is of prime importance, and on which every Christian businessman should check himself, is the question of his interest in the **spiritual** welfare of his employees. We all know, of course, that that requires time and considerable energy. However, it is a very fruitful field and can lead, in addition to the proper conduct of the business, to a great deal of satisfaction, in knowing that employees have been helped along this line. I believe that the employer's attitude on this matter will determine largely his policy in dealing with problem employees. Where the worldly-minded businessman would discharge employees who were guilty of some misconduct or unsatisfactory application to the work, the Christian employer who is interested in the spiritual welfare of his men will take time to help such employees and be willing to give them the second or third chance.

To illustrate this point, I would like to give several examples with which I am familiar. There came into a group working for a Christian employer two employees who began using quite offensive language. Even after having been warned by other employees that such language would not be tolerated if the employer detected it, they continued to use it, not, however, in the presence of the employer. Finally, word of their obscene language reached the employer and he immediately took them aside and explained to them that such language could not be tolerated, that it was not at all becoming to a group of professed Christians, and that it not only lowered them in the estimation of any who might hear them but that it also lowered the whole group of employees of which they were representatives in the eyes of the people who would overhear them. It would probably have been easier for the employer simply to discharge the two men and tell them to go elsewhere to find a job. However, these two employees proved by their subsequent conduct that the whole experience had been helpful to them and that they were definitely trying to overcome the habit which they had formed.

Another case that has come under my observation involved an employee who had the opportunity to punch the clock before he actually started working. He was so situated that he would pass the time clock approximately an hour before time to begin working in the morning, and he conceived the idea that he could punch the card at the early hour, when no one was around, and thus get paid for extra time. He handled it in such a way that no one would suspect that he had punched the card earlier than usual. This he continued to do for some weeks, becoming more and more bold. Eventually his actions began to be questioned; and finally it was detected that he was punching at least an hour a day more than he was actually working. This would have been a good enough reason to discharge him without any further consideration. However, instead of doing that, the employer, after having checked several mornings for himself exactly what was going on, took the verse of Scripture, "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" and attached it to the employee's card one morning after he had punched it but before he started to work. You can imagine the jar that he received when he looked at the card the next time and sensed definitely that he had been detected in his fraud, and also the implication that the Scripture verse carried with it in his particular offense. The employer did not need to say another word on the whole matter. Before the day was half over there was a letter on his desk confessing the whole thing and asking forgiveness and making restitution for the time he had stolen in that way. It seems to me that that was a far better method of handling the situation than to have laid off the employee without any further consideration, in which case he would probably have gone and found employment elsewhere and would probably have repeated the offense if he would have had opportunity.

IDENTIFY
YOUR HOME
OR FARM

White Board 4" x 18" Black Letters
Single face, $2.50 Double face, $3.00

Reflecting Letter Sign
Shines at Night
Single face, $4.00 Double face, $5.00

Ornamental Hanging Iron
For double-face Signs, $4.00
Parcel Post Prepaid

Write for prices on:
Neon Window Signs—Shipped Anywhere
Quantity Signs—100 to 1,000
Reflecting Letter Signs—Shine at Night

"Jesus Saves" Signs, for License Plates
Shine at Night for Safety
$1.00 each, plus postage

Giant 24-inch Neon Electric Clocks, $75.00
Send for Literature and Picture

Let us design your Gospel signs

PAOLI SIGN SERVICE
Clyde H. Lamp Paoli, Pennsylvania

An Obligation to the Community

Another thing that I think is a definite factor in making for better employer-employee relationships is the attitude that the employer takes toward the community and his church. I do not believe that the employer can have the best confidence of his men if he does not endeavor to make a definite contribution, not only to the employees, but also to the community of which he is a part and to the whole church. An employer who chooses to make large and worthy contributions to the community and to the church will certainly have more respect from his employees than the man who has a desire to lay up for himself a large personal fortune. When a businessman has as his purpose the laying up of a large personal fortune, it immediately becomes questionable whether all the policies which he employs are entirely ethical and pleasing to God. With such a motive he is likely to become so engrossed in his undertaking that he will allow policies to be followed that are less then strictly ethical.

There is still another factor that I am sure would make for better relations which is somewhat related to the one given immediately above. This factor may be only indirectly related, but I believe it has a very definite bearing. As an illustration of what I have in mind, I know of one businessman who is a professing Christian who was accused by one of his employees of taking a couple of tons of sugar and making syrup out of it one night so he could go to the O.P.A. the next day and say that he did not have any sugar on hand. If this is true, you can easily imagine that this employer's prestige took a dive to near zero among his employees when such a thing was found out. Sometimes it may even occur that an employee will suggest an unethical act in order to get himself out of a tight place. I have been confronted with such propositions. I am sure if I had yielded to these propositions it would eventually have resulted in a lowering of the esteem in which my employees held their employer. I believe that in any business there are many such opportunities to be less than strictly honest in some of our dealings. If we want to maintain the highest regard of our employees, we need to be honest, strictly honest, not only as a business policy but for the sake of principle.

Finding the Better Way

Then there are other teachings of Christ in Matthew 5:39-44 that I think we could well apply to the employer-employee relationships. I once heard a man preach a sermon entitled, "And He Went a Little Further." I was impressed with the sermon and with the application that this preacher made with reference to going the second mile in our relationships one with another. How different it would be if both the employer and the employee would be willing to go a little further in all these relationships! We see what occurs when there is a strike on and when there is bickering and bargaining between the union and the employer, when each is determined to do as little as he possibly can until finally the two sides are able to get together. It seems to me that that kind of bargaining does not exemplify the Christian spirit which should be manifest in all our dealings. In contrast to this, how much easier and more pleasant it is to maintain the proper relationships when both the employer and the employee are willing to "go a little further" than they would rightly be required to go, thus creating an area with considerable margin in which they can adjust what differences there may be and thus find a common working agreement.

"In vain we call old notions fudge
and bend our conscience to our dealing,
The ten commandments will not budge
and stealing will continue stealing."
—Walter Dudley Cavert in "Remember Now"

PRACTICAL FARM ACCOUNTING

[Continued from page 25]

in his community. The most successful farmers have so organized their business that they have as many enterprises as possible on an efficient basis and have stopped most of the leaks. Only by keeping records and making comparisons can a farmer know what parts of his business are efficient and where the leaks are.

Does It Pay?

All of these and many other planned actions will be taken by farmers who take time to study their business and plan ahead. The most profitable work you do all year may well be the time you spend at your desk. Would you be willing to do some part-time work for $5 or $10 or even $25 per hour? Many a farmer earns that much, and even more, when he really digs deep into his management problems.

The late Dr. John McDowell, well known Presbyterian clergyman, spent his boyhood days working in a coal mine. An accident, for which he was in no way responsible, killed a mule and crushed Dr. McDowell's arm, so that amputation was necessary. The company records refer to the purchase of a new mule, but make no reference to the boy's injury. Boys were easily replaced and were less valuable than mules.

—Walter Dudley Cavert in "Remember Now"

SHENK CHICKS

Our New Hampshires and Crosses
have proved to be
outstanding for broiler production.

YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THEM

ABOVE: *Entrance to Hatchery*
AT LEFT: *Removing chicks from tray*

The Shenk Hatchery
Box 46
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Clipper Blade Sharpening

For both Animal and Barber Clippers

Enclose 75¢ per set and blades will be returned the same week

We can supply you with new Barber and Animal Clippers

Write for Circulars and Prices

Walter H. Gable

Barber Supplies

44 N. Hartley St. York, Pennsylvania

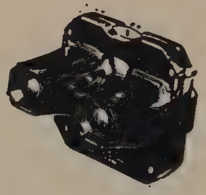
ADVERTISERS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1948

Alabaster Products Company, 111 South Roosevelt Avenue, Fort Collins, Colorado	30
Burford, E. W., 408 Connor Avenue, New Castle, Pennsylvania	30
Gable, Walter H., 44 North Hartley Street, York, Pennsylvania	34
Glick's Bookstore, Smoketown, Pennsylvania	34
Good, Kenneth G., Elida, Ohio	30
Hostetler, George M., Westover, Maryland	30
K. V. Christian Day School, Belleville, Pennsylvania	30
Martin and Lehman, 104 East Market Street, Orrville, Ohio	30
Maust, Marshall, Scottdale, Pennsylvania	30
Newcomer Oil Company, 903 South Market Street, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania	35
Palmer Farms Growers Co-operative Association, Sarasota, Florida	2
Paoli Sign Service, Paoli, Pennsylvania	32
Reliable Bookkeeping Service, High and Walnut, Scottdale, Pennsylvania	30
Rhodes O. K. Cleaners and Dyers, Box 142, Hesston, Kansas	30
Shenk Hatchery, The, Box 46, Harrisonburg, Virginia	33
Swartz's General Store and Seed House, Route 4, Lima, Ohio	30
Ulrich Manufacturing Company, Roanoke, Illinois	36
Witmer Implement Service, Route 3, Shippensburg, Pennsylvonia	35

Sawyers

VIEWMASTER

Projectors Now Available



Write for complete list of over 250 available Viewmaster Reels in full color—Free

Why Not Share McCowan's CHARACTER BUILDING Stories With Your Friends?

"The Lovers" "The Son Thou Gavest Me"
"The Love Letter" "A Heart of Gold"

Price: 10c each, 4 for 25c, 20 for $1.00

GLICK'S BOOK STORE

Smoketown, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania

Advertise in THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

Trading Post Page

A page of classified advertising,
with help-wanted columns,
farms for rent or sale,
business opportunities,
products for sale, etc.

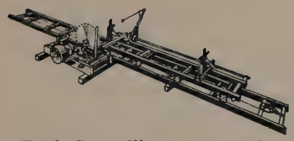
Display Advertising

By the column inch
Any size from one-fourth page to
Double-page spreads as may be needed,
In colors on inside front and back covers
And on the outside back cover.

RATES FURNISHED UPON REQUEST

Send Your Advertising Today to

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY
Scottdale, Pennsylvania



Frick Sawmills cut accurate lumber and do it most rapidly because they are precision machines. Write for Cata. 75 for complete details.

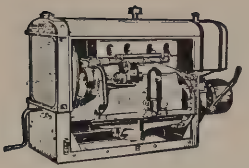
There is a

FRICK TRADE MARK

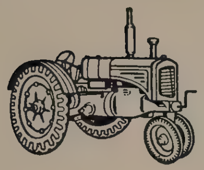
Power Farming Machine to Serve Each of Your Needs

They bring you the sturdiness, simplicity and ease of operation that count most. Will help you earn better profits—whether from field crops, dairying, fruit growing or lumbering.

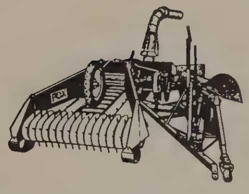
We handle all the equipment illustrated here, plus various attachments. Let us serve your needs.



M-M Power Units for shelling corn, grinding feed, pumping water, sawing wood, generating electricity and many other farm jobs.



M-M Tractors are powerful, compact, built for quick attaching and detaching of all kinds of farm equipment.

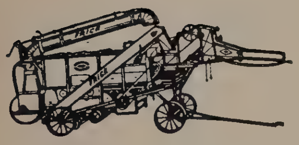


Fox Pick-Up Cutters, the last word in modern green-crop harvesting machinery.

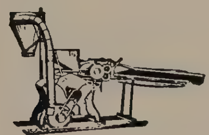
See, Phone, or Write

Witmer Implement Service

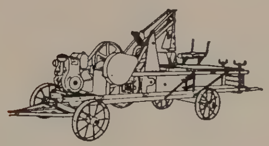
Pinola
Shippensburg, Route 3, Pa. Phone: Shippensburg, 917-R-23



Frick Threshers in two sizes, 22 x 36 and 28 x 47, welded steel construction.



Bear Cat Feed Mills—Swinging hammers of tool steel are cutters and hammers combined: grind a lot of feed in a short time.



Frick Balers — a moderate sized, sturdy machine. Equipped with Wisconsin air cooled engine, if desired.

Keep Your Home Warm

. . . WITH

Rich-Heat Fuel Oil

Keep Your Motor Young with Richfield Gasoline and Richlube Motor Oil

Newcomer Oil Company

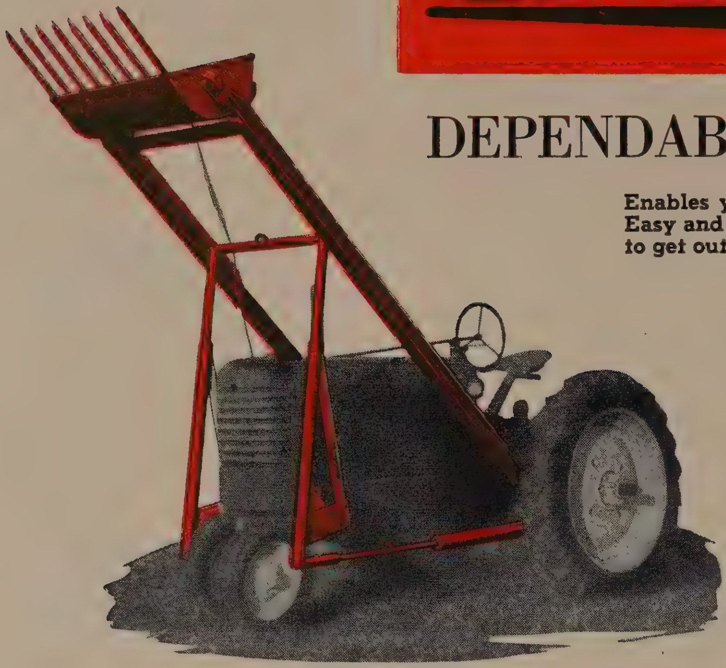
Phone 226

903 SOUTH MARKET STREET ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

DOMOR

TRADEMARK

DEPENDABLE Hydraulic Equipment



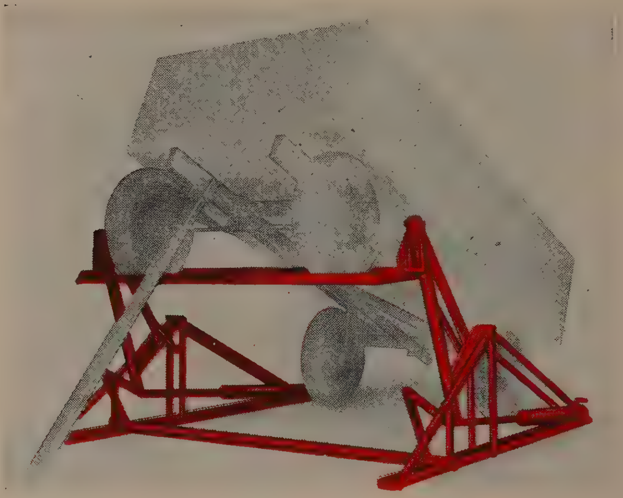
Enables you to get more done in less time . . . with far less effort. Easy and safe to operate—no complicated chains, hooks, or sprockets to get out of order . . . no revolving parts to catch limbs and clothing. Finger tip control gives you smooth, steady and speedy power. Built strong and sturdy to give years of trouble-free service.

ULRIX QUICK COUPLER

Now you can connect or disconnect hydraulic fluid lines without tools, screws, or clamps. A twist of the wrist gives you an instant fluid-tight connection . . . another twist instantly breaks the connection and automatically seals both ends of the line. The fluid cannot leak out . . . dirt cannot get in. Simple and trouble-free.

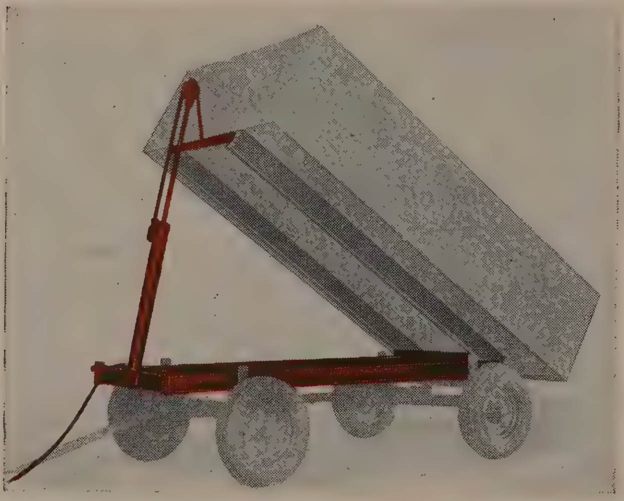
Powerful Hydraulic Loader

Quickly lifts large quantities in little time . . . adjustable height up to 10 ft. or more. Handles unbalanced loads without strain. Convertible to bulldozer or lifting boom . . . also peels sod, excavates, terraces, fills ditches, etc. Ruggedly built for EXTRA capacity and long life.



Wagon and Truck Hoist

Has interchangeable lifting arms and cylinders with loader. Easily handles heavily loaded trucks and wagons . . . does not permit them to roll forward while unloading. Safe and sure . . . no side play or rocking. Will not drop suddenly. Portable—easily moved.



Wagon Box Hoist

Lifts extra high . . . handles heavy loads . . . dumps anywhere. Fits most types of wagon boxes . . . quickly and easily installed. Expertly engineered—cylinder tilts as load is raised . . . locks in position when box is lowered. RUGGEDLY BUILT . . . economically priced . . . equipped with ULRIX QUICK COUPLER (seals both ends of line without loss of fluid).

Write for Complete Information

Send information on: ☐ Hydraulic Loader; ☐ Wagon and Truck Hoist; ☐ Wagon Box Hoist; ☐ Quick Coupler (Check which)

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

"DOMOR DOES MORE"

Ulrich Products Corporation

Roanoke, Illinois, U. S. A.

THE MENNONITE
COMMUNITY

FEBRUARY, 1948

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Youth Are Invited

To continue their high school studies through our Home Study Plan

- All courses are fully accredited.
- Especially designed for students who for various reasons cannot attend their public high school, and find it impossible to attend a church school for the full four years.

For Information Write

Extension Division

Hesston College and Bible School

Hesston Kansas

Advertise in THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

Trading Post Page

A page of classified advertising,
with help-wanted columns,
farms for rent or sale,
business opportunities,
products for sale, etc.

Display Advertising

By the column inch
Any size from one-fourth page to
Double-page spreads as may be needed,
In colors on inside front and back covers
And on the outside back cover.

RATES FURNISHED UPON REQUEST

Send Your Advertising Today to

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY
Scottdale, Pennsylvania

There is a

TRADE FRICK MARK

Power Farming Machine to Serve Each of Your Needs

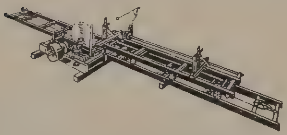
They bring you the sturdiness, simplicity and ease of operation that count most. Will help you earn better profits—whether from field crops, dairying, fruit growing or lumbering.

We handle all the equipment illustrated here, plus various attachments. Let us serve your needs.

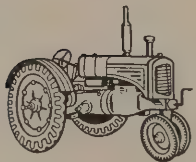
See, Phone, or Write

Witmer Implement Service

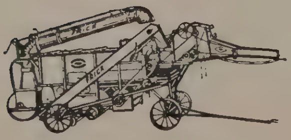
Pinola
Shippensburg, Route 3, Pa. Phone: Shippensburg, 917-R-23



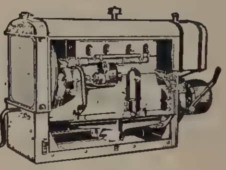
Frick Sawmills cut accurate lumber and do it most rapidly because they are precision machines. Write for Cata. 75 for complete details.



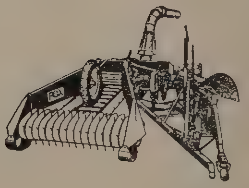
M-M Tractors are powerful, compact, built for quick attaching and detaching of all kinds of farm equipment.



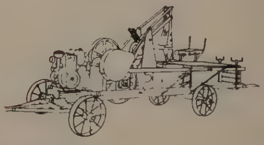
Frick Threshers in two sizes, 22 x 36 and 28 x 47, welded steel construction.



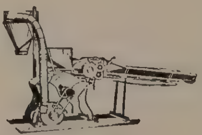
M-M Power Units for shelling corn, grinding feed, pumping water, sawing wood, generating electricity and many other farm jobs.



Fox Pick-Up Cutters, the last word in modern green-crop harvesting machinery.



Frick Balers — a moderate sized, sturdy machine. Equipped with Wisconsin air cooled engine, if desired.



Bear Cat Feed Mills—Swinging hammers of tool steel are cutters and hammers combined: grind a lot of feed in a short time.

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

FEBRUARY
1948

VOLUME TWO Scottdale, Pennsylvania NUMBER TWO

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE
Scottdale, Pennsylvania
Telephone 314

EDITOR
Grant M. Stoltzfus

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Paul Erb, Guy F. Hershberger
Olive Wyse

ASSOCIATE EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER
H. Ralph Hernley

PHOTOGRAPHER AND ARTIST
Paul W. Hertzler

EDITORIAL COUNCIL

Dr. H. C. Amstutz, Goshen, Indiana; Leland Bachman, Goshen, Indiana; Atlee Beechy, Basel, Switzerland; H. S. Bender, Basel, Switzerland; S. F. Coffman, Vineland, Ontario; E. I. Culp, Tiskilwa, Illinois; S. E. Eicher, Albany, Oregon; Erma Erb, Wellman, Iowa; Henry F. Garber, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania; Melvin Gingerich, Goshen, Indiana; Simon Gingerich, Wayland, Iowa; Noah Good, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Howard Kauffman, Goshen, Indiana; John E. Lehman, Columbiana, Ohio; Ivan Lind, Hesston, Kansas; Jacob Moyer, Souderton, Pennsylvania; Orie O. Miller, Akron, Pennsylvania; John R. Mumaw, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Mary Emma Showalter, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Oliver Snyder, Hespeler, Ontario; Maude Swartzendruber, La Junta, Colorado; Gideon Yoder, Harper, Kansas; John L. Yoder, West Liberty, Ohio.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the
MENNONITE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHERS OF "THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY"

Paul Erb, President, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
John L. Yoder, Vice President, West Liberty, Ohio
Guy F. Hershberger, Secretary, Goshen, Indiana
H. Ralph Hernley, Treasurer, Scottdale, Pa.
Ivan Miller, Corry, Pennsylvania
Clayton L. Keener, Refton, Pennsylvania
A. J. Metzler, Scottdale, Pennsylvania

Unsolicited manuscripts and pictures will be accepted and will be reviewed and filed for possible use. Material which is to be returned must be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Acknowledgements

The poem, "Charity," by Robert J. Baker, is used with the kind permission of the GOSPEL HERALD.

Pictures appearing with the following articles were taken by John Harshberger, Goshen, Indiana: "Creating Wholesome Industrial Relations," 'Maintaining the Family Farm," "On the Leasing of Farms."

For the Month of February

Charity (Poem) 4
ROBERT J. BAKER

Food and Clothing for Relief 6

Reclaiming Old Furniture 10
MARJORIE YODER, LUCILLE GRABER SWARTZENDRUBER

If Your Child Is Slow 13

The Young Community 14
RUTH CARPER, NORMA HOSTETLER
ELAINE SOMMERS, DOROTHY ZEISET

Editorial—Family Life, an Achievement or Gift? 16

Creating Wholesome Industrial Relations 18
A. C. MOYER

Maintaining the Family Farm 20
I. W. MOOMAW

On the Leasing of Farms 22
LESTER I. CULP

Our Contributors 24

Dear Reader 24

As Seen By Others 25

Trading Post 28

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY is published monthly by the Mennonite Community Association, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Entered as second-class matter March 7, 1947, at the post office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price: $2.50 for one year; $6.00 for three years. Single copies, 25c each. Checks and postal money orders should be made payable to Mennonite Comumnity Association and sent to the office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Publication office: 610-614 Walnut Avenue, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Printed in U.S.A.

Charity

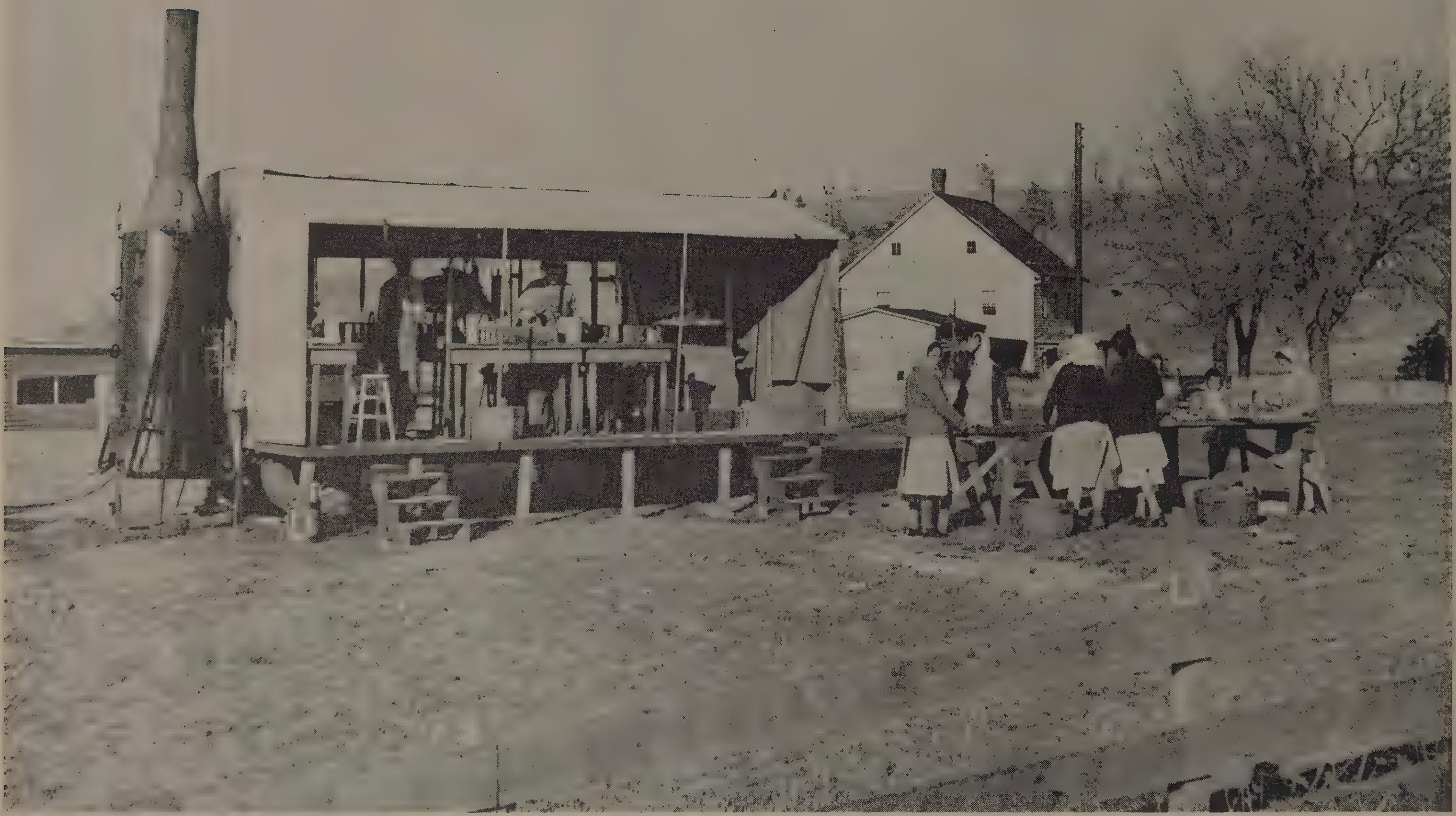
Robert J. Baker

If you look across the ocean wide,
Past waves that roll from side to side,
To some far-off—some distant place,
You see a boy with hungry face.

Offspring of war and hating wild,
The past comes back to this poor child.
His father sowed, the boy must reap
His harvest from a garbage heap.

You cannot blame this starving boy;
You cannot say, "it gives me joy
To see your hungry, pleading face:"
You see yourself in his hard place.

You think of Christ—His eager plea,
To feed and clothe the enemy,
And feel that by your gift so small
You honor Him, who gave His all.



Food and Clothing for Relief

In the church's relief program each Mennonite community has played a unique part. Thousands of tons of flour, canned fruit and vegetables, chicken, pork, beef, powdered milk, dry beans, raisins, prunes, soybeans, and the like have been sent along with blankets, shoes, and clothing to France, Holland, Germany, Belgium, Puerto Rico, England, Philippine Islands, Ethiopia, Austria, Denmark, Italy, and China.

Through the co-operation of Lewis E. Strite a set of pictures has been secured that tell something of the contribution of one community to relief. This community is located in the Shenandoah Valley around Harrisonburg, Virginia. According to Wayne Henard, Director of the Material Aid Program of the Mennonite Central Committee, these neighborhoods have shown careful planning and foresight in carrying out their part of the relief program. Farmers and businessmen, young people's groups, sewing circles, schools, and even children have worked together.

A portable canner was built in the early fall of 1945. It is equipped with a semi-automatic sealer and retorts or pressure cookers each having a capacity of 110 No. 2½ cans. This canner has been used in Ohio as well as in Virginia and has set a precedent for an improved canner now in use in Kansas.

Communities engaged in relief activities report greater efficiency and more gifts with each passing year. Yet the needs of the suffering population continue to be far greater than can be met by the contributions.

OPPOSITE PAGE

In the communities of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, the first portable canner was built for relief canning. Compact and equipped with its own water pump and tank, it processes 1,500 cans a day and is mounted on a trailer which allows it to be moved from place to place.

UPPER LEFT

Shenandoah Valley is famous for its purebred Hereford cattle. Above is one being led to slaughter for the relief canning project, donated by C. C. Turner and Frank Harman.

UPPER RIGHT

The steer is bled by Elam Hertzler, a student at Eastern Mennonite College, who served as chief butcher in the slaughtering of the animal.

LOWER RIGHT

Skinning the Hereford steer are Elam Hertzler and Frank Harman. The scene is on the farm of C. C. Turner

LOWER LEFT

The last quarter is taken to the portable canner on the shoulders of a hired man on the Turner farm.

FOOD FOR RELIEF
MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

UPPER LEFT

Cutting the meat into small cubes is done by Mrs. Lewis Wenger, Mrs. Justus Suter, Mrs. James Suter, and Mrs. Carl Kiser. On other occasions pork, chicken, apple butter, and vegetables are prepared for canning.

UPPER RIGHT

Daniel Smucker, operator of the canner, inspects the meat as it is being cooked in a stainless steel cooker. Near each of the two cookers is a cooling vat.

ABOVE

Cans are filled directly from the cooker by Daniel Smucker. The canner is also equipped with a stainless steel cooker for canning soups. When these pictures were taken it was on the farm of Wade Good, two miles west of Harrisonburg.

RIGHT

Norma Miller, Ruth Yoder, and Marjorie Yoder, of Eastern Mennonite College, help in the labeling of the cans. Over 125,000 cans of beef, pork, chicken, apple butter, vegetables and miscellaneous items have been contributed in the past two years. This scene took place in one of the Shenk Hatchery buildings.

LEFT

Boxing the cans for shipment is done by a young people's group. Howard Bowman, extreme left, is directing the work. Carloads of meats, vegetables, assorted foods, soybeans, evaporated milk and apple butter have been packed and shipped. The concentrated foods of this area have very well supplemented the carloads of grain and flour from the Middle West.

BELOW

Women from Park View (near Harrisonburg) Sewing Circle make garments for children and adults. In addition to the shipments of clothing abroad, many garments are made for the rural mission field. Six thousand heavy blankets were purchased for shipment one winter by the various congregations. The sewing room is in J. J. Wenger's apartment house.

RECLAIMING

REUPHOLSTERING by Marjorie Yoder

Every homemaker realizes the comfort and satisfaction that are derived from well-upholstered pieces of furniture. However, nothing shows wear more quickly than upholstered chairs, so it can really become a problem to the average homemaker. To have these pieces done over by a professional is an expensive proposition, so why not try it at home? It will be much more economical and can be done just as well. The money expenditure will depend almost entirely upon the type of fabric chosen. The work of reupholstering is not difficult, but it does require much care and effort to produce a creditable finished product.

The teal colored chair in the picture was a very faded rust and looked as though it could be most profitably used in the attic or down in the cellar before we started working on it. After careful examination we found the barrel loop springs were still in good condition and the chair needed no padding. (Most chairs will require some repadding on the arms and back.) On the basis of these two factors we decided not to tear off the old upholstery but instead to place the new material right over the old. This meant, of course, that we would have to start from scratch and make our own pattern. We used paper to make our pattern, allowing one and one half inches for the edges which we would tack, and six inches for the edges which would be tucked in. However, feed bags or old muslin would prove much more accurate for pattern making because they could be easily fitted around the corners and the rounded parts of the chair.

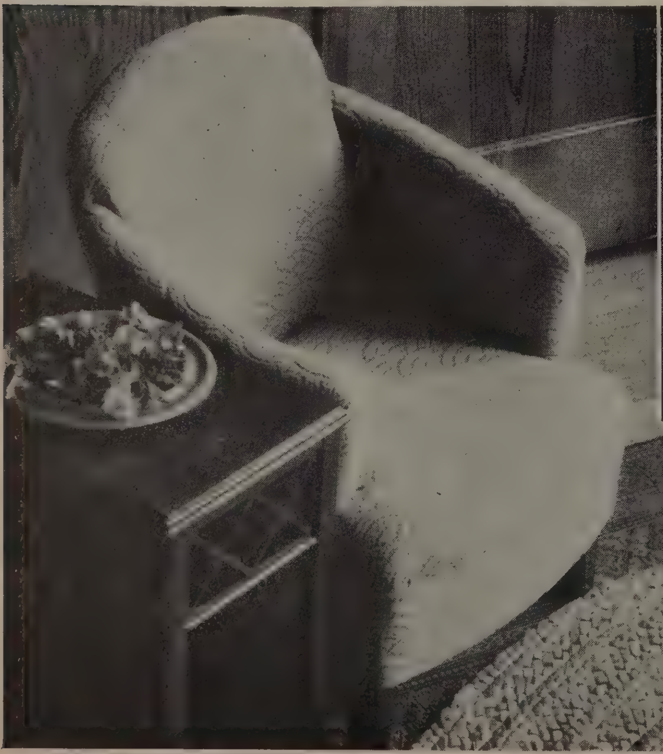
After carefully checking the pattern lay it on the material, making sure the design of the material is upright on all the pieces. Especial care must be taken if a floral design is used, so that the design will always appear at its best on the front of the back and on the arm rests. Cut all the materials at the same time before beginning any work on the chair.

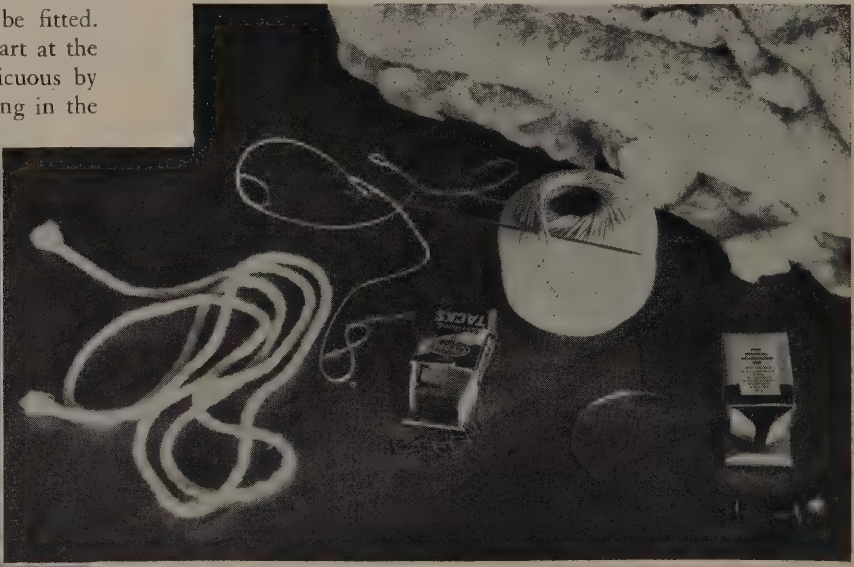
The first, and a very important task, is to get the design placed straight on the front of the chair back and on the cushion seat. After these are in place the chair arms can be fitted. There will be an excess of material at the rounded part at the front of the arm. You can make this very inconspicuous by simply pleating the material into fine pleats and easing in the fullness, rather than making just one large pleat or tuck. Now is the time to use the interesting looking needles. The large straight needle can be used to stitch the material down under the springs so that it will stay in place. The round needle is used when there is no way to get through the chair and the thread must be brought out on the same side as it went in. These needles of course are not an absolute necessity, but they will prove to be a valuable asset to the solution of your upholstering problems.

After the front of the chair back, the seat and the arms are securely fastened the front and the sides can be tacked into place, and the back of the chair back put on last of all. Be sure to pull the material firmly enough before tacking so that after it stretches it will not sag. Care must be taken when fitting around the chair legs. Do not be afraid to use your scissors as long as you know where and why you are cutting. The bottom may be turned under and tacked and then a lining put across the bottom of the chair to keep out the dust. Small headed upholstery tacks are the least conspicuous, but the large decorative headed tacks may be used also. The important thing about the tacks is to make sure they are long enough to hold firmly.

Now a little stain and varnish on the legs and you will have a new chair. Do not be afraid to try this. The first project is always the hardest, so why not choose an old chair and if you are not sure of yourself, select a reasonably priced material, telling yourself it is only an experiment. As an added illustrative guide send 10c to The Vermont Agricultural Extension Service, Burlington, Vermont, and ask for Circular No. 64, entitled **Upholstering at Home.**

Here's hoping your experimenting will lead you to decide that you can upholster and that you are willing to try again.





To the left is a neatly reupholstered chair, once faded and headed for the attic. Such work can be done by the average housewife. Above are the equipment and materials needed: piping cord, gimp tacks, cotton twine and a straight needle, a curved needle, upholstery tacks, and upholstery padding.

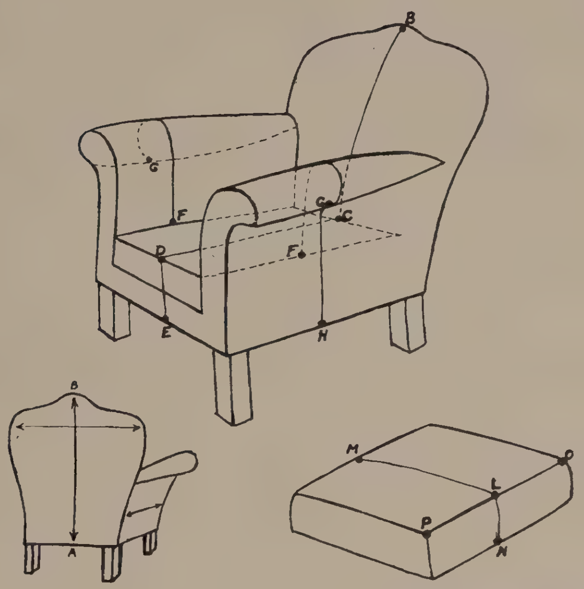
OLD FURNITURE

MAKING SLIP COVERS by Lucille Graber Swartzendruber

Our living room furniture was becoming more and more faded and torn, until one day we said, "This furniture must go." Making slip covers had not entered our minds. Then we examined it closely and found that the frame and springs were of very fine workmanship; and, since it had been in my parents' family approximately twenty years, of good prewar quality.

The couch and chair shown on this page are these pieces of furniture! Since it was my very first slip cover adventure, I challenge you also to brighten your home with new, inexpensive slip covers. The material I used cost approximately $25. It can be done for less, depending upon the material chosen; but when you keep in mind such things as shrinkage, whether the material is color fast to light and washing, you **must** choose good quality material. These slip covers have already been used six months and have been laundered once, with no damage to the fit or to the green and rose colors.

Before I bought my material, I needed, in some way, to estimate the yardage of material required. Notice the accompanying diagrams and chart, which are the measurements I took of the chair. First I measured "a" to "b," the outside back, both length and width; then "b" to "c," the inside back, length and width; etc. The total, 257 inches, is the amount of material needed for the body of the slip cover, including quite a large tuck-in at the seat, and enough for French seams. Adding on 51 inches for the valance, I found 8 yards of material was enough for the chair; following with the same procedure, 15 yards was required for the couch—23 yards of material in all. (It was not possible to cut two pieces side by side as the material I planned to buy was only 36 inches wide. Wider material cuts to better advantage.) The second step in slip cover making is to cut a pattern. Armed with feed sacking for the curved parts, and old newspapers for straight sides, I planned a pat-



Chair	Length (inches)	Width (inches)	Amount of material needed including seam allowance (inches)
Outside back (a-b)	27	33	29
Inside back (b-c)	26	33	33
Seat (c-e)	30	21	37
Arms (2) (f-g)	22	29	58
(g-h)	14	28	32
Cushion (2) (l-m)	22		
(p-o)		19½	48
Boxings (4) (l-n)	3	20	20
			257
Valance			
Distance from floor: 6½ inches			
Length around chair: 101 inches (Twice length needed—202 inches)			
Yardage needed: 51 inches			51
		Total	308 or 8 yds.

The making of slip covers calls for selecting good quality material, accurate cutting of a pattern and careful sewing. Above and to the right are a beautiful davenport and a chair which were once "on the way out."

tern, marking carefully all seam lines with tailor's black chalk. Then as I cut out the pieces, I kept in mind how they would look on the furniture. Notice especially the large floral design of the chair material. The center of the design, in this case a large oak leaf, needs to come slightly above the center of the back of the chair. I chose identical sections of the design for the two arms and tried to get quite a concentration of color and pattern for this part which would receive such hard wear.

If the pattern has been made accurately, following this sewing procedure will bring you success.

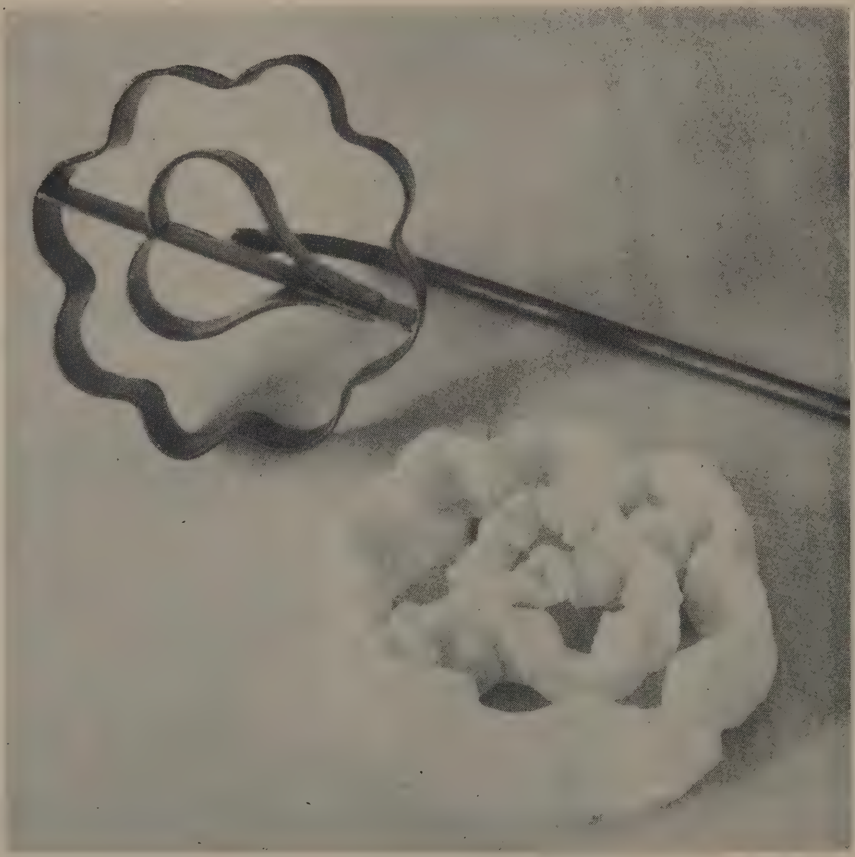
1. Join inside and outside arms.
2. Set in front arm disposing of slight fullness by easing in or if considerable by small darts stitched and pressed flat. (Don't be afraid to make darts, especially if your furniture has many curved lines. Make the cover fit!) Hold full side on top in basting.
3. Join to inside back and strip across front, just above flounce.
4. Set in rectangle connecting the four sides, then add outside back, make cushion slip, and last of all, add flounce.

The result will be furniture that will last many more years, and give a bright, new look to your home. The covers will be easy to wash, something especially appreciated when there are small children. For assurance of success in your very first venture, send for the 10c booklet, "Slip Covers for Furniture," Farmer's Bulletin No. 1873, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Rosettes

1 cup flour ½ tsp. salt 1 tsp. sugar	Sift together.	1 cup milk 1 egg, slightly beaten 1 tsp. melted shortening	Combine and pour into a well made in dry ingredients. Mix until smooth.

Heat rosette iron in hot fat. Dip hot iron into batter, not allowing batter to come over top of iron. Immerse in hot fat until batter is light brown. Remove rosette from iron, drain on absorbent paper. Sprinkle with sugar.



The rosette iron in the photograph is probably over 125 years old. It belonged to Mrs. Nicolas King (Elizabeth Schrock) the maternal grandmother of Mrs. Albert Nafziger (Emma Wyse) Archbold, Ohio. Notice the Pennsylvania Dutch motif of the rose circle. This old-fashioned rosette iron is much larger than the modern shallow ones such as the griswold patty irons.

If Your Child Is Slow

Your child may learn more slowly than others. This is not necessarily a sign that he is below normal in intelligence. Sometimes a child who is mentally normal is kept from doing his best by difficulties that are physical or emotional. But it is true that slowness in learning may be an indication that your child has definite mental limitations.

If there is serious doubt about the mentality of your child, he should be given an intelligence test. This service is available at little or no cost from schools, welfare agencies, departments of health and mental hygiene clinics. The results of such an examination will be kept confidential, and the testing agency, though it may offer helpful advice, will make no plans for your child's future without your consent.

Can He Go to School?

If your child is feeble-minded (mentally deficient) there will be a definite limit to what he can do. He will not be able to compete with children his own age, and it is unreasonable to expect him to do so.

Whether he should go to school depends on his mental ability. If he is a high-grade mentally-deficient child, he can learn manual arts in special classes. If he is in the middle grade, he can perhaps go through the third grade in school. Children who are low-grade deficients should not be sent to school at all. Talk this problem over with the principal of the school and the psychologist at the clinic. They will arrange for the proper placement of your child.

Don't try to keep your child in school beyond the point where he can learn. Some parents are over-anxious to push their child along. This causes the handicapped child to become discouraged and he may not try to do even the things he can do. The teacher can gauge your child's rate of learning and is the best judge of how much he can benefit from further schoolwork. Some schools have special classes for retarded children. If your school does not have such classes, see what can be done to get them started.

Will He Be a Behavior Problem?

Not necessarily. Some mentally deficient children are restless and unmanageable, but a mentally deficient child is not always a problem child. He can become a likable, attractive person. Like normal children, he has his own personality.

Only a small percentage of mentally deficient children become delinquent. Since they are more suggestible than normal children, the mentally deficient may be misled by unscrupulous persons or older delinquent boys. Adequate supervision and, in some cases, institutional care, is needed to protect your child from delinquent behavior.

Will He Be Able to Earn a Living?

A large number of mental defectives are able to support themselves under proper guidance and supervision. Others earn spending money and can do simple but useful jobs at home and in the neighborhood. It is not possible to make any general statement about what your child can or cannot do. The chances are that if his ability is not too limited, he can do some suitable routine work under supervision. Proper training will help him make the grade. He should be taught to save his earnings.

What Can Be Done for Him?

You can do much to help your child by giving him good training and proper discipline at home. Nearly all methods which are recommended for the care of normal children apply to the care of the mentally deficient child. You will need to have patience and make allowances for his slowness. You can train your feeble-minded child to have agreeable manners and a pleasing personality. This will help him to get along well with other people, and will do much to offset his mental limitations.

You can discipline your feeble-minded child by giving rewards and withholding privileges, much as you would a normal child. Many parents are too lenient, others too severe. A good rule to remember is that discipline does not have to be severe to be effective, but it must be consistent. You will find that, like the normal child, your mentally retarded youngster will not do things which always occasion unpleasant results.

Don't make the mistake of keeping your child penned up like a prisoner. He needs recreation just as normal people do. If he cannot play with children his own age, let him play with younger children.

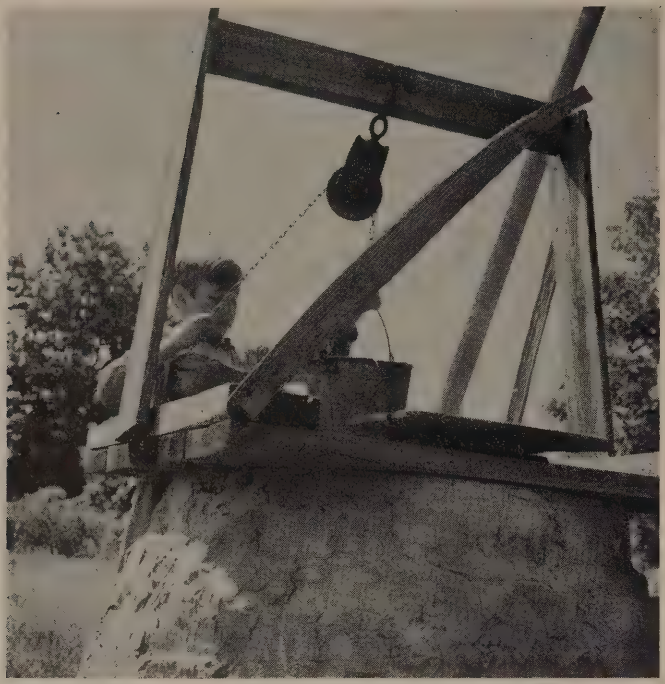
If the strain of caring for your child becomes too great, or if he becomes unmanageable at home, it may be wise to give him the advantages of an institution. Here he will be supervised and trained, and find companionship with others. If he responds well to the training he receives, he may return home after perhaps two to five years. On the other hand, it may be wise for him to stay at the training school indefinitely. Arrangements for admitting your child to a training school can be made through one of the welfare agencies or mental hygiene clinics in your community. In some cases, feeble-minded children can be cared for in foster homes or in day nurseries. This will relieve the family temporarily from the strain of caring for a difficult child. Your special agency can tell you more about such arrangements.

You may be able to find two or three mothers of other feeble-minded children who are willing to take turns with you in caring for each other's children. This will give all of you more free time.

You should face the fact that if your child is feeble-minded he cannot be cured. While he can learn to do some things, he will never be able to do all the things

[Continued on page 27]

THE YOUNG COMMUNITY



James Pool, Old Joe Route, Calico Rock, Arkansas, drawing water from the farm cistern.

Here is a part of James Pool's letter for **Young Community:**

"The cistern is just like an open well except that it is not living water. The water is caught from the top of the house and runs through a filter into the cistern. We get our stock water from ponds, creek, and various sources. We use cistern water to drink, cook, and wash our clothes.

"We can grow various crops in Arkansas. We have grown corn, cane, cow peas, cotton, soy beans and lespedeza in our fields. For our truck crops we grow nearly everything anybody else grows anywhere. By truck crops, I mean truck and garden together.

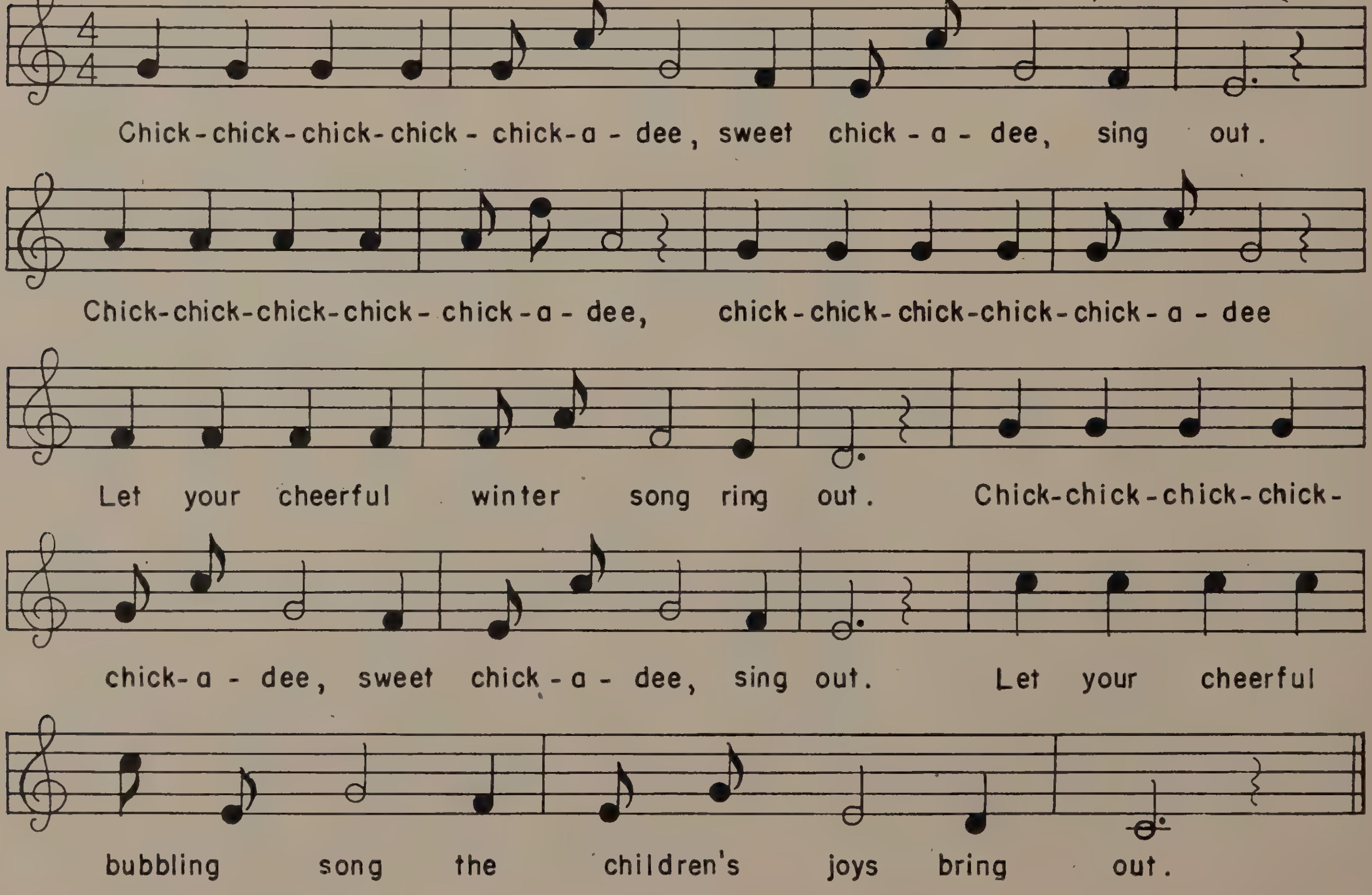
"We raise several kinds of stock, such as hogs, cattle, horses, and poultry. We have raised broilers on a small scale. In fact most of our farming projects are on a small scale, comparatively speaking.

"We have some very interesting animals, such as squirrels, rabbits, foxes, raccoons, opossums, skunks, deer, and others.

"Once my daddy and I saw a mother deer and her little fawn. We had a dog with us. The mother deer chased our dog around in a circle. Then she ran away."

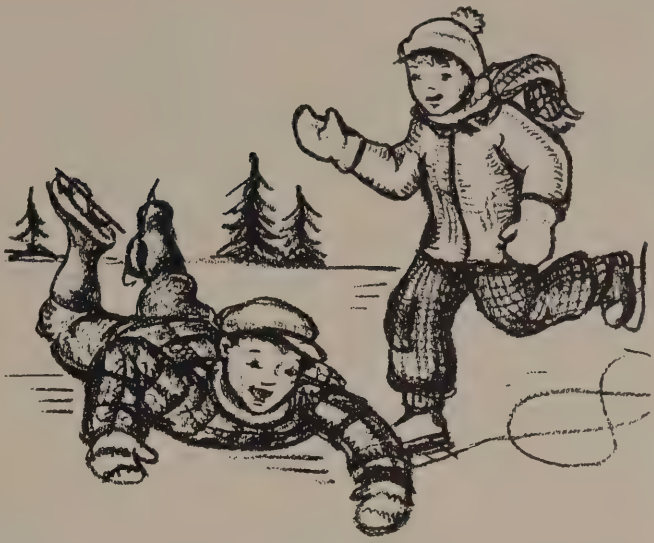
THE CHICKADEE SONG

Words and music by Dorothy Zeiset


Chick-chick-chick-chick-chick-a-dee, sweet chick-a-dee, sing out.
Chick-chick-chick-chick-chick-a-dee, chick-chick-chick-chick-chick-a-dee
Let your cheerful winter song ring out. Chick-chick-chick-chick-
chick-a-dee, sweet chick-a-dee, sing out. Let your cheerful
bubbling song the children's joys bring out.

WELCOME WINTER

By Dorothy Zeiset



"All evening to skate," Dave grinned at suppertime.

Bob looked up. One cheek stuck out, round and smooth and far too full of mashed potatoes and meat balls. He gulped down his food and flushed a little when his mother looked at him in disapproval.

Dad just said, "Hmm, it must be Friday." The boys smiled, because on Friday they were always allowed to play after supper instead of having to study.

Dave was not nearly as enthusiastic over dessert tonight as usual. His tense deep-winter excitement kept bubbling over. Bob was rather quiet as Dave talked excitedly about how smooth the ice might be and how many of the fellows from school would be down on the river.

After supper the boys could scarcely get their coats on fast enough — that is, Dave couldn't. Bob wasn't so good on skates; but **swimming,** now there was a different matter. However, even Bob could not bear to think long of swimming in such weather. "Brr-r, oh, well," Bob consoled himself, "I guess it's really better to run along with the gang and enjoy doing what they like to do."

They hurried down toward the white, shining river. Someone had already built a bonfire at the bank. "Oh, look at that, will you?" shouted Dave, "A warm fire!"

"Humph!" Bob remarked. "What fire isn't warm?"

Dave looked at his brother quickly. "Whats wrong, Bob?"

"Oh, not much, really. I'm just not so crazy about skating as you are and not nearly so good at it. I can hardly stay on my feet, much less do those figure eights of yours."

"Well, you could learn if you really wanted to. Sure, you'd fall flat on your face several times maybe and the other boys would laugh, but if you'd put in a little time and practice you could sail right along wth us."

"Look, listen to that song! It's a chickadee!" cried Bob, suddenly cheerful. "Birds always make me think of the summer time. It doesn't seem possible that a little creature like that could live in such cold weather. Here you chick-chick-chickadee!" he called. "Here chick-chick—oh, he flew away."

"Well, no wonder," laughed Dave, "such yelling."

They had reached the river's bank and were pulling on their skates. Bob sighed, "I wish this were summer and I could do a jack-knife or a swan dive or two. The fellows wouldn't laugh then." Dave looked at him. "They never laugh when I **dive,"** Bob went on.

Dave looked a trifle too knowing for Bob's comfort. "Aha, a little jealous of the fellows who can skate so well, aren't you?" Bob just sulked and skated away. About four yards from shore he fell flat. "That settles it. I'm moving to Florida," he said.

He was very much displeased with himself, but he did have to laugh with the other boys when they were amused at his remark. Well, they were laughing at what he had said instead of what he had done. Suddenly he was happy, and his steps were long and easy and gliding on the ice. He was doing quite well. "Maybe," he thought, "I am like the chickadee—seem to be made for summer but can get along in winter weather too."

"If that little bird can sing among the snowy, icy branches, I guess I can be happy on the cold river," he thought, and he skated away, a little awkwardly, perhaps, but with a song in his heart and a promise of better winters ahead.

A GOOD IDEA

These birds tell their own name.
They say, "Chick-a-dee-dee."
Father and Mother Chickadee look for worms, and bugs, and seeds to eat.
During the night the snow fell covering all the ground and bushes.
"Maybe there is a little bug under here," said Father Chickadee.
But they could not find the tiniest bug or worm, or seed anywhere.
"Brr-r-r, I wish it were summer," shivered Mother Chickadee.

Janet liked the fresh white snow.
After breakfast she put on her warm snow suit, cap, boots, and mittens, and went out to play.
Down the hill came Janet on her new sled.
Up the hill went Janet pulling her sled.
Very soon Janet's toes became cold.
"Warm lunch will be good," she said.
Janet saw the chickadee on a branch of the big pine tree,
"Poor little chickadees," said Janet, "I think they are cold and hungry, too."

Janet's big brother had a good idea.
"I shall make something for our little bird friends," he said. "I like to make things."
"I like to make things too," said Janet.
"But I cannot make the saw work, and the nails bend when I pound them."
"You can be my helper," laughed Brother.

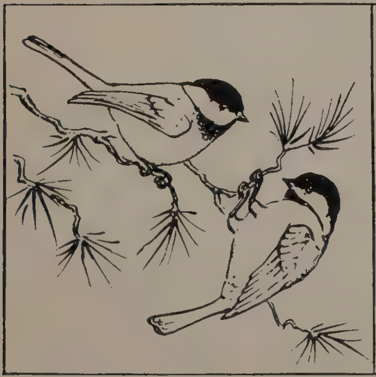
Janet brought the hammer to Brother.

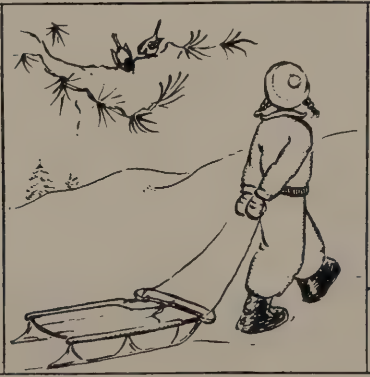
She handed him the nails.

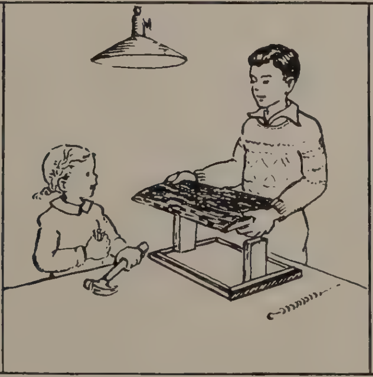
Can you guess what they made?

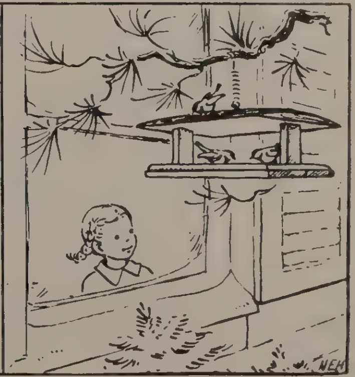
Brother's good idea was a feeding station for the hungry birds.
Janet put some crumbs and sunflower seeds on the floor of the feeding station.
"Chickadees especially like sunflower seeds," said Mother.
Brother hung the feeding station in the big pine tree near the window.
Janet watched the birds eat the sunflower seeds and crumbs.
"That was a good idea." Janet told Brother,
"Now the birds will not be hungry."

—N. E. H.









Family Life—an Achievement or Gift?

Sooner or later we all learn that the best things do not come without sacrifice and effort. What appears to be natural after all must be cultivated. Family life is natural because it is God's will that people should so live, that the affections and finer emotions are to be so cultivated, and that the childhood impressions which color lives are best found in home and family life. But everyone will learn that family life, like a garden or field, will yield its best only if it is cultivated.

Cultivating Strong Family Life

Families can find many ways to grow together and to share happily the common lot. There are communities that have organized groups of young married couples that meet regularly to discuss ways of making home life strong and of training children. Books on child training are read and reviewed before the group. A pastor of a large city church meets with the young parents of his church each Sunday morning to discuss questions of how religion can be taught and applied most effectively in the home.

Family week at the summer camps have become happy occasions and have provided one of the best answers to the need for family recreation. "The family that plays together stays together."

Fortunate is the family that makes its work-a-day world one in which all members share and co-operate. To work together, to play together, to worship together brings a sense of peace, security, and freedom. Happy is the home which remembers all birthdays and anniversaries. In the words of Joy Elmer Morgan: "The home becomes the center for widening appreciation of children, neighbors, and friends; for conversation that enlightens or amuses; for helpful reading; for the appreciation of music and the fine arts; for the practice of religion.

The Family Changes

That family life is changing most people can see. But sometimes we fail to see that its most important changes may be taking place among small town and rural community people such as read this paper. Some years ago Dr. W. G. Mather made a study of such families and found that the children from these homes were not as loyal to their families nor as satisfied with family life as were children and young people from city families. The number of divorces in such counties increased 155 per cent in a given time while for the country as a whole, including the cities, the increase was only 90 per cent. He suggests as an answer to this that "mammon should cease to be the god" and that we need "a religion that puts high premium upon the simple things of life, that values the goodness of living above the length of the wheelbase of the family car."

The cover picture is from Rockingham County, Virginia, and shows a scene which is part of the local relief canning project. Elam Hertzler and Frank Harman are skinning a steer while C. C. Turner, raiser of Hereford cattle, looks on.

Home scene of the Paul Clemens family shows a favorite family pastime. The five children, all under ten, are (left to right) Philip, Paul, Sylvia, Edward, and Jon. Mrs. Clemens is the former Mary Kaufmann. The family lives near Hatfield on a small farm and the father is a salesman for the Dexdale Hosiery Mill, Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

A. C. Moyer's experience as an employee includes working at the La Salle Coach Company in Elkhart, Indiana, where he is foreman in the cabinet shop. He was working on the frame of a cabinet which is part of the inside equipment of a trailer when the above picture was taken.

Creating Wholesome Industrial Relations

An Employee's Viewpoint

by A. C. Moyer

I have come in contact with different types of employers, both Christian and non-Christian. Most of them have been reasonable and understanding.

Some have been trained as business executives under cheap labor policies and it is hard for them to adjust themselves to changing conditions. Then there are those who hold themselves aloof from labor and try to rule them with an iron hand which makes labor feel inferior and invites labor trouble. I think that an employer should have a working knowledge with the labor end of his business so that he may know what constitutes an honest day's work. Then too, he should not be above meeting his employees on a somewhat equal or brotherly basis and discuss the problems with them. This will create a better understanding between employer and employee.

On Seeing Each Other's Viewpoint

Employers should treat labor on a just and honest basis. If a promise is made it should be kept as agreed to. Honesty is to be practiced by labor as well. When you hire out to an employer you really sell him your time and he is entitled to honest labor. Too often labor takes the attitude that if you pay more I will show you what I can do. Or he will abuse his privileges by killing time to get even. In my experience as foreman I have come in contact with men who demanded more wages as an inducement to show how much they could do. I always took the attitude that we should do more before we have a right to expect more.

I think if we would apply the golden rule in our life and attitude we would be more content. As Christian laborers we would do well to remember Paul's admonition, "Godliness with contentment is great gain." Then too we read, "seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." We are apt to put God in second place in our daily life or perhaps not consider Him at all. Again we read, "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" This should apply to both employer and employee.

There is danger that labor does not see and understand the employer's position. They see only the amount of their returns and do not know the expenses connected with the business. This inability on the part of labor creates the idea that the employers are making an exorbitant profit and organized labor is determined to take this exorbitant profit away from the employer. This determination leads to strikes and violence and creates a controversy between capital and labor.

Regarding Labor Difficulties

This brings up the question as to whether we as Christian laborers have a right to take part in these labor difficulties. The methods that the unions employ to gain their ends are too often not based on Christianity. As a Christian I cannot take part in such an organization, and if a principle is worth advocating it is worth living up to, even if it becomes necessary to seek employment elsewhere and perhaps receive less wages. I have had an experience like that.

It is true that in the past some capitalists were unfair to labor, which in fact, as has been stated, caused labor to organize to combat this tendency—but as time went on unscrupulous men got control of these unions and they have become so powerful that they are a menace to our country. In reality they try to take capital from the capitalist and in so doing they actually become the capitalist. It is true labor has benefited by organization, and when unions conduct their efforts on an ethical and business principle they can be a benefit.

I know of a large factory that is dominated by a strong union and they laid down the conditions for labor to follow and it was proved that labor was not allowed to do even a half day's work, yet they demanded top wages. Like one man said, "It is not more work that I want, it is more money for less work." It has been stated that some companies are barely keeping out of the red. This may be on account of mismanagement, and it may be on account of the unreasonable attitude of some labor organization.

With respect to abilities and rights, we must admit that we are not all endowed alike and if the wealth of our United States were equally divided per capita it would not long stay equal, but would eventually drift back into the hands of those who have the ability to accumulate and wisely invest. Among labor you find those who do not know the value of a dollar and will spend without consideration of a possible enforced idleness at some future time.

About Job Security

With reference to job security I would like to say that I do not know how industry could possibly insure an employee against possible idleness because industry cannot foretell the future. There is, however, a law, at least in some states, requiring unemployment compensation which helps the unemployed tide over an enforced idle period for a period of about 16 weeks. A pension or retirement fund is in force in some organizations. This is accomplished by assessing an employee while he is employed under such organization. This is not practical in small industries. The U.S. government is at present working on an old age pension system which if put in force will be a great help.

It is a fact we cannot deny that we cannot turn time back. Sooner or later we will reach that age where it is impossible to continue laboring and it will be a blessing if some plan for supporting the needy aged would be devised.

Concerning the Piece-Work System

The idea of slowing production to make your job last longer certainly is taking the wrong attitude because under such conditions the manufacturers will not be able to meet competition and place a better article on the market for less money. I agree that the incentive system is the proper method to get the best results from labor, but I do not think the piece-work system is the best. In the piece-work system the incentive seems to be a temptation on the part of some laborers to substitute speed for quality. This has been my experience in working piece-work. I have seen fellow employees omit and cover up in such a way that it would pass inspection. An honest laborer cannot compete with an unscrupulous laborer. In this way the product is cheapened in quality instead of bettered and the consumer is cheated, and it reflects on the manufacturer. In a piece-work system the incentive is primarily to make more wages and they are not so much concerned about the final outcome.

On Creating Co-operation

I would like to offer another method which I think would give a proper incentive and would create better co-operation among fellow employees. Their interest would follow the article to the final market. This attitude would stimulate production and at the same time would not cheapen the product. I would make a working agreement with labor as follows:

Make the business a co-operative or profit-sharing business. Pay a reasonable living wage, and after a sixty or ninety day period of probation, if employer and employee are mutually agreed, the employee would invest a certain amount in the business to draw legal rate of interest. The employer would in turn agree to share a portion of the net profits, to be distributed quarterly. The percentage of profit should be large enough to be an incentive for labor to do its best to make the business as profitable as is reasonably possible.

This would not mean an increased cost to the consumer. Their interest in their own concern would create increased production which would offset the necessity of increased cost to the consumer. At the expiration of an employee's services he would receive his investment with interest and his share of the profits for the duration of his services. It should be explained to the employees that the more profit they make for the business the more they make for themselves.

A method similar to this has been used by large concerns and has been proved to be eminently successful.

With reference to co-operation among fellow employees, I would say a foreman's attitude toward those who work under him is an important factor in creating proper co-operation. He should not be self important and make himself appear better than they. His orders should be more in the form of a request than a demand. Rather ask "Can we do it?" instead of saying, "You must do it." I have found this method very satisfactory.

Robert Yordy and his son, Daniel, aged fifteen, live in an area of the country (near Morton, in north central Illinois) that has been noted for its high percentage of family-owned farms. Two farms that total 400 acres are operated by this family.

Maintaining The Family Farm

by I. W. Moomaw

We are told that with the full use of machinery and very large farms, seven per cent of our people could do all the farming necessary. But the real question is, what type of farms shall we strive to maintain? Would our country and the people be as well served by concentrating ownership and management still more, allowing the five million families thus displaced to depend on relief or whatever work they might find? Very large farms are on the increase. According to the 1940 census, thirty-four and three tenths per cent of all land in farms was held in units of one thousand acres or more, while in 1920 only twenty-three and six tenths per cent of all land was occupied by such farms. On these farms, absentee ownership is common. Farming as a way of life disappears. The family, school, church and other forms of community life suffer. In one of our older communities, a corporation farm of two thousand six hundred and fifty acres has recently been formed. Absentee ownership had been prevalent for some time and the church was closed in 1942.

I

A certain number of larger farms, like factories, will always be essential for special purposes. However, the owner-operated, family-type farm, large enough to permit use of labor-saving machinery and to provide full employment and a satisfactory living for the family has long been accepted as the typical American farm. Our farm homes and many other institutions, including democratic ways of life and government, are dependent to a large extent upon this form of ownership. The number of these farms is steadily decreasing. In 1920, twenty-four and eight tenths per cent of all farms were in a group ranging in size from one hundred to one hundred seventy-four acres. By 1940 only twenty-one per cent of all farms were in this class. The size of the family-type farm will vary with climate, kind of soil, location, size of family, and other factors. We have known families to live well and use an optimum amount of labor-saving equipment on farms of eighty acres or less. In many instances efficiency in management and quality of husbandry are of more importance than acreage.

A trial study of membership trends in seventy of our open country churches during the past twenty-two years reveals that the future of many depends to a large extent upon what happens to the farm home. We have passed through a period when farms were often disposed of indiscriminately, without regard to their place in the community structure. Individual families were often helpless and the community was slow to protect this rightful heritage of its youth. In turning now to the promotion of family farm ownership in tangible ways, the church can perform an invaluable service for youth and at the same time strengthen its own position.

The deep Black Hawk soil of Iowa was purchased from the red man at twelve cents per acre. Even two generations ago, good land was available at prices around fifteen dollars per acre. Obtaining it was relatively simple compared with today when the same land, after heavy cropping, often sells for eight times as much. Prices of land tend to be influenced more by speculative value than agricultural worth. Those investing funds earned in occupations more lucrative than farming can outbid the man who is interested only in a farm house. In one district, of all farms sold between January 1 and April 1, 1944, only twenty-three per cent were bought by tenants. Farm owners who already owned land bought twenty-eight per cent of the farms. Urban investors bought thirty-six per cent, and speculators, thirteen per cent. In other words, of all farms sold, seventy-seven per cent went either to those who already had land, or to nonfarmers.

II

The agricultural ladder by which people formerly attained home ownership is not operating well today. The customary mortgage contract seems to be less well suited to the needs of those starting at the bottom than it was formerly when equipment costs were lower and land cheaper. If the purchase of a farm is deferred until a couple has accumulated enough to make the assuming of a mortgage seem safe, they will be around thirty-five years of age, or older. Family expenses are then nearing their peak and health factors more frequently enter. Risk is increased unnecessarily and foreclosure in such cases has been common. Much of the history of some rural churches between 1917 and 1944 was written by the county recorder. Mortgage loans have served and will continue to serve a useful purpose for many, but under prevailing circumstances the terms of payment must be kept more flexible in order to provide for decreasing income from the land.

The rental purchase plan seems well adapted to the needs of those starting from the bottom. This plan, developed especially for areas of uncertain climate and income, protects both buyer and seller. Briefly, payments for land are in the form of rent, either cash or share. A man who is qualified can safely begin payment on a place as early as arrangements can be made. We found one young man who had begun paying for his farm at the age of twenty-four. Since the purchaser is a co-owner from the start, the place is better cared for than under renting. Payments may be spread over a longer or shorter period of time and details vary with local needs. Title to the land is transferred when the total of rent payments equals the value of the farm plus interest on unpaid balances. There has been sufficient experience with this plan of transfer to give us confidence in it. The main things are that the farm be correctly appraised at the outset and that both buyer and seller are prepared to deal fairly with each other.

Retiring farmers who still wish to maintain some interest in farming have found this plan of transfer highly satisfactory. It is well suited to the transfer of land within the family, as from father to son. The responsibility of the heirs in such event is to see that the land is moderately priced. Too often the son or the daughter who remains on the land is forced to shoulder a heavy mortgage and spend the rest of his years in the payment of legacy to the other heirs. Those who have been reared and educated and are established in other occupations have already received much from the home place. We can hardly hope for a family stability on the land as long as each generation taking over has to assume a burden of debt, often out of proportion to the income from the land.

Many young people will soon be looking for places to settle. It would be a fine thing if those having farms to sell would seek out a couple and effect a transfer of equity rather than merely turning the farm on the market, adding to the present confusion. The nonfarmer, wishing to make an investment, would find it a rewarding experience to buy a farm, where one can still be found moderately priced, and transfer it to a worthy couple by a rental payment plan which provides an even income for the seller and a home for the buyer.

III

Humanly enough, we have developed rigid patterns of "ownership" and "rights" which appear far removed in some instances from the high purposes of the Creator. Individual land holdings vary in size from less than an acre to one and one-half million acres. Degree of tenure varies from the status of the migrant worker, moving his family from crop to crop, to the urban investor who may hold vast tracts of land more or less as an outdoor sport. In one typical state, we found over twelve different methods for renting land to those who had none. An extreme case is that of a tenant who reared a family and paid rent on the same place for thirty-eight years. He will soon lay down his tools with no hope of ever having any land to call his own. His landlord says he is a good tenant. Just what might be said in regard to the landlord whose "good tenant" for thirty-eight years comes out at the same place from which he started? A limited amount of tenancy is essential and it serves a useful purpose for many. But too much tenancy, or tenancy that does not lead to ownership after a reasonable time, must be avoided. The rural church can perform a useful service by lending its influence and support to equitable forms of homes. There is probably no single method for solving this problem but, with many working together, ways will be found.

It is often the long and uncertain road to home ownership. rather than the desire for an easier life, which turns many young people from rural communities. A certain amount of fine sentiment has always surrounded agriculture. With its essential nature and association with some of the spiritual qualities of life, it is natural and well that this should be. But no rural life effort is complete unless we take account of certain inequities which are pushing many people off the land.

Eleanor and John Yordy, ages eleven and twelve, gather the eggs in the hen house where, under their father's supervision, they take care of the flock of chickens. In addition to the chickens there are 3,000 turkeys on the Yordy farm.

Missing from the pictures are Mrs. Yordy and the youngest child, Jewel, aged six.

A ninety-acre farm near Wakarusa, Indiana, has been farmed by Warren and Lucille Christophel for the past six years. Some of the machinery on the farm is owned in partnership with his father. In the picture above are Lucille and Warren and their daughter, Janice, aged one and a half years. They also have an older son, Hugh, age six.

On The Leasing of Farms

by Lester I. Culp

(Based in part on Pennsylvania Circular 151, "Farm Tenancy and Lease Forms in Pennsylvania.")

Mennonite farmers, born and raised on the farm and making their living from the soil, have as one of their lifetime goals the ownership of a farm. This is a natural desire for any farmer, and many of them have already reached their goal. The occupation of farming is big business, and big business in turn means a large capital investment. Farming requires a capital investment of tens of thousands of dollars and not every one desiring a farm has the necessary capital to purchase stock and equip a farm of his choice.

With limited capital at his command, such as that possessed by a young farmer or one beset with misfortune, the problem facing him is that of deciding whether he shall put his capital into a small farm as an owner or put it into equipment and livestock and operate a large farm. In many cases, he finds the returns as a tenant will be greater through the operation of a larger farm than if he were to become the owner of a small farm. As a tenant, he can operate a business large enough to make possible a substantial profit.

A certain percentage of tenant farms is essential in order to furnish some of the steps in the so-called "agricultural ladder" whereby the farm hand climbs to the position of farm owner.

A Clear Understanding Is Necessary

It is of vital interest to the public, the owner, and the operator that every tenant farm be run as efficiently as possible and the interests of both landlord and tenant be protected. For the landlord, this means a fair return for his investment and protection to buildings, and for the tenant, adequate return for his labor and investment. To protect the interests of all parties and to avoid unpleasant experiences after the farm has been rented, it is important that landlord and tenant have a complete understanding in advance as to what each is to provide and what each is to receive, and the restriction on each.

It is not possible or desirable to eliminate tenancy; but it is desirable and possible to prepare a lease that will be equitable to both landlord and tenant, one that stimulates the best farm practices and keeps open the steps on the agricultural ladder.

It is highly desirable from the viewpoint of a landlord to have a farm that will attract a good tenant, to begin with, and that is good enough to retain the tenant for a number of years. The problem which immediately arises is the length of the lease. A long-term lease has often been advocated, but it is of little value if tenant or landlord becomes dissatisfied. If the terms of the lease are attractive to both parties, the one-year lease with the privilege of renewal seems to be the most satisfactory.

The terms of the lease must be equitable to both parties. When the division of products on a farm is not in proportion to the production costs contributed by each, dissatisfaction arises. There may be times when a landlord or tenant secretly feels that he has driven a sharp bargain and that he will profit at the expense of the other. If the agreement is unfair and the other party realizes this, he usually tries to "get back" in some manner. This certainly is not Christian, and in the end both parties lose.

For the protection of all parties concerned, all leases should be written. The landlord and tenant should each have a copy giving the exact points agreed to. A written contract is more businesslike and tends to eliminate trouble later.

Two major types of leases, classified according to what the landlord receives, are in common use. These two types, cash and share leases, can be adapted to any particular situation.

Renting for Cash

Those who rent for cash feel that the cash system of renting is superior because the amount to be paid is definite; the landlord is certain of the amount he is to receive, while the tenant knows his definite obligation and receives all crop and livestock products. The landlord is freed from the necessity of supervising the farm, and the tenant operates the farm as he desires in regards to acreage in various crops, seed to use, disease and insect control, etc. The returns of the landlord are usually lower, but he has less risk and supervision; while to the tenant the returns are usually greater, so are the risks. In good years it undoubtedly is to the advantage of the tenant to rent for cash; but in poor years, with low prices, the tenant is at a disadvantage in that he still has a definite rent to pay and may have little left after paying it. The tenant assumes all risk as to crop yields, farm prices, and losses to stock and equipment.

In cash renting the landlord usually furnishes only land and buildings. He also pays the taxes and the insurance on buildings, repairs the buildings and fences, and constructs new fences, buildings or drains. The tenant furnishes all labor, working capital, and equipment, pays all operating expenses, and retains all income above the charge for rent.

A good cash lease should include the following points:

1. The date lease is made, length of time it is to run, and how it is to be terminated or renewed.
2. Location of farm and brief description of property.
3. Names of tenant and landlord.
4. Reservations by landlord, including right of entry.
5. Assurances and guarantees by the tenant and landlord.
6. Payment of rent, also amount of rent and time of payment.
7. Crop rotation, fertility maintenance, and farming procedures.
8. Procedure at termination of lease.
9. Enforcement of contract.

Renting for Shares

The share tenants in the majority of cases prefer share to cash renting for several reasons. In some forms of share renting the tenant requires less capital. The tenant usually supplies the work stock and equipment and assumes all risk attached to them; but the risk for crop yields and prices of products is shared with the landlord. The landlord is more willing to help finance the tenant on a share rent basis, because any help he gives which results in a greater net return to the farm means an increase in his share. In good years the landlord and tenant both prosper, while in poor years the landlord shares the loss and helps to pay expenses and the tenant has something for his labor.

Share leases are classified according to what the landlord receives, such as: one-third share of crops; one-half share of crops; one half of crops and livestock; and two-thirds share of crops and livestock. The share of returns from crops and livestock that the landlord will receive varies in different parts of the country, depending on the type of farming and the proportion of expenses to be assumed by him.

A share lease should contain the same provisions listed under a good cash lease, with minor adjustments on some items according to the type of lease. For example, a share of crop and livestock will replace cash rent.

There are some terms that are alike in the various types of share leases, such as:

1. The landlord furnishes the land and buildings, keeps buildings in repair, and makes permanent repairs to fences and drains.
2. The tenant furnishes all power, equipment, and labor.
3. The landlord pays all taxes and building insurance.

Since there are several types of share leases, some of the terms included therein are also varied. Some of these items are represented by the following:

1. Division of expenses for feed, seed, lime, fertilizer, twine, threshing, silo filling, etc.
2. Division of receipts from crops and livestock.
3. Arrangement for livestock and other produce used in the tenant's household.

Mennonite landlords can do a great deal to help the young farmers in their congregations by giving them preference when renting to a new tenant and by giving them a good lease. A written lease needs to be drawn up only once, at the time a new tenant agrees to rent a new farm. If the terms of the lease are satisfactory to both parties, the lease is renewed automatically from year to year. On the other hand, if some terms in the lease prove unsatisfactory, they can be quickly changed. A written lease will call to remembrance those provisions which should be changed or modified in future years.

Lease forms adapted to the type of farming in your locality and in general use by farmers in your neighborhood may be obtained from your county agent.

Our Contributors:

Lucille Graber Swartzendruber is a native of Goshen, Indiana, where she attended high school and college. At present she is part-time Home Economics teacher at Concord High School, Dunlap, Indiana. In the summer of 1947 she traveled in Europe and served in relief work at Basel, Switzerland.

Marjorie Yoder is from Clarence Center, New York. While at Goshen College her major field was Home Economics, the field in which she began teaching in the fall of 1947 at the North Webster High School in Indiana.

A. C. Moyer of Elkhart, Indiana, writes on labor relations out of many years of experiences in various shops and plants in the Middle West, among them a coach-making factory. His paper reprinted in this issue was read at the annual conference on Industrial Relations at Archbold, Ohio, in March, 1947.

I. W. Moomaw has spent many years in India as a missionary for the Church of the Brethren. At present he is editor of *Agricultural Missions Notes* which is published at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York. His special interests include the family farm in its relation to the church's program. His article is reprinted by his kind permission from the January 1945 *Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin.*

Lester I. Culp spent several years in C. P. S. and is now Assistant County Agent in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Meadville. He grew up on a farm near Tiskilwa in Bureau County, Illinois, and prepared for his present work at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Dear Reader:

Regardless of Price, Milk Is an Essential Food

"You can't afford not to drink milk even when prices are up," states Miss Grace Armstrong, extension nutritionist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Its content of calcium and riboflavin is so important to the daily diet that economies should be made in some way other than by omitting the most nearly perfect food.

Milk supplied 75 per cent of the calcium in the national food supply in 1946. The next highest percentage was supplied by green and yellow vegetables, and that was only 5 per cent. A food so superior as milk from the standpoint of calcium is a necessity for healthful bones and teeth.

Riboflavin (vitamin B_2) is also furnished in eggs, organ meats, certain other lean meats, kale and so on. But none of these items occupies so important a place in most family diets as milk. Milk furnished 46 per cent of the riboflavin in the 1946 national food supply. Next highest was meat, supplying 15 per cent.

Milk protein is also very high in quality and is still less expensive than protein obtained from eggs, lean beef, or poultry. The only safe way to cut the milk bill is by using evaporated or dried milk for cooking, if they are less expensive. But it never pays to eliminate milk from the diet. A quart a day for children and a pint a day for adults is still the minimum requirement for good health.

Coming: IN THE MARCH ISSUE

An article by Dr. H. H. Bennett of the Soil Conservation Service. He will discuss—

Soil and Water Conservation—Our Most Urgent Farm Problem.

Hugh Hammond Bennett
Chief, Soil Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

Child's First Visit to Dentist Should Be at Age Two or Three

If a child's first visit to the dentist is a pleasant one, he is far less likely to fear such visits in the future, according to the American Dental Association.

For this reason the all-important first trip to the dentist should be made when the child is two or three years old. At this age little work will be necessary, and yet the teeth do need a check for possible decay.

During this first painless examination, parents and dentist can co-operate to make the child acquainted with the office and the tools that are used. With a friendly atmosphere and an explanation of the process to help him, he is more likely not to have a feeling of fear. Such a feeling often leads both young and old to neglect necessary dental treatment.

There is a real need for this early examination from the standpoint of the teeth, too. The average person depends on his deciduous or baby teeth for about twenty per cent of his life. During this time it is vital that the teeth be kept in place and free from decay until they are replaced by permanent teeth.

A child's good health and proper development depend to some extent upon the condition of his first teeth. They should not be neglected.—University of Illinois Bulletin

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To Open a Head of Lettuce

When preparing lettuce cups for salad, the lettuce will come apart more easily and quickly if the heart of the lettuce is cut out in a cone-shaped form; then run cold water into the place where the heart was removed. The head of lettuce will easily break apart into lettuce cups.

—Sent in by Mrs. Fred J. Yoder, Wooster, Ohio

For Good Quilting Thread

For good quilting thread without knots take No. 40 thread (tie two spools together) and put it into hot parowax for five minutes. It is then ready for use.

—Sent in by Mrs. Minta Stevanus, Bay Port, Michigan

Remember: *A free subscription to each person who sends in a hint that finds its way to these pages.*

As Seen By Others:

FOOD FOR TOMORROW

If American cropland were fenced into equal shares, your plot would be smaller than three football fields. That's only about three acres, compared with about four at the end of the First World War. And if our population grows as we expect, your share by 1970 will be reduced to about two and three-quarter acres.

Think of your future in terms of your diminishing share of land. You will have to depend on it because there is very little more that we can bring into use through drainage and irrigation. And we are still using up our soil resources faster than we rebuild them. Yet, your little patch of cropland, together with the permanent pasture and range, is giving you a higher standard of living and providing a great deal of food to relieve hunger abroad.

In the future, on the same land we have today, fewer farmers will furnish greater abundance for more people. The matchless science of agriculture already enables the average farm worker to turn out nearly two thirds more than he did 20 years ago . . . .

The benefits of the changes you will see on the farms of tomorrow will radiate out to our industries and homes so that your diminishing patch of land—smaller than three football fields—can actually raise your standard of living in tomorrow's world. But to assure this we must build lasting peace; we must maintain full employment; we must conserve our soil; we must keep our agriculture strong . . . . —Secretary of Agriculture Anderson.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN CO-OPERATIVES?

If you are, the recent book by Bertram B. Fowler entitled, *The Co-operative Challenge,* will be worth your reading. Bertram B. Fowler has been called the "best informed writer in America about the co-operative movement." His book is published by Little, Brown and Company at Boston, Massachusetts, and sells for $1.50.

He traces the origin of this movement from December 21, 1844, when a tiny co-operative store was started in a dingy room in Toad Lane, England. Here twenty-eight weavers pooled their pennies till they had $140.00. From this beginning the movement grew and spread through many countries. It swept across France, Germany, Holland, and Central Europe. Scandinavian countries have become famous for their co-operatives.

Between 1926 and 1947 the consumers co-operatives made their most important gains in America. Starting on a "shoe string" they have become "financial giants."

In Chapter II there is a clear discussion of the seven principles on which co-operatives operate.

"They Teach Them to Think in Ohio" is the name of the chapter that tells of Ohio's remarkable growth in co-operatives. "Indiana Has Its Face Lifted" tells of this state's co-operatives. Arguments against co-operatives are taken up and answered. Co-operatives among labor groups are discussed.

The book is quite complete in its coverage of the subject. Co-operatives in Canada are described, as also those on the Pacific Coast. One gets an idea of the scope of this movement in the chapter, "From the Cradle to the Grave." Here is discussed co-operative medicine, co-operative housing, co-operative hospitals; and it closes with a description of consumer co-operative burial associations which have steadily increased in recent years.

If and when another depression comes, Bertram Fowler predicts that co-operatives will prove their worth more than ever. But each existing co-operative should be made a success before starting another one.

NEED FOR MECHANICAL AND APPLIED ARTS IN SCHOOL

John W. Schmidt

One hundred years ago death halted the career of Johann Cornies who literally set the struggling Russian Mennonites on their feet financially. From 1830 to 1846 he headed the Mennonite Agricultural Commission, conducted experiments, and pushed scientific farming. His renown is attested to by the visits of Czars Alexander I and II.

CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND MENNONITE COMMUNITY LIFE

Hesston College, Hesston, Kansas
March 5, 6, 1948

FRIDAY, 10:00 A.M.
Chairman: Guy F. Hershberger

Opening Devotions — P. L. Frey, Archbold, Ohio
Nonresistance in Economic and Industrial Relations — Ivan Lind, Hesston, Kansas
Discussion: Led by the Chairman

FRIDAY, 1:30 P.M.
Chairman: Orie O. Miller

Maintaining the Family Farm in an Industrial Age
Albert Weaver, Hesston, Kansas; Leo H. Hostetler, Harper, Kansas; Harry Wenger, Wellman, Iowa
Discussion: Led by the Chairman

FRIDAY, 7:30 P.M.
Chairman: P. L. Frey

Congregational Meeting
Strengthening the Witness of the Church Through Community Building — Guy F. Hershberger, Goshen, Indiana
Making Our Communities Christ-Centered — Gideon G. Yoder, Crystal Springs, Kansas

SATURDAY, 9:30 A.M.
Chairman: Lewis S. Martin

Small Industries in Mennonite Communities
Erie Sauder, Archbold, Ohio; Levi A. Weaver, Kansas City, Kansas; Tilman R. Smith, Roanoke, Illinois
Discussion: Led by the Chairman

SATURDAY, 1:30 P.M.
Chairman: P. L. Frey

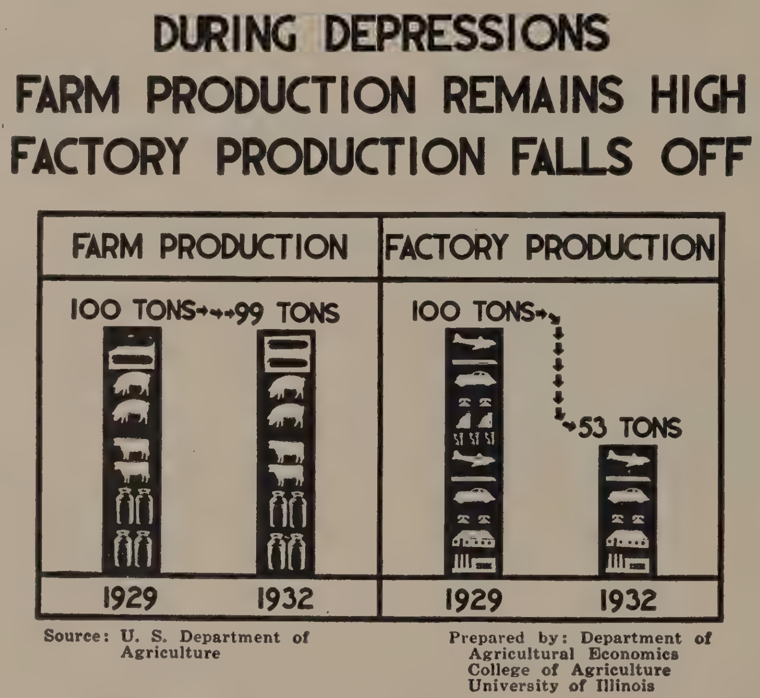
Outstanding Illustrations of Well-Rounded Mennonite Communities — Grant M. Stoltzfus, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
Discussion: Led by Guy F. Hershberger
Closing Remarks by the Chairman

As a result of his untiring efforts a tree-planting program was developed, a four-year crop rotation instituted, and model schoolhouses and farm buildings erected. Thus, largely through his ministry, Russian Mennonites became known as a people strong because of a living faith in God and a strong tie to the soil.

At the time of the establishment of Tabor College as a liberal arts college in 1908, the economy of the Mennonite Brethren constituency was still riding the crest of the high tide of Cornies' development. The year 1908 was still in the period of the exploitation of the "unlimited." New land was still to be had; hard winter wheat under the one-crop system was well on its way to becoming king of the prairies; the age of agricultural expansion through the machine was just beginning. The farmers knew the last word of how to be a successful farmer—or so they thought.

Thus the "needs" for establishing a college were evidently spiritual and cultural. The founders still remembered the educational institutions that they had established in Russia for the training of their own ministers and teachers and realized that if their way of life was to be maintained, leaders would have to be trained. Furthermore, culture had been sorely neglected during the pioneer period but could not longer be ignored.

Today a different situation exists; while we dreamed of culture and great things, our agricultural and economic structure was being undermined and ready for collapse. We forgot the land that supported! The one-crop system of king wheat was on the rocks during the depression and war has only temporarily staved off a collapse. Poor farming practices have allowed sheet erosion to take a terrific toll of fertile topsoil. Today streams that should be running clear are churning black mud, and ugly gullies gash our fields. Bindweed is milking our lands, and our soil is being depleted of nitrates and phosphates at an alarming rate. Consequently our crop averages have fallen sharply. Our Mennonite farming prestige is riding on borrowed time and the string is running out.



Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture

Prepared by: Department of Agricultural Economics College of Agriculture University of Illinois

1. Production of meat, milk, pork, corn and other farm products was held at a high level throughout the depression of the 1930's.
2. In sharp contrast, factory production of automobiles, locomotives, airplanes, building materials, machine tools, telephones, cash registers, and a thousand and one other manufactured goods fell off sharply after 1929. By 1932, the total tonnage of these products was only a little more than one-half that of 1929, and was at a low level from 1930 to 1936.
3. The standard of living for people in the United States depends largely upon the volume of goods and products produced here. Hence, the decline in living standards of wage-earners, farmers, management and industrial owners in the 1930's was due primarily to the reduction in the volume of goods manufactured in our factories.—Roland W. Bartlett, Professor Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois.

Today formerly prosperous Mennonite Brethren settlements show us unpainted houses, ramshackle barns, and deserted areas—families having left to move to town to become wage earners. But more tragic are the boarded-up churches—a sure sign that a community has died. Recent surveys indicate that there is a definite correlation between eroded areas and dead churches, and fertile areas and live churches. Thus the strength of our church is evaporating into thin air, for statistics prove that the stronghold of Christianity is in the rural church.

The question arises, "What of the future if present trends continue?" If the bulwark of the Mennonite Brethren church is in its rural congregations, then these must be saved. Therefore these trends must be reversed. Culture will not accomplish it; neither will the training of teachers for rural schools, that will soon cease to exist, provide the answer. Training ministers for city churches certainly does not remedy the situation. But Tabor College can help provide the answer if it is interested in the welfare of our church.

If Tabor College is vitally interested in maintaining and revitalizing the virtues and effectiveness of Mennonite Brethren life and its faith, then it must give the mechanical and applied arts of agriculture, home economics, and industrial arts their proper place in the college curriculum. Further, Tabor College must interest its students in rural life and its offerings; it must help to make rural life possible and economically sound; it must recognize in the proper cultivation of the land a God-entrusted stewardship. Tabor College must provide another Johann Cronies!

—Editorial from The Tabor College View, July 25, 1947.

FOLLOW THESE RULES AND KEEP AWAY FROM POLIO

Polio is something everyone wants to avoid—but how to do it? There is no specific way known to prevent poliomyelitis, according to the Illinois Department of Public Health. There are, however, certain precautions that can be taken to reduce chances of exposure to the disease.

The department lists nine important rules which everyone would do well to follow during the polio season:

1. Call a physician upon the appearance of such symptoms as headache, nausea, a cold, upset stomach, muscle soreness or unexplained fever.

2. Avoid possible contacts with poliomyelitis. So far as possible, keep children away from crowds if poliomyelitis is present in the community.

3. Avoid fatigue. Children should have regular rest periods and should not engage in too strenuous play.

4. Do not swim in polluted water. Check with the local or state health department as to the safety of your swimming pool.

5. Avoid chilling. Do not remain long in very cold water.

6. Keep clean. Wash hands often, especially before meals. Keep flies and other insects away from food. Do not leave garbage uncovered.

7. Postpone tonsil and adenoid operations and other mouth and throat surgery until after the polio season.

8. Be guided by your physician and the local health officer if polio strikes in your community.

9. Utilize the services of the local and state health departments, the local chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

MANY PREFER BUTTER JUST THE SAME

An acre of soybeans can be grown with fourteen hours of man labor and will make about 225 pounds of margarine.

The dairyman raises an acre of grain, usually corn, and has another two acres in hay or pasture to produce 225 pounds of butter.

A pound of butter represents ten times the amount of farm labor and three times the amount of farm land that is represented by a pound of margarine.

At July 15, 1947, prices the proceeds from 171 pounds of butterfat would pay for a medium-sized cream separator. At 1935-39 prices, the average dairy farmer had to sell 315 pounds of butterfat to buy the same kind of separator.

—Christian Farmer News Letter

IF YOUR CHILD IS SLOW

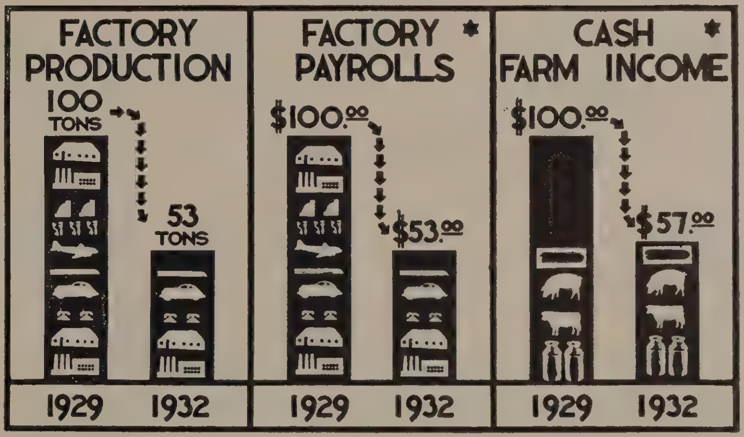
[Continued from page 13]

that normal people do, or have the judgment that normal people have. This may seem hard to accept, but once you do accept it, you will want to set about doing the best you can for your child. You will help him to make the most of the abilities he has, but you will not expect him to do more than he possibly can do. That would not only be unfair to him, but it would also spoil his disposition. And remember to give him credit for doing his best. As long as it is his best, he deserves just as much credit as the most brilliant child in the world—indeed, even more, since most of us with normal minds seldom make the best use of them!

An encouraging pat on the back will do a lot to spur your child on. He wants affection and he should have his full share of it for the proper development of his personality. Even his feeble mind knows when you are giving it to him.

(The above is an adaptation of a work by George Thorman which was published by the National Mental Health Foundation, Box 7574, Philadelphia 1, Pa. Through the kind permission of the Foundation it is reprinted, together with the accompanying cuts.)

REDUCED FACTORY PRODUCTION IS A MAJOR CAUSE FOR LOW FACTORY PAYROLLS AND LOW FARM INCOME



★ Purchasing Power: 1929
Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture

Prepared by: Department of Agricultural Economics
College of Agriculture
University of Illinois

1. Production of automobiles, locomotives, airplanes, building materials, machine tools, telephones, cash registers, and a thousand and one manufactured goods fell off sharply after 1929. By 1932 the total tonnage of the products was only a little more than one-half that of 1929.
2. The decline in tonnage of factory products was accompanied with a similar decline in factory payrolls. By 1932, the purchasing power of factory payrolls had fallen to about one-half that of 1929.
3. City people furnish the major demand for farm products. The decline in the amount of money paid to factory workers and others resulted in a decline in the number of dollars paid farmers. In 1932, farmers received only a little over half as much money for beef, pork, milk, and other products as they received in 1929.—Roland W. Bartlett, Professor Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois.

TRADING POST

SWARTZ'S

General Store and Seed House

Telephone 6-4608
Send for catalog
Elida Road (U.S. 30, South)
Lima Route 4 Ohio

SALESMEN WANTED
Write for particulars

J. C. Swartz Owner and Manager
Vernon O. Swartz Secretary

FOR GARMENT DYE WORK

That Must Satisfy

Send it to
The Only Mennonite Wholesale and Retail Dyers in America

We have a large number of satisfied cleaner customers that send work weekly

We dye to live

RHODES
O.K. CLEANERS AND DYERS
Hesston Box 142 Kansas

HELP WANTED: Boy or young married couple to help with dairy and general farm work. No tobacco. All tractor equipment. Must be reliable. A Mennonite home situated between Lancaster and Harrisburg. Address all replies in care of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY.

PURE MAPLE SYRUP in gallons or more. Prepaid in States. From our own maples. $6.00. Order from this ad. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Yoder, Salisbury, Pa.

WANTED: Christian girl or woman to assist with work in convalescent home. Address inquiries to THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY, Scottdale, Pa.

NEW STORE NOW OPEN

Religious Books
Bibles Mottoes
Greeting Cards
Sunday-school Supplies
School and Office Supplies
Paint Wallpaper

MARTIN AND LEHMAN
Phone 382
104 East Market Street Orrville, Ohio

Strawberry Plants Certified

SEVERAL STANDARD VARIETIES

$2.00 per hundred $15.00 per thousand
Transportation paid

New and Old
Plants are guaranteed to be true to name and to reach destination in good condition

GEORGE M. HOSTETLER
Westover Maryland

Watch Repairing

Mail Orders Given Careful Attention
Not to Interfere with My Ministerial Work
Estimate Given Before Work Is Started

Why not give us a trial?

KENNETH G. GOOD
Elida, Ohio

IDENTIFY YOUR HOME OR FARM

White Board 4" x 18" Black Letters
Single face, $2.50 Double face, $3.00

Reflecting Letter Sign
Shines at Night
Single face, $4.00 Double face, $5.00

Ornamental Hanging Iron
For double-face Signs, **$4.00**
Parcel Post Prepaid

Write for prices on:
Neon Window Signs—Shipped Anywhere
Quantity Signs—100 to 1,000
Reflecting Letter Signs—Shine at Night

"Jesus Saves" Signs, for License Plates
Shine at Night for Safety
$1.00 each, plus postage

Giant 24-inch Neon Electric Clocks, $75.00
Send for Literature and Picture

Let us design your Gospel signs

PAOLI SIGN SERVICE
Clyde H. Lamp Paoli, Pennsylvania

HOSIERY

Wholesale and Retail

Men's
Work and Dress

Women's
Cotton—Lisle—Silk—Nylon

Infants'
Long

Children's
Long—¾ length—Anklets

Shades:
Black—White—Tans—Dark

Write for circular and prices.

DANNER'S HOSIERY STORE
Hanover Route 1 Pennsylvania

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING IS LISTED UNDER THIS HEADING AT 10 CENTS PER WORD. MINIMUM CHARGE IS $1.00. COPY IS DUE BY THE FIRST OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE. INCLUDE NAME, ADDRESS, CITY AND STATE IN WORD COUNT. ADVERTISING BY THE COLUMN INCH $2.00. REPEAT RUNS OF SAME ADVERTISEMENT 15 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

To Be Informed—

READ
PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLETS

In late years the Public Affairs Committee has been publishing pamphlets on important topics. These pamphlets are small in size but contain much important information. Nearly twelve million copies have been bought by the American public.

It is possible to subscribe to the pamphlets just as you would to a magazine. A pamphlet on some current issue will reach you each month. Subscription rates are $1.50 per year. Address Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 East Thirty-Eighth Street, New York 16, N.Y.

Some of the recent pamphlets are:

World Minority Problems, by James G. Leyburn. Price, 20¢. This pamphlet is full of information on the minority groups in the United States and the rest of the world. The particular problems of the Jews, Negroes, Mexicans, and others are discussed. Soviet Russia's minority policy is discussed.

Religious minorities have had a record of suffering because of their beliefs. The author refers to "Quakers, Puritans, Mennonites, and other Pietists" who "were hounded from one place to another because of their religion."

"The issue of minority groups ranks near the top of the list" of the modern world's problems.

* * *

Gyps and Swindles, by William Trufant Foster. Price, 10¢. The author of this pamphlet says that over a hundred million dollars a year are "fooled" from people. "Dr. Buncombe's Magic Electro-Vitamin Belt" is produced for eighty cents and sells for eight dollars. It is good for every ailment "from bald head to athlete's foot. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money refunded. . . . testimonials of grateful patients, liberal use of high-sounding technical terms, and pictures of handsome surgeons examining the belt" are flaunted.

The author discusses "plantation rackets." "Why not buy a golden orange grove in golden Florida and live in ease the rest of your life on the income from your grove?" Anyone who expects to do such a thing "deserves a place on a sucker list."

There are the "door-to-door" deceivers, countless get-rich-quick schemes, stock market frauds, and what not. Not to be overlooked are the "skin tonics," the beauty-in-bottle swindles, and diet fads.

Beware of:

The seller who tries to hurry you.
The seller who refuses to give you a copy of the contract.
The stranger who offers you something for nothing.
The story that they have sold all but one.
The use of flattery to sell you something.
The offer of a "safe" investment with a sure return of ten per cent or more.
Requests for charity money without satisfactory credentials.

All in all, *Gyps and Swindles* packs a lot of information from which everyone can benefit.

* * *

Instalment Buying—Pros and Cons, by William Trufant Foster. Price, 10¢. Not all instalment buying is folly, according to Mr. Foster. It promotes mass production of important goods, and mass production has reduced costs of production and lowered prices. However, many millions of instalment buyers do not follow workable budgets, even with steady incomes, "and many millions come to grief."

Automobiles, household appliances, and furniture are the chief instalment-bought goods. "The instalment contract," says Mr. Foster, "is a maze of legal technicalities, usually in fine print, which the customer could not understand even if he tried to. Usually the contract is designed solely for the protection of the dealer. The dealer needs protection and should have it, but the customer needs protection, too."

Most instalment sellers are honest, though some charge too high. Devices for overcharging customers are numerous. If you buy on instalments beware of the seller who:

Tries to rush you when you are trying to get the essential facts.

Refuses to give you a copy of the contract.

Demands signatures of your friends in addition to your own.

Lures you into his store with certain merchandise and then insists on selling you something else.

* * *

When You Grow Older, by George Lawton and Maxwell S. Stewart. Price, 20¢. This is a recent pamphlet. It points out that there is a great increase in the population over sixty-five. In 1860 only 2.7% of the population was over sixty-five. By 1945 there were 9,920,000 above sixty-five, or 7.2%. By 1970 it is expected that 16,000,000 persons will have passed sixty-five.

"A person now twenty years of age has as many years of life remaining as a newborn baby did in 1900."

Women, say the authors, outlive men on an average of five years.

Jobs for older men and women are important. It is not true that as we grow older we *all* decline in *all* mental and physical abilities. Everyone should have some work to do as long as he lives. As people become older they should arrange to be relieved of the strenuous work and should undertake other tasks which they can do. Better physical and mental health are possible if there is suitable work to do.

Where each person has to face the problem of old age alone, the outlook may be dismal; but it can be a happy period if older people learn to help each other. Fellowship and sharing of problems is good for all ages, old age not excluded.

Finally, "as long as we live, some kind of accomplishment is a challenge to us, some problem must be solved. Retirement is not a period chiefly of contemplation. It is one of self-realization, of production."

* * *

What Do You Know About Blindness? by Herbert Yahres. Price, 10¢.

The blind want, above all, to be treated like human beings, Herbert Yahres declares in this pamphlet.

Blind persons, he points out, have the same desires and the same interests as other persons. They want to study, to work, and to have fun. They can do all of these profitably. But in their associations with other people, they like to have their abilities, not their disabilities, emphasized.

"The opportunities of such persons," he adds, "are limited not so much by their handicap as by the attitude of seeing people. The average person may walk a little out of his way to buy his paper from a blind dealer and he may contribute to a vocation fund for the blind. But when it comes to hiring a blind workman, he is likely to consider him on the basis of what he can't do. Many people are surprised to hear that blind persons are farmers, beekeepers, insurance agents, real estate dealers, newspapermen, organists, bookbinders, teachers, and toymakers. The professions are particularly suitable for blind persons, since blindness in no way detracts from a man's mental ability."

In addition to urging that each blind man be given an opportunity to utilize such abilities in useful work, Mr. Yahres gives ten simple do's and don'ts on how to behave with blind persons.

[Continued on page 33]

Headquarters

FOR FARM and GARDEN SEEDS

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SUMMER PASCAL CELERY

Boston Market Gardeners Strain. An early green Celery of superior quality. Stems are thick and tender. Flavor equal to Houser. Postpaid. Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 80¢ ¼℔ $2.75 ℔ $9.00

NEW CENTURY BEETS

This beet is very deep red and tops are green. Will stay tender and sweet all summer and winter. Postpaid. Pkts. 10¢ Oz. 20¢ ¼℔ 60¢ ℔ $2.00

FREEZONIAN PEAS

Used especially for freezing and market gardens. 63 days. Vines 30 inches tall. Pods 3½" long, blunt, dark green. Wilt resistant. Postpaid. ½℔ 20¢ ℔ 35¢ 5 ℔ $1.50 10 ℔ $2.80

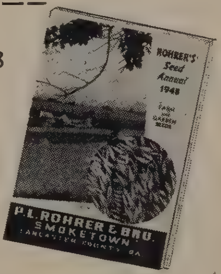
GOLD RUSH SWEET CORN

A new early yellow Hybrid for the early market. 75 days. Stalks 6 feet tall. Large percentage of stalks produce 2 ears. Ears 8½" long, 12 to 14 rowed, slightly tapered. Well filled to tip, tender and sweet. Yellow, fine quality and flavor. Postpaid ½℔ 30¢ ℔ 50¢ 5 ℔ $2.10 10 ℔ $4.10

Free . . . ROHRER'S NEW 1948 SEED ANNUAL

Illustrations . . . Instructions

SEND FOR IT TODAY



- Certified Clinton Oats
- Certified Beaver Oats
- Victory Oats
- Clover
- Alfalfa
- DeKalb Hybrid Corn
- Certified Seed Potatoes

—Complete Line Garden Seeds—

P. L. ROHRER & BRO.

SMOKETOWN BOX 50 LANC. CO., PA.

DO YOU OPERATE A BUSINESS?

If so, there is a series of booklets about which you will enjoy learning. They answer the need for sound and useful information on establishing and operating various types of small business enterprises. They offer information and counsel. They contain no magic formula for success, but they do offer some practical standards by which you can measure your qualifications and prospects.

Persons who consider starting a business will profit by them. Proprietors of established businesses will gain new ideas by reading them.

Order from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Send money in coins or bills. Do not send stamps.

Title	Price
Establishing and Operating Your Own Business	.10
A Metal-Working Shop	.35
A Shoe-Repair Business	.35
A Small Sawmill Business	.35
A Grocery Store	.55
A Service Station	.35
An Automobile-Repair Shop	.35
A Painting and Decorating Business	.25
An Electrical Appliance and Radio Shop	.35
A Retail Bakery	.35
A Variety and General Merchandise Store	.45
A Dry-Cleaning Business	.35
A Heating and Plumbing Business	.30
A Laundry Business	.40
A Restaurant	.45
A Bookkeeping Service	.15
A Book Store	.10
A Weekly Newspaper	.15
A Stationery and Office-Supply Store	.10
A Retail Feed and Farm-Supply Store	.15
A Mail-Order Business	.25
A Small Woodworking Shop	.15
Paint, Glass and Wallpaper Store	.15
A Trucking Business	.20
A Gift and Art Shop	.15
A Small Print Shop	.15
A Music Store	.15
An Automatic Merchandising Business	.15
An Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Business	.20
Opportunities for Establishing New Businesses in Aviation	.40

IOWA FARM SCIENCE

This is the name of a new, attractive publication that is published monthly by the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service and the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. Each issue is filled with news and help for the Iowa farmer and businessman.

Among its January, 1948, features is one entitled, "Be Ready for Corn Borers." Use of DDT "at the proper time and in sufficient amounts is advised." Farmers are advised to start looking for corn borers in June when the earliest corn is twenty to thirty inches tall. They are also advised to arrange for applying DDT by ground or airplane equipment. Place your order for DDT dust or spray material now; it may be hard to get later. Quoting the last paragraphs:

"Corn borer control will require a combination of all possible control measures. At the moment, we consider these important:

1. Use strong-stalked, strong-shanked hybrids adapted to your community to avoid losses from broken stalks and dropped ears.
2. Plant your corn whenever you can get into the field. Early planted corn has the best chance of maturing before frost, but is also very attractive to corn borers.
3. Protect early- and late-planted corn with DDT.
4. Co-operate with your neighbors in destroying corn crop residue before May 15. Do this by ensiling or shredding stalks and by deep, clean plowing in the field."

LAW ON THE FARM

Cruelty to Animals

Some people think of cruelty to animals in terms of external violence, and picture the members of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals as the only persons seriously concerned about maltreatment. As a matter of fact, the law on the subject has implications much broader than these. Many people, including authorities in the field of animal husbandry, have pointed to the failure of some farmers to afford adequate feed, shelter and footing for farm livestock, especially during bad weather, as a cause of economic loss, and in the worst cases as a species of cruelty to animals.

One state includes the following as offenses.

1. Overloading, overdriving, overworking, cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, multilating, or cruelly killing.
2. Cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick, or disabled animal.
3. Unnecessarily failing to provide any animal in his charge or custody with proper feed, drink, and shelter.
4. Abandoning any old, maimed, infirm, sick, or disabled animal.
5. Carrying or driving in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

Removing Improvements

A point of issue often arising between farm land lords and tenants is that concerning the tenant's right to remove certain improvements such as hog houses, temporary fences or cribs which he has constructed at his own expense. Many times neither party gives any thought to the matter until the tenant has to move and proposes to take the improvements with him, at which time the landlord objects, saying that they are a part of the real estate and must be left.

Various states have different laws. The state of Illinois has a law which provides that "subject to the right of the landlord to distrain for rent, a tenant shall have the right to remove from the demised premises all removable fixtures erected thereon by him during the term of his lease, or of any renewal thereof, or of any successive leasing of the premises, while he remains in possession in his character as tenant."

It should be noted that three conditions must be met before the tenant may enjoy the right accorded by this law. **First,** he must not owe the landlord back rent; otherwise the improvements may be distrained (held). **Second,** the improvements must be ones erected on the land by the tenant. **Third,** they must be removed before his term expires; otherwise he will not be on the land as a tenant and, according to the law, cannot remove them.

Entrance to Hatchery

SHENK CHICKS

Our New Hampshires and Crosses
have proved to be
outstanding for broiler production.

YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THEM

The Shenk Hatchery
Box 46
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Removing chicks from tray

Aerovent Mow Hay Finishers

1. Eliminate the weather gamble in haying by shortening field curing time.

2. Eliminate the usual protein, carotene, vitamin, and mineral losses due to rain and leaf loss in field hay curing.

3. Danger of spontaneous combustion is avoided.

The most practical and durable barn cleaner ever built

Write today for information concerning this colossal time- and labor-saver

Dretzke Dairy Barn Cleaner

MAPLEHOFE FARM

Aaron S. Glick & Associates

Lancaster Route 7 Pennsylvania

LIVESTOCK

Livestock and Dairy Cow Auction Sales

Stockers and Feeders

QUALITY MEATS

LUGBILL BROS., Inc.

Phone 82

Archbold Ohio

This law does not specifically cover the case of improvements brought with the tenant. However, the courts have indicated that the term "erected" includes improvements brought onto the farm as well as those actually erected or built there.

The usefulness of this law depends a great deal upon the interpretation of "removable fixtures" as used in the act. The Illinois courts have held that a corn elevator in a concrete foundation and a crib built on posts sunk in the ground are not removable fixtures, but that a blacksmith shop on skids is. The general rule is that a fixture is removable when the parties intend it to be removed, and when such can be done without undue injury to the land or other buildings. As a matter of fact, nearly any structure not fastened permanently to another building or put on concrete foundations can be removed. This would include individual hog houses, brooder houses, and other structures of a similar nature. Doubts about the removability of some structures such as fences, windmills, cribs, bins, or lean-to sheds should be settled in a lease. If the parties do not have a written lease, or if the contemplated structure is not covered by it, the tenant should procure a written agreement from the landlord allowing him to remove it **before he starts to build.**

Life Estates, Remainders and Reversions

Much farm land is held by persons entitled only to a life interest. Technically such a person is known as a life tenant. Actually he is not a tenant in the same sense that a farm tenant is, but resembles an owner. During his lifetime he may rent the land to others, farm it himself and take all the income or make nearly any use of it he sees fit. He cannot sell or mortgage the land, however, because he is entitled only to the use of the property and not to the fee or title interest. This interest belongs either to some person who has been designated to take the land at the death of the life tenant or, in case no one has been designated, to the heirs of the one who created the life estate. The former are known as remaindermen, the latter as reversioners.

Life estates may be created by will or deed or may come about by operation of law. The dower interest which may be elected by a surviving spouse is an example of the latter. Life estates are usually created by persons who want to make sure that some particular individual is given a means of income during life, but who wish also to designate what shall happen to the land at the termination of the life tenancy. For example, farm owners frequently deed the farm to their children, reserving a life estate in themselves; or a husband may make a will giving the land to his children, subject to a life estate in his wife.

When life tenants are not related to the remaindermen or reversioners or have no interest in them, they often use the land in such a way that its value to the next taker is seriously impaired. Although life tenants cannot willfully destroy buildings, timber, or other parts of the real estate, the remaindermen cannot compel them to use sound farming practices. For this reason many people have criticized this type of ownership.

One who rents a farm from a life tenant must yield possession at the time the life tenant dies, regardless of the length of time for which he may have rented the farm. If possible, it is a good practice to secure the signatures of the remaindermen when renting farm land from a life tenant. When the death of the life tenant does terminate a farm lease, the farm tenant is entitled to harvest any crops that may be growing. Any rent due is payable to the administrator of the life tenant and the remainderman in proportion to the amount of the lease year which has expired.

(Compiled from releases of Illinois College of Agriculture)

Reminders—

TO PARENTS

Be patient.

Do not expect great improvement all at once.

Do not hurry a child more than necessary.

* * *

Be firm.

When you decide on a thing stick to it, and see it through.

* * *

Be consistent.

If you disapprove of a thing one day, disapprove of it the next.

Do not let your "do's" and "don'ts" depend on your good or bad temper.

* * *

Be calm.

Do not frighten, excite or upset your child any more than you can help.

Pay as much attention to good behavior as to bad behavior.

* * *

When you prevent a baby or young child from doing something, give him an alternative outlet.

* * *

Wherever possible give a positive order rather than a negative one.

* * *

Encourage the child to do everything that he can for himself.

* * *

Allow the child to make his own choice wherever possible.

* * *

Do not talk about a child in front of him.

* * *

Do not ridicule or disparage a child.

* * *

If possible, control your voice tones. A cross tone of voice invariably brings a cross and negative reaction from the child.

(Taken from *Bringing Up Children* by Dorry Metcalf, Pilot Press, New York City, N.Y. Price $2.00. The book discusses care of infants, the two-year-old child and the older child. The book is well written and is derived from practical experience.)

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT BLINDNESS?

[Continued from page 29]

They are:

1. Never talk to a blind man as though he were deaf. Treat him as a normal individual.

2. Never express sympathy for a blind man in his hearing.

3. Don't revise your conversation so as to use "hear" instead of "see." Use the word "blind" without hesitation.

4. When a blind person is entering a car or train, going upstairs, or about to sit down, he needs only to have his hand placed on some leading object. He can do the rest.

5. Offer your arm when walking with a blind person. Don't push him. Go straight if possible. Sound and touch are the blind man's "sight."

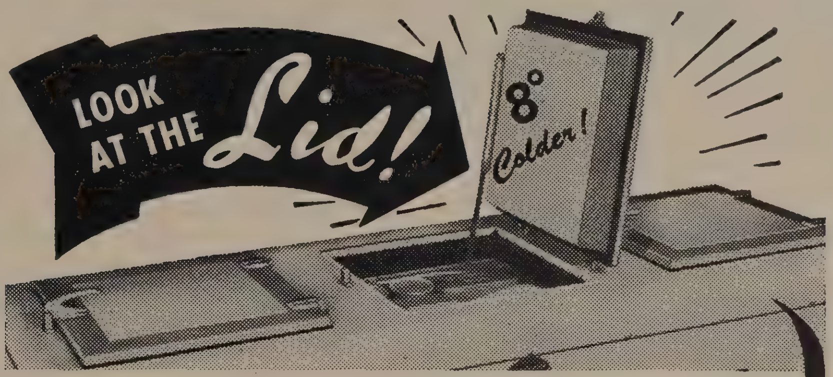
6. Speak, if only a word, on entering a room where there is a blind person. If you are a stranger, say who you are. Tell him a word when leaving.

7. Address a blind person directly, not through another person.

8. Don't exclaim "Wonderful!" or "Marvelous!" because a blind man can do the usual things.

9. Don't talk of an "extra sense" or "providential compensation."

10. Always be natural with the blind—never patronizing. Never fail in real kindness.

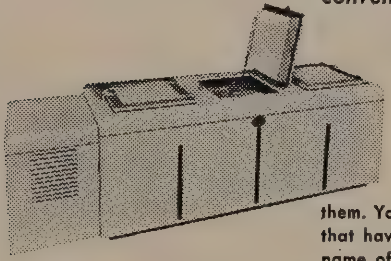


It's just one of the big outstanding features found in

Steinhorst FARM-HOME FREEZERS

STEINHORST improved lid design provides maximum insulation at the one point in *all* farm-home freezers where cold is most apt to leak out and warm air seep in.

With STEINHORST construction you get a thick wall of protected wood around the inside of the lid. Not the ordinary band of metal or composition that conducts heat in and cold out. *Actual tests taken under like conditions have proved that with STEINHORST construction, the temperature at the base of the lid is 8° colder than with conventional construction.*



Yes, for the best in Farm-Home Freezers, for tops in safe, dependable and economical performance, buy STEINHORST! Manufactured by the pioneer of the freezer industry, STEINHORST Farm-Home Freezers have 35 years of skill and experience built into them. You get all the "newest" and "best" features that have been tested and proved! Ask us for the name of your nearest dealer.

- Send for our latest pamphlet which illustrates and describes our three models. We will also send you a booklet on the preparation of foods for your freezer. Both are free. Write:

Hamilton Equipment, Inc.

Wholesale Farm Machinery

Ephrata Lancaster County Pennsylvania

Clipper Blade Sharpening

For both Animal and Barber Clippers

Enclose 75¢ per set and blades will be returned the same week

We can supply you with new Barber and Animal Clippers

Write for Circulars and Prices

Walter H. Gable
Barber Supplies
44 N. Hartley St. York, Pennsylvania

ADVERTISERS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1948

Brilhart, David S., 227 Pittsburg Street, Scottdale, Pennsylvania 35
Danner's Hosiery Store, Route 1, Hanover, Pennsylvania 28
Gable, Walter H., 44 North Hartley Street, York, Pennsylvania 34
Good, Kenneth G., Elida, Ohio 28
Hamilton Equipment, Inc., Ephrata, Pennsylvania 33
Hesston College, Hesston, Kansas 2
Hostetler, George M., Westover, Maryland 28
Ives Music Press, Box 336, Archbold, Ohio 35
Lugbill Bros., Inc., Archbold, Ohio 32
Maplehofe Farm, Route 7, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 32
Martin and Lehman, 104 East Market Street, Orrville, Ohio 28
Newcomer Oil Company, 903 South Market Street, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania 36
Palmer Farms Growers Co-operative Association, Sarasota, Florida 36
Paoli Sign Service, Paoli, Pennsylvania 28
Rhodes O. K. Cleaners and Dyers, Box 142, Hesston, Kansas 28
Rohrer, P. L. and Brother, Box 50, Smoketown, Pennsylvania 30
Sarasota Celery Company, Sarasota, Florida 36
Shank, J. Ward, Broadway, Virginia 34
Shenk, Hatchery, The, Box 46, Harrisonburg, Virginia 31
Souder, Paul F., Route 1, Sellersville, Pennsylvania 35
Swartz's General Store and Seed House, Route 4, Lima, Ohio 28
Witmer Implement Service, Route 3, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania 2
Worley's Nurseries, York Springs, Pennsylvania 35
Yoder, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest, Salisbury, Pennsylvania 28

QUALITY *Virginia Apples* FLAVOR

Direct from Grower to You (By Express Collect)

Grimes Golden	Jonathan	Red Delicious	Black Twig
Size 2¼ to 2½ inches	**Size 2¼ to 2½ inches**	**Size 2½ inches up**	**Size 2½ inches up**
U.S. No. 1 Grade	U.S. No. 1 Grade	U.S. No. 1 Grade	U.S. No. 1 Grade
$2.50 per bu. basket	$2.50 per bu. basket	$3.50 per bu. basket	$3.00 per bu. basket

Sample Express Rates
Broadway to:
Elida, Ohio $.97 bu.
Elkhart, Ind. $1.17 bu.
Lancaster, Pa. $.65 bu.

These prices in effect during February.

Quantity prices on request

Order from this Advertisement

J. WARD SHANK
Broadway, Virginia

Male Quartet

Compiled by
David L. Ives

Music Editor
Richard E. Gerig

MALE QUARTET
Ives & Gerig

Over 40 beautiful sacred songs artistically arranged for male voices. Some songs included are: "Hallelujah! We Shall Rise," "I Will Pilot Thee," "Light of Life," and many other favorites and fine new songs.

Price .... 50¢

Ives Music Press
Box 336 Archbold, Ohio

Every tree inspected by a varietal specialist for trueness to name

TREES
Peach Apple Plum Pear
Apricot Nectarine Quince

Worley's Fruit Trees

PLANTS
Raspberry Blueberry Asparagus

For catalog, write to
WORLEY'S NURSERIES
Dept. C,
York Springs, Adams Co., Pa.

1906 1948

Highland Farm

Baby Beef Broadbreasted Bronze
White Holland and
Beltsville Small White

POULTS

"Exclusive Electric Turkey Hatchery"

The alert turkey grower in the East raising "Highland Farm Poults" knows he is off to a good start. Highland Poults are hatched from eggs from Pullorum clean breeders with a definite breeding program for a number of years. It's a real satisfaction to buy the best. Highland Farm is ready to supply you with poults for 1948. Write us or Telephone 2557.

HIGHLAND FARM

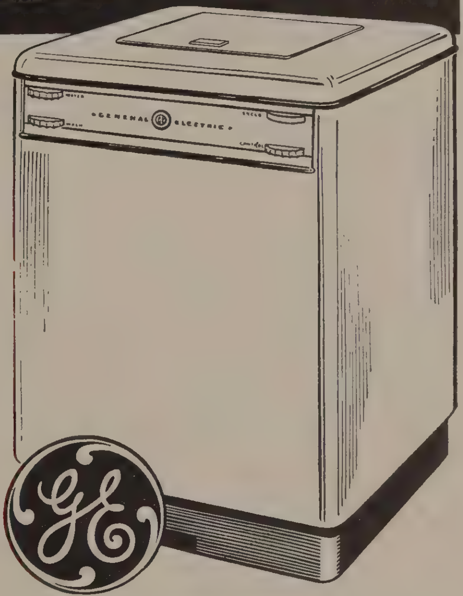
Paul F. Souder, Mgr.
Route 1
Sellersville, Pennsylvania
Bucks County

Here's what you've always wanted!

Look at These GREAT, NEW FEATURES!

- Portable
- No Bolting Down
- Thoro Washing
- Top-loading Cover
- No Oiling . . . No Greasing
- Drier Clothes
- Filtered Water
- Automatic Soap Dispenser
- Water Temperature Control
- Rinse Water Saved

$349^{75}



the ALL-AUTOMATIC WASHER

MADE BY
GENERAL ELECTRIC

Here is more than *another* automatic washer. It's an *all-automatic* washer . . . designed and built by General Electric.

ALL-AUTOMATIC means the washer does *all* the work. You toss in the clothes, add soap, and set the dials. Then you're through! When you take out the clothes—cleaner and drier than ever before—many pieces are actually dry enough to iron.

And not only does the G-E All-Automatic Washer save you hours of work—and attention—but it has all the features you've always wanted in an automatic washer.

Come in and let us show you one washer that is ALL-AUTOMATIC. From start to finish, the washer does the work.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
HOME LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT

DAVID S. BRILHART

Phone 34
227 Pittsburgh Street Scottdale, Pennsylvania

Greetings from Florida

We Grow

Tasti Flavor Pascal Celery

The Variety YOU Prefer

Shipped by

Palmer Farms Growers Cooperative Association and Sarasota Celery Company
Sarasota, Florida

Ernest Yoder	Irvin Eicher	David Miller	Henry Crossgrove	Clayton Martin	William Wyse
	Lewis Britsch	Olen Eicher	Landon Pletcher	Harvey Martin	

Keep Your Home Warm

. . . WITH *Rich-Heat Fuel Oil*

Keep Your Motor Young with Richfield Gasoline and Richlube Motor Oil

Newcomer Oil Company
Phone 226
903 SOUTH MARKET STREET ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

MARCH, 1948

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Greetings from Florida

We Grow

Tasti Flavor Pascal Celery

The Variety YOU Prefer

Shipped by

Palmer Farms Growers Cooperative Association
and Sarasota Celery Company
Sarasota, Florida

Ernest Yoder
Irvin Eicher
Lewis Britsch
David Miller
Olen Eicher
Henry Crossgrove
Landon Pletcher
Clayton Martin
Harvey Martin
William Wyse

Keep Your Home Warm

. . . WITH Rich-Heat Fuel Oil

Keep Your Motor Young with Richfield Gasoline and Richlube Motor Oil

Newcomer Oil Company
Phone 226
903 SOUTH MARKET STREET
ELIZABETHTOWN, PA

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

MARCH

1948

VOLUME TWO — Scottdale, Pennsylvania — NUMBER THREE

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE

Scottdale, Pennsylvania
Telephone 314

EDITOR

Grant M. Stoltzfus

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Paul Erb, Guy F. Hershberger
Olive Wyse

ASSOCIATE EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER

H. Ralph Hernley

PHOTOGRAPHER AND ARTIST

Paul W. Hertzler

EDITORIAL COUNCIL

Dr. H. C. Amstutz, Goshen, Indiana; Leland Bachman, Goshen, Indiana; Atlee Beechy, Basel, Switzerland; H. S. Bender, Basel, Switzerland; S. F. Coffman, Vineland, Ontario; E. I. Culp Tiskilwa, Illinois; S. E. Eicher, Albany, Oregon; Erma Erb, Wellman, Iowa; Henry F. Garber Mount Joy, Pennsylvania; Melvin Gingerich, Goshen, Indiana; Simon Gingerich, Wayland, Iowa; Noah Good, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Howard Kauffman, Goshen, Indiana; John E. Lehman Columbiana, Ohio; Ivan Lind, Hesston, Kansas; Jacob Moyer, Souderton, Pennsylvania; Orie O. Miller, Akron, Pennsylvania; John R. Mumaw, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Mary Emma Showalter Harrisonburg, Virginia; Oliver Snyder, Hespeler Ontario; Maude Swartzendruber, La Junta, Colorado; Gideon Yoder, Harper, Kansas; John L. Yoder, West Liberty, Ohio.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the
MENNONITE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHERS OF "THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY"

Paul Erb, President, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
John L. Yoder, Vice President, West Liberty, Ohio
Guy F. Hershberger, Secretary, Goshen, Indiana
H. Ralph Hernley, Treasurer, Scottdale, Pa.
Ivan Miller, Corry, Pennsylvania
Clayton L. Keener, Refton, Pennsylvania
A. J. Metzler, Scottdale, Pennsylvania

Unsolicited manuscripts and pictures will be accepted and will be reviewed and filed for possible use. Material which is to be returned must be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Acknowledgements

The pictures on pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 22, and 23 were supplied through the courtesy of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

The picture on page 29 is reproduced through the courtesy of Richard Averill Smith. It appeared in **Gardening with Shrubs and Small Flowering Trees** by Mary Deputy Lamson. M. Barrows and Co., Inc., New York, Publishers.

The poem on page 4 by Louisiana Dunn Thomas is reproduced by the kind permission of the author whose address is Siloam, Georgia.

For the Month of March

Tenants of the Almighty (Poem) 4
LOUISIANA DUNN THOMAS

The Eleventh Commandment 4
WALTER C. LOWDERMILK

Soil and Water Conservation 6
H. H. BENNETT

The Simple Life and the Simple Death 10

Planning Ahead for Home-Frozen Foods 11
OLIVE G. WYSE

The Young Community 12
RUTH CARPER, NORMA HOSTETLER
ELAINE SOMMERS, HELEN BRENNEMAN

Teaching—Whose Task? 14
ELIZABETH HERSHBERGER BAUMAN

Needed: A New Sense of Stewardship (Editorial) 16

I Am Only One (Poem) 16

Landscaping the Home Grounds 18
ALTA SCHROCK

Adolescence—How to Prepare for It 21
MARY H. LEDERACH

The Human Touch (Poem) 21

Palestine, Land of Promise (Book Review) 22

Our Contributors 24

Dear Reader 24

Household Hints 24

As Seen by Others 25

Around the Place 25

Trading Post 26

One Person Can Make a Difference 27

My Garden (Poem) 28
THOMAS EDWARD BROWN

Your Home 31

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY is published monthly by the Mennonite Community Association, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Entered as second-class matter March 7, 1947, at the post office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price: $2.50 for one year; $6.00 for three years. Single copies, 25c each. Checks and postal money orders should be made payable to Mennonite Comumnity Association and sent to the office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Publication office: 610-614 Walnut Avenue, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Printed in U.S.A.

Tenants of the Almighty

We are tenants of the Almighty
Entrusted with a portion of His Earth
To dress and keep
And pass on to the next generation
When evening comes and we must fall asleep.

—Louisiana Dunn Thomas,
Negro Share-cropper Mother.

The Eleventh Commandment

Thou shalt inherit the holy earth as a faithful steward, conserving its resources and productivity from generation to generation. Thou shalt safeguard thy fields from soil erosion, thy living waters from drying up, thy forests from desolation, and protect thy hills from overgrazing by thy herds, that thy descendants may have abundance forever. If any shall fail in this stewardship of the land, thy fruitful fields shall become sterile stony ground and wasting gullies and thy descendants shall decrease and live in poverty or perish from off the face of the earth.

(Written and broadcast over the radio from Jerusalem, in 1939, by Walter C. Lowdermilk, Assistant Chief, U.S. Soil Conservation Service.)

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

H. H. Bennett, Chief of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, examining the eroded soil of a cotton field in the southeastern part of the United States. This land is poor because most of the topsoil has been washed away.

Our Most Important Farm Problem

by H. H. Bennett

Chief, Soil Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

Never before in the history of mankind has there been such an urgent need for the conservation and wise use of our productive land. The urgency is real, and so are the reasons. Here they are:

First: Productive land is the physical and economic basis for our agricultural and industrial world.

Second: The amount of productive land in the world is definitely limited—there is barely enough left to properly feed and clothe the present population of the world, and that population is increasing rapidly.

Third: The productive land of the world is deteriorating rapidly—during the last 50 years the rate of deterioration has speeded up. As well as can be determined, erosion has been the principal cause.

Fourth: There is little usable land left in the world that we can clear, drain, irrigate, or treat otherwise to bring into productive use.

Fifth: We continue to make greater and greater damands on our land to supply raw materials for our industry in addition to the demands for food production.

And there is the further fact that, for the present at least, we in America must use our resources to help feed people in many parts of the world.

We Cannot Survive Without Productive Land

Productive land is a natural resource that we can't get along without. We can't live without productive land. It furnishes all of our food, except seafood. It supplies most of the materials we use for clothing and much of our shelter. It also provides many of the raw materials used by industry.

History shows that many nations of the past have declined or perished because they misused the land on which they lived until it would no longer support them and their civilizations. All across the continent of Asia, in North Africa, and Southern Europe, and in the Americas we find examples of poverty-stricken and backward peoples living on lands that once supported our most advanced civilizations. These people are poor, undernourished, and have a low standard of living today largely because those who lived on the land before them permitted that land to wash or blow away. Today, these lands will not support even the decreased populations that inhabit them, at a decent standard of living. You can even find communities right here in the United States that are decadent and backward—most of the people are poor; their schools are poor; their churches and other institutions are poor—all because the land is poor. Some of these communities were once thriving farming areas. But the land was allowed to erode until much of it was impoverished or ruined for cultivation. It will no longer support the people who live on it at the American standard of living.

Worldwide, We Are Short of Good Land

Nutritionists tell us that at least two and one half acres of reasonably productive cultivable land is needed to furnish each person with a minimum adequate diet. We have left only about 4 billion acres of immediately arable land in the world, as well as we have been able to determine. This is less than two acres per person for the present world population. As the population increases, the per capita acreage will decrease. The productivity of a great deal of this land is only fair to medium. Much of it is poor; and more is being damaged with each passing generation. The rate of decline has accelerated during recent years in many parts of the world.

In some instances, population pressure on the land has caused a more intensive use of it and, for that reason, more rapid deterioration. This is often true where sloping grasslands or woodlands have been plowed or cleared for cultivation. The settlement of new lands by people who came from regions with different climatic and land characteristics, has been responsible for much erosion. People from areas of level land and gentle rainfall have not known how to farm rolling country where torrential rains were frequent. Many factors have contributed to our accelerated rate of land damage here in the United States, but regardless of the causes, we have been and still are wasting our productive land entirely too fast at a time when we are beginning to need it most.

Soil Conservation Is a No. 1 Job

It is easy to underestimate the urgent need for soil conservation. Many peoples of the past have underestimated the importance of conserving their productive land; usually their civilizations declined or perished. The later generations that had to live on the impoverished land lived in poverty or at low standards. Here, in the United States, we still have some people who underestimate the urgent need for soil conservation. We even have some agricultural specialists and leaders in the field of agriculture who underestimate the importance and urgency of this job.

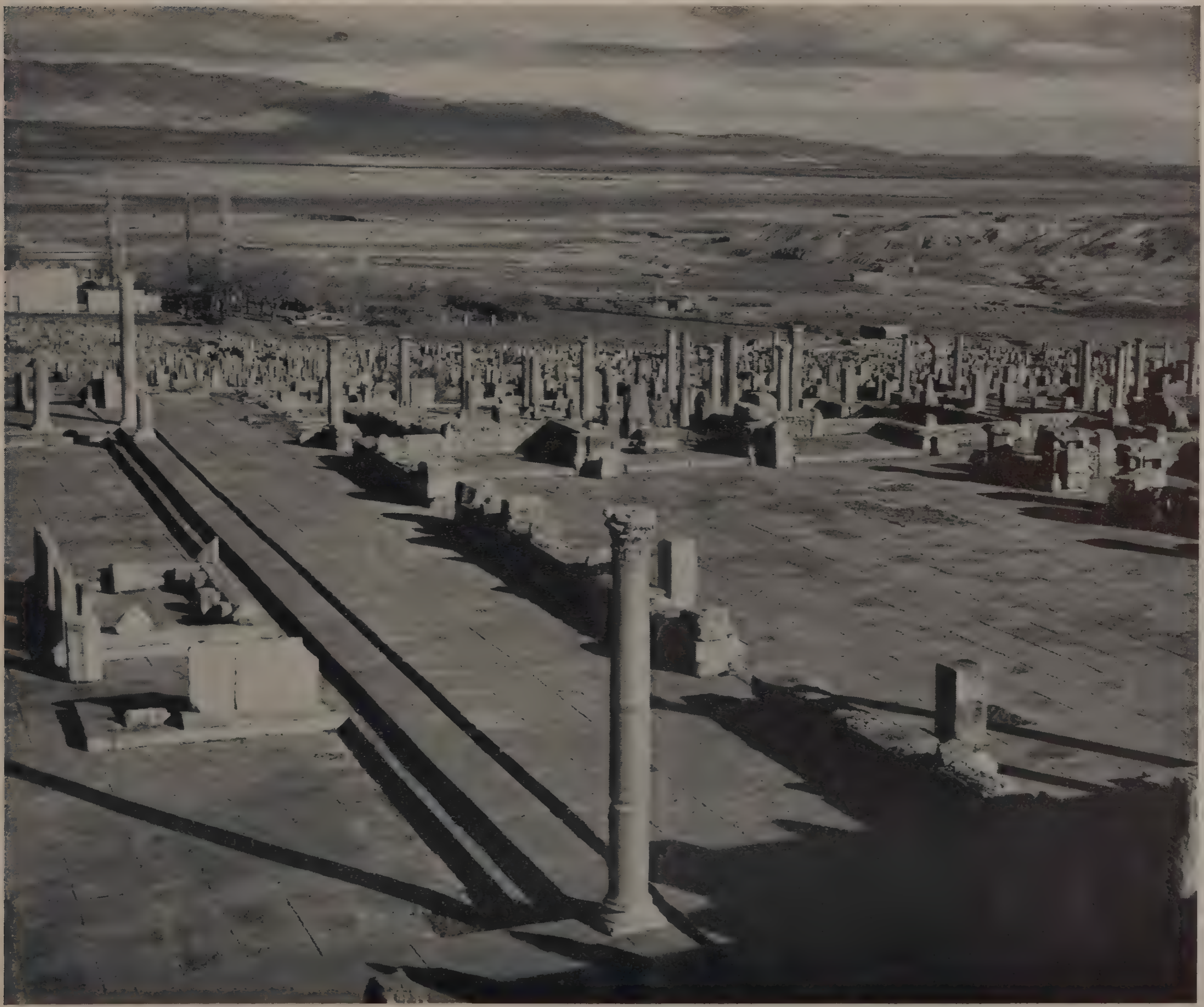
In the United States, we are somewhat better off than most nations, it is true, but we have allowed the ruinous process of man-made, accelerated erosion to go unchecked until we also have come too close to the danger point. More than half of our farm land has been damaged to some extent by erosion, much of it to a serious extent. Entirely too much has been ruined beyond repair for any further cultivation for generations.

To begin with, we probably had something over 550 million acres of good tillable land in the United States. Our latest surveys indicate that we have left only about 450 to 460 million acres of good land and that all but about 100 million acres of this is subject to erosion. Moreover, some 80 to 100 million acres of the 450 million acres still needs clearing, drainage, irrigation, or other improvements to make it productive. Meanwhile, erosion is also taking its toll from a vast acreage of our range and pasture lands in the absence of conservation treatment and sound use. This cuts directly into the productive source of our meat, wool, leather, and other essential animal products.

Good, productive land obviously is the basis of our wealth, health, happiness and peace. Can anything be of greater importance to our welfare than the conservation of our soil resource? Can we afford to further postpone soil conservation work while we attend to supposedly more urgent matters? The fact of the matter is that, with the possible exception of controlling the use of atomic energy, there is no more urgent matter facing the people of the United States and the rest of the world.

GONE WITH THE LAND

Timgad, Algeria, 1939. This was a magnificent city of the Roman Empire less than two thousand years ago. The grain fields, olive orchards, and vineyards of this land made it one of the important granaries of the Empire for several centuries. The city is now dead; just as the fields that produced its wealth are dead. Note that the land in the background is as sterile as the city ruins in the foreground.



There Is Only One Way to Do the Job

There is no cure-all for this soil damage—no short-cut method for getting the conservation job done and no quick and easy way out. Of course, if we planted all of our erodible land to trees and grass, the job would be finished then and there, so long as we protected the trees and grass—and that would not be so difficult. But we still need vast acreages of clean-tilled crops. In fact, we must use a large part of our arable land for clean-tilled crops if we are to continue to feed our growing population. We can't get along on just our non-erodible acreage.

In order to assure its continued productiveness, every acre must be treated according to its needs and used according to its capabilities for producing the various crops—whether it is corn, grass, timber, or wild life. This is the first basic principle of sound soil conservation. Our experience over years now has proved the soundness of such soil conservation applied through scientific principles, according to the capabilities of the land, whose individual acres differ one from another in soil, slope, degree of erosion, and other factors which together determine the land's productivity.

Most people are familiar with our methods of making conservation surveys and land capability maps whereby we classify all lands under eight classes that vary according to how they should be used. Many farmers are acquainted with the procedure of the Soil Conservation Service in working with farmers and ranchers in soil conservation districts to help them develop complete conservation farming plans based on the capabilities of their land and their system of farming; so there is no need to discuss these techniques in detail. These farm plans are the blueprints for proper conservation farming. When such plans are applied we have a sound and workable soil and water conservation program. The planning job doesn't need to be done over again as long as it is followed and the conservation practices are maintained.

EROSION IS ANCIENT

A terraced valley in Lebanon. The hills in the background once grew the famous "Cedars of Lebanon." Now the hills are bare and those who farm the valleys must use an intricate system of bench terraces to hold the remaining, meager soil in place. The cost of constructing the bench terrace system on some of these hills in Lebanon is estimated to be at least $2,000 per acre, if labor costs were estimated at current American prices.

Through such a system of sound conservation farming, all of our farmland can be permanently protected. Moreover, this means a diversified type of production that fits the needs of the land, is flexible and responsible to changing markets or other demands, and gives us the basis for the permanent maintenance of the soil to support a permanent agriculture. It is our best insurance for the future—a land policy we were all too long in taking out, and one which we dare not let lapse in the future.

We Have a National Program of Soil Conservation

Twenty years ago, when we started on this almost revolutionary development in American agriculture—after long, discouraging years of talking and writing about it by a few of us who had recognized the critical nature of the erosion problem—I didn't dream that our progress would be so great in such a short time. We were not thinking then in terms of a complete conservation plan for each and every farm and ranch of the nation in the foreseeable future. We had not even developed our present standards of land classification. Many of the conservation practices that are now widely used had not been proved at that time. In fact, some of the principal conservation techniques we use today were not even known then.

Following some three years of research, the action program of the Soil Conservation Service was started in 1933. First, we set up a considerable number of erosion control demonstration areas in various important agricultural regions of the country where erosion was known to be a problem. In these demonstration areas we proved to the farmers that the conservation methods advocated were successful, especially where they were used on a farm-wide scale. It was on these demonstration projects that we developed the technique of conservation farm planning on the basis of all our subsequent work.

Community Action Needed

Though the farm is the practical unit on which to work out a practical conservation program, this does not mean that we can always work out a satisfactory plan on one farm alone. Water does not stop flowing and the wind does not stop blowing at farm boundary lines. Often, the farming practices on one farm will affect the erosion and water disposal problems of a neighboring farm—sometimes many other farms. Hence, the control of runoff and soil erosion often becomes a community problem and requires group action by several farmers. But even if group action is not needed to control erosion on some particular farm, soil conservation is still a problem in which the community is interested. The productive land of a farming community is just as much a part of the community as are the people who make up that community. If the land is depleted, or destroyed, the community becomes poor and weak; just as much so as if the people became ill, shiftless, or depraved.

We have numerous examples of community action in the farming areas of the United States. Many groups of farmers have found that they could best drain or irrigate their lands or market their produce by pooling their efforts. As a result we have drainage districts, irrigation districts, and various kinds of voluntary farm co-operatives. But probably the most significant type of community farmer organization that has developed in recent years is the soil conservation district.

Nearly 1900 soil conservation districts have been created in our 48 states and Puerto Rico within the past 10 years. These districts are farmer created and farmer controlled. They do not necessarily follow county lines or the lines of any other political boundaries. Most of the State laws that authorize such districts permit them to be created by any group or community of farmers who wish to attack their soil conservation problems on a community basis. By the process of petition and referendum any compact group of farmers and landowners can organize a soil conservation district. Farmers who live in a district do not **have** to practice conservation farming unless they wish to do so—their co-operation with districts is on a voluntary basis. But they do have the opportunity to attack any of the soil conservation problems—whether it be terracing, liming, fertilizing, drainage, irrigation, or the construction of ponds—on a group or community basis. This seems to be the only practical way to solve our soil conservation problems in the United States.

Conservation Applied to the Land

Soil conservation districts are primarily a means to the real objective of getting permanent soil conservation on the land. In this respect, there has been the most gratifying accomplishment. By the end of 1946, Soil Conservation Service technicians had helped farmers and ranchers prepare considerably more than half a million complete, acre-by-acre soil conservation farm plans, chiefly in soil conservation districts, but including also the other programs in which the Service has participated. Altogether, about 175 million acres had been planned by that date, acre by acre, according to the needs and capabilities of the land; and nearly 97 million acres had been completely treated with needed combinations of permanent soil saving and water management practices. Approximately 33 million acres in districts were planned during the 1946 calendar year alone, and about 19 million acres were treated.

It is proper for us to keep these district organization, land planning, and conservation treatment figures in mind. But it is more important that we do not forget for a moment that our biggest job still lies ahead and that our soil conservation operations must be intensified.

The Job Ahead

Around 100 million acres of land—about 25 per cent of the cropland of the United States—is losing soil at a rate so rapid that immediate protection is called for. In order to prevent its irreparable damage, the bulk of this land must be treated by 1960 according to our surveys and research. Another 100 million acres, approximately, of our cropland is eroding so rapidly that a great deal of it will be permanently damaged by about 1970, unless it is adequately treated for conservation. Nearly 90 per cent of our erodible farmland, now in use, is still without adequate protection. We are still confronted with this serious erosion situation, although the area on which erosion is taking place is being reduced as conservation treatment progresses.

If present rates of erosion were allowed to continue—and I cannot conceive of their being allowed to do so by sensible people—we would lose at least another 10 million acres within the next 20 years. As well as we have been able to estimate the rates of damage, we are losing for further practical cultivation, the equivalent of around 500,000 acres of our productive land every year.

Twenty years is the time we think it will take to complete the basic job of conservation treatment, that is of course with the facilities for doing it. Clearly, our job—yours and mine, everybody's—is to help expand the conservation-treated acreage as rapidly as is consistent with a thoroughgoing, permanent type of work.

Not until every single acre of our farmland is safeguarded may we say that we have taken care of our erosion control and related land use problems. Thereafter will remain the continuing job of maintaining the conservation work—but that will be much easier and cheaper.

[Continued on page 29]

above

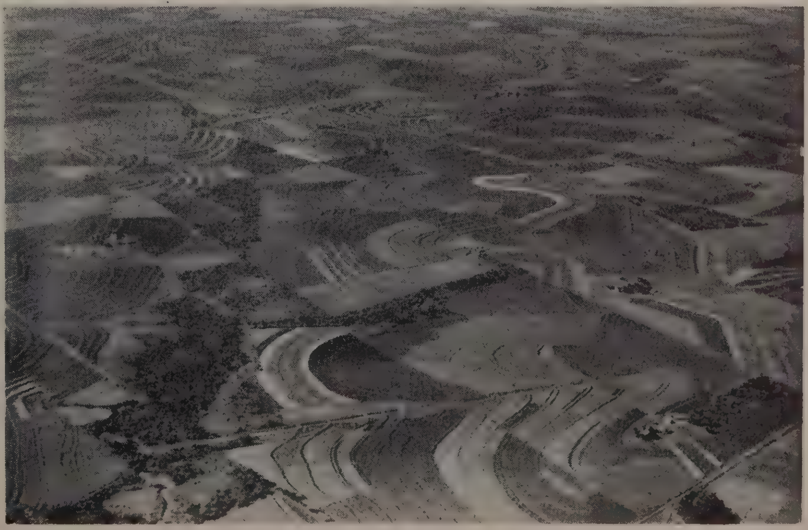
ONE FARMER CONSERVES

This Ohio farmer has planned his conservation farming operations. Here, he is moving hay on one of his meadow strips. The contour strips of corn, in the background, are interspersed with strips of alfalfa and other sod crops to check erosion on the sloping hillsides.

below

WHEN THE COMMUNITY WORKS TOGETHER

Practically all of the farmers in this Texas community are conservation farmers. Strip crops, terraces, and grassed waterways are the rule in this community. Many of the waterways and terrace systems are community projects—that is, they were constructed and are maintained by several co-operating farmers.



THE SIMPLE LIFE AND THE SIMPLE DEATH

Death in this age has become too complicated, says a widely read journal. If not too complicated it has at least become rather expensive. The United States Department of Commerce states that in one year (1942) the cost of funerals and burials amounted to $560,900,000. This sum was greater than the total payments by patients to hospitals and sanitaria in the same year. It was over three fourths of the total of all gifts and bequests to organized religion.

A survey in several cities shows that in many cases over half of the deceased's estate (if under $1,000) went for funeral costs. A typical example was that of a laborer who earned less than twenty-five dollars a week while living but his widow had to pay a funeral bill of $900.

Why the High Cost of Dying?

Several reasons are given for the high cost of dying. Not the least, of course, is the charge for the undertaker's services. In John C. Gebhart's book **Funeral Costs** he makes the following statement:

"The average family is at the mercy of the undertaker. It can hardly, in decency, walk out and go to another undertaker if the price seems high. The result is that the family usually pays what is asked, regardless of the value of the merchandise or service received. If they are fortunate enough to get into the hands of a decent undertaker, the probability is that they will be fairly treated; but if they fall in with the unscrupulous type of undertaker, the price paid will be largely determined by the amount of money available and not by the value they receive."

The spread of practices which continually add to the costs also plays a part. The use of expensive sets of handles for the casket (with rental costs as high as $30.00) is one example of a practice that tends to increase funeral costs. Elaborate vaults are not known, either, as money-saving investments. In many places the cost of grave-digging is also high. The cost of a lot or headstone would often put a girl or boy through college or pay for half a home.

The funeral industry is different from others. Undertakers have a "fixed market" since there are a certain number of deaths each year. They cannot compete in business by the usual methods. "Competition in the funeral business is not in terms of price and quality, but in competition for the possession of bodies." Many undertakers, it should be said, deplore this condition but feel they cannot do much about it. Often they buy their supplies from manufacturers who have a near monopoly in their business and who have used super-salesmanship methods to convince the public at times of death that "nothing is too good" and costs should really never enter into funeral plans.

In the **Embalmers Monthly** (undertaker's journal) of October, 1947, the editor encourages the sale of "better funerals" saying that many people are "far undersold" and he thinks that good salesmanship by funeral directors will increase the sale of "better funerals" "by leaps and bounds."

Facts such as the above have led many people to look for less expensive ways of burying their dead. They feel that there is some truth in the staement that "The modern funeral has become an expensive and barbarous pageant" and that a community custom of simple burial would "represent an advance in civilization."

Can Costs Be Reduced?

It would seem that they can be reduced according to the experience of some communities. An example is the Burial Aid Society at Altona, Manitoba. The Mennonite community here has had a simple burial custom for many years. The Burial Aid Society has a membership of 400 families. At the head of its constitution are the words: "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ." In case of a death in one of their families each household pays an assessment of 25 cents. Generally a family pays $10.00 at one time and is then not assessed until this amount is used up at the rate of 25 cents per funeral. Caskets are bought locally at a saving. Graves are often dug by neighbors and friends. In Regina, Saskatchewan, is the Co-operative Mutual Benefit Association which owns a funeral home and gives a benefit of $400.00 at time of death.

In Kansas several Mennonite congregations have an organization which hires a casket-maker from its own number. The head of each family in the congregation is assessed $2.00 per year to cover the costs and where persons are unable to pay, the congregation assumes the costs. Several thousand dollars are saved each year for the members and they are drawn together in love and Christian fellowship. An observer comments: "This low cost service is possible merely because the people in these congregations quietly work together, plan in advance how they are going to meet unexpected needs, and are satisfied with modest funeral service free from pomp and show."

Though such organizations are growing in Mennonite communities and other communities, they are the exception and not the rule.

Example of True Memorials

Recently a number of persons have expressed their viewpoints on "the high cost of dying." The Protestant Episcopal Bishops of Michigan recently asked their church members not to lavish money on expensive caskets and funerals saying: "We brought nothing into the world . . . we carry nothing out. Simplicity should be a mark of the Christian life."

In Elgin, Illinois, the town's ministers published a pamphlet on **Suggestions for Memorials.** "Christian sorrow," they said, "is not expressed by elaborate and expensive efforts to glorify and perpetuate the body." In a hungry world it is not Christian use of money to spend it on expensive trappings "to be looked at, admired, and then buried in the ground." For memorials it suggests: gifts to feed the hungry, clothes for the needy, care of orphans and aged, missionary enterprises, and the like.

There are those who prefer such memorials. In September, 1947, Dr. Mary Emma Woolley, a noted American educator and former president of Mt. Holyoke College, passed away. In accordance with her wishes the money that would have been spent for flowers was donated instead to a church activity.

At a Mennonite school a student recently met with death unexpectedly. His classmates chose to preserve the memory of his noble life, not with a temporary display of costly flowers, but by purchasing books for the school library in the field in which their departed classmate had studied. The books are marked in his memory.

PLANNING AHEAD FOR HOME-FROZEN FOODS

by Olive G. Wyse

Seed catalogs take on a special fascination in the spring because we are planning our gardens and thinking about the luscious berries and succulent vegetables we shall soon have. Those of us who are gardening for winter use are eager to select varieties of fruits and vegetables which will give a good yield and which can be preserved by canning and freezing.

Experimental work on freezing of fruits and vegetables has revealed the fact that not all varieties freeze equally well. Some retain their original color, texture, and flavor much better than others. The so-called "coreless" varieties of carrots produce a finer product than those with pale centers. White sweet corn and white peaches do not retain their flavor in freezing as well as the yellow varieties. Green beans of the pole type are superior to the bush types when frozen. Some varieties which are suitable for freezing in certain sections of the country produce inferior products in other areas because local conditions of soil and climate affect the freezing qualities of fruits and vegetables. For example, in the East the Savoy type of spinach is superior to the broad leaf type, while the reverse is true in the West. Information on the varieties which have proved most successful in an area may be obtained from local county and home extension agents or the state college of agriculture or experiment station.

Some fruits and vegetables have not proved satisfactory for freezing. The U.S. Department of Agriculture reports that the following are not suitable for freezing or are better preserved by other methods:

Cabbage
Cantaloupes
Celery
Cress
Cucumbers
Endive
Green onions
Hot peppers
Lettuce
Parsley
Pears (whole)
Radishes
Tomatoes
Watermelon

State experimental stations and the Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, have been experimenting with fruits and vegetables to determine the kinds which will give the best frozen product. These agencies, along with seed companies, may develop new varieties which are suitable for freezing. The following chart, based on experimental work done prior to 1947, may be useful to home gardeners planning ahead for home-frozen foods.

SUITABLE VARIETIES FOR HOME FREEZING

Vegetables	Very Good	Good
Asparagus	Martha Washington Mary Washington	Keystonian Palmetto
Beans, green snap	Blue Lake (pole) Kentucky Wonder (pole) (excellent)	Giant Stringless Green Pod Lowe's Champion (bush) Wisconsin Refugee (bush)

[Continued on page 30]

Baked Sauerkraut with Apples

1 qt. sauerkraut
2-3 medium apples
4-6 slices bacon

Bury apple halves in sauerkraut. Top with bacon strips. Cover and bake in slow oven (250°-300° F.) for an hour. Remove lid and brown bacon.

—Contributed by Mrs. I. W. Royer,
Orrville, Ohio.

THE YOUNG COMMUNITY

FAE AND THE MAGIC CARPET

By Helen Brenneman

"Well, good-by, Virginia, please come back again sometime," Fae called after her pretty friend with the soft blue eyes and the red braids. Then Fae stepped out on the back porch so that no one else could hear. "And, Virginia, I hope the next time you come, it won't be after Mother's sewing circle."

Fae's new friend turned around in surprise and simply asked, "Why?"

Fae was embarrassed. To tell how humiliated she had felt to bring Virginia for the first time into her home cluttered with sewing machines and chairs sitting around every which way, to tell how her heart sank at the dirty refreshment dishes piled in the sink and the pieces of thread all over the usually tidy rug, would only make matters worse.

Virginia's eyes were still wide with wonder. "Why?"

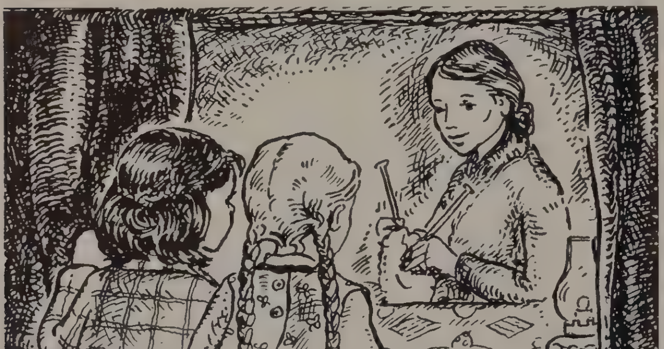
Fumbling for words, Fae blurted out, "Our house never looks very nice after sewing circle—not nice like yours always looks."

"Oh, I didn't notice," Virginia said, now smiling. "I was too busy admiring those pretty quilts your grandmother was making and those nice warm dresses those other ladies had just finished. I have to hurry now; my father may be worried."

Fae's new friend, Virginia, was running down the road, and the lump in Fae's throat seemed as big as a quarter when she went in to help her mother clean up all the disorder. Coming out the door with their arms full of bundles were two of Fae's friends' mothers.

"Thank you for the nice afternoon, Mrs. Brown," Donna's mother was calling. "I think we really got some sewing done today."

"Yes, I feel well satsified with the afternoon's work," replied Fae's mother, hanging up a dress Fae's size. It was a pretty pink one with pearl buttons at the neck and a gathered skirt.



Katharina pushed the blanket back to make a doorway.

Yet that afternoon Fae went upstairs with a heavy heart, wondering if Virginia really thought the multicolored quilt Grandma had made was as pretty as she had said. Yes, anyone would have to admit that Grandma's quilts were pretty. But Fae thought again of Virginia's home, kept so spotless by a kindly housekeeper. Why, in that richly furnished doctor's home everything was so quiet that only the grandfather's clock had the courage to speak above a whisper. Hers was a home never disturbed by relief sewing or canning cookers. No one ever said to Virginia, "But they'll be cold and hungry in Germany this year." In Fae's happy-go-lucky mind things could not be that bad anyway.

* * *

Fae went to her little room with the polka-dotted curtains and the school pictures and Bible school records on the wall. She took the green satin pillow from the bed and **Arabian Nights,** the book Uncle Ned gave her for Christmas, from the bookcase. Then she curled up on the bright red rug at the foot of the bed. It was her favorite spot in the house. Soon she was no longer in a world of sewing circles and Virginias and Grandmother's quilts. She was deep in storybook lands of adventure and spine-tickling events, lands of magic lamps, magic words, and magic carpets.

Then it happened! A gust of wind swept through the window like a small tornado, her little red rug lifted from the floor, fluttering madly in the blast, and then, with no warning at all and with Fae still hanging bravely to the rug, it blew right off the floor and out the window. Higher and higher above Fae's tiny white home she rose until her home was lost from sight and she could no longer hear the excited barks of Duke, the pup.

For a moment Fae was frightened, but then it all came to her. She, too, was on a magic carpet. She, too, would see strange lands and strange people. She wondered if maybe the carpet would never stop without her knowing a magic word. She might go on and on forever.

It was a breath-taking ride. Sometimes she thought she must be on a cloud, for she could see nothing but mist. Sometimes she could see interesting sights below. There were cities with the smoke curling up from factories, lakes like little mud puddles, forests like little weed patches, and farms below so neatly arranged that they looked like Grandma's patchwork quilts. But before long the land was all gone, and Fae could see nothing below her but water . . . water . . . water.

Still the carpet whisked on. She was going very, very fast. Almost before she knew it, there was no longer the ocean below her, but a rocky coast with lighthouses, rows and rows of houses close together on choppy hills that looked like fairyland, and sea gulls gracefully winging in the sky below. Still they went on. Soon she saw beneath her pretty little cottages with flowers and gardens and many hedges. She knew she had crossed the ocean. This must be England!

Then the carpet made a sudden lunge southward, crossed another smaller body of water (yes, she remembered—the English Channel), with the wind howling and groaning about her, and took her across more and more countryside. It was quiet, with rolling hills and tiny houses below. Sometimes, looking down, Fae thought she saw real castles.

They arrived in Holland, with its flat lowlands dotted with windmills, thousands of little lakes, and villages of red or black slate roofs smiling up at her. Fae thought certainly the carpet

This is Byron Sommers and his horse Beauty. Byron lives on a farm near Kokomo, Indiana. He writes:

"To help my dad on the farm I drive the tractor, help with the chores, or anything else there is to do. My hobby is hunting rabbits."

What do you do that other "Young Community" readers would like to know about? Are you planning a garden this year? Do you know how to bake? Write us a letter and tell about what you do. If you have a good clear picture of yourself at work or play, send it too, or illustrate your letter in pen and ink. Maybe you will see it on this page. Address "Young Community," c-o "The Mennonite Community," Scottdale, Pa.

would take her down, but all her pleading, shaking, and trying magic words were to no avail. It pushed on with an almost saucy eagerness. So all she could do was just hang on for dear life and look.

When the carpet finally slowed down to a sensible pace, Fae wasn't sure where she was. She saw below her a neat village with many pretty houses. But some of the houses did not stand erect. They did not lift smiling roofs to the sun. Their faces were crushed into a thousand pieces. There was even a hunk of a church below, with only three sides left and all the insides and one wall were completely knocked out.

Suddenly the carpet made an unexpected dive, and before Fae knew what had happened, she was standing right in the middle of a street filled with children, playing and calling back and forth to one another. She looked around for the carpet, but it was gone. But it was a magic carpet. It would come back!

* * *

Walking up to a girl her own age with long braids, Fae ventured a question, "What is the name of this town?"

The child had not seen Fae come up. She was startled. "Gronau, Germany, of course. Don't you know?"

"Well, what is this building so many people are coming in and out of?"

"This building is the M.C.C. Refugee Lager (Camp). Would you like to see what it is like?" asked the new friend, whose name Fae found to be Katharina Klassen. Into this bare-looking building they went, through a hall full of old people, children, and mothers and fathers. It was so crowded that Fae could hardly turn around.

To their right was a door leading into a huge room, or was it a hundred rooms? The room had only one ceiling, but it was divided into many tiny rooms. Each room was separated from the next by a woolen blanket, and a tiny corridor ran between them.

"Come into our room and meet my mother," invited Katharina, who wasn't hard to get acquainted with. She pushed the blanket back to make a doorway, and Fae followed her over to the bed where her mother sat knitting. There were two beds and two chairs and a tiny table in this wee small room.

"But where does your father sleep?" inquired Fae.

"My father is 'verschlept,' " replied Katharina sadly. "Have you never heard of anyone's being verschlept?" To Fae's "No" Katharina explained, "He has been taken away from us. We don't know if he is alive or dead."

"But why do you live here, and why don't you have a big house with furniture in it?"

Then Katharina told how during the war men had come and taken away all the nice things her family owned, and worse still, had taken her daddy. Now they would probably never see him again.

Tears came into Fae's eyes. "But what did you do when you were driven from your home?"

"We fled with our neighbors, with what we had left in wagons drawn by horses. Every day we walked miles and miles until we arrived in Germany. Sometimes our horses or cows died along the way because we didn't have enough to feed them. We got hungry, too. But we don't think of that any more because now we are happy here in the Lager. And we believe sometime we can join our aunts and uncles in Canada."

Fae looked at her new friend and at some of the other children who had followed them into the room. Their clothes weren't very pretty. Their shoes were thin. But they looked happy anyway. Just then one of the children came in carrying a can of soup for the family. She had gone to the kitchen and had been given supper for her family from the large soup kettles there. Katharina explained that that was the way they always got their meals because there were many hundreds of people living in this building.

When Fae thought of home and then looked at the dismal blanket room, her heart felt sad. But suddenly her eyes rested on the quilt on the bed. At least they had something pretty in this ugly room. Then Fae gasped and looked again. It couldn't be, it wasn't—yes, it was Grandmother's quilt.

"Would you like to see my Sunday dress?" asked Katharina. She went to the little table, opened a drawer, and unfolded a neat-looking pink dress with pearl buttons at the neck and a gathered skirt.

"It's beautiful," said Fae. Then she gasped again. No, it couldn't be, it wasn't—yes, it was, the one her mother had made.

This had been a most interesting journey, but now she must find her magic carpet and go home and tell her mother and father. And now she had work to do. When she had pushed her way out through the door, Fae started to hunt for her carpet. She looked and looked, but there was no carpet. She looked some more. It was no use. . . .

* * *

Her mother's voice was above her, soft and sweet and familiar. "Fae, Fae, wake up. That carpet is no place to sleep."

"My carpet, where is my carpet?" Fae was still crying in her sleep. A storm had come up and her window was open. The wind was blowing through her room. She looked up, dazed.

"It was only a dream, only a dream," was all that she could say at first. Then she asked, "Mother, would you help me to organize a Busy Bees Society, a sort of Junior Sewing Circle? May Virginia join?"

The writer of this story, Helen Good Brenneman, grew up near Washington, D.C., took part in a student tour of Europe last summer, married there, and is now doing relief work with her husband under the Mennonite Central Committee. She went to Europe on a ship, not a magic carpet, but she really meets girls like Katharina.

In the schoolroom of today children learn early to create and express themselves. To guide them well is one of the greatest of all tasks. Of the teacher it has been said her "echoes roll from soul to soul and grow forever and forever."

TEACHING . . . WHOSE TASK?

By Elizabeth Hershberger Bauman

"Do not look upon another's plate to see whether he has received more than you . . . . " "Chew your food with closed lips and make no noise by scraping on the plate." "Before going to sleep consider how you have spent the day . . . ." "Forget not the singing and the reading in the Bible." These words of advice to children were written by an unusually successful teacher; by a teacher who wrote the first systematic treatise on pedagogy in America; by a teacher who died on his knees in prayer for his students whom he felt divinely called to teach. This great teacher was the beloved Christopher Dock.

In the early years of the eighteenth century Dock proved himself to be an outstanding teacher. After nearly a decade of service he abandoned the schoolroom for farming. But the Mennonite friends of Dock would not allow him to spend his time farming. There were many who could farm, but Dock could teach. Eventually the schoolmaster was again fulfilling his calling in the schoolroom.

Why was Dock beloved by his pupils? Why did the Mennonite brethren insist that he teach their children? Dock was uniquely fitted to guide the lives of their children. For Dock believed in a great God who created the heavens and the earth. He had experienced a new birth and patterned his life after Christ's teaching and example. To him the Bible was God's Holy Word: daily nourishment for a hungry soul. He believed that this is the time "when each shall to another be as Christ would have him—brother unto brother." Without reserve, he gave his life for the fulfillment of his calling. These were Dock's unique qualifications as one who was called to teach in a world of birch rods and floggings. And from his school on the Skippack walked many a Mennonite child well prepared to meet the world because their master was a man of God.

The beloved master has gone to his eternal reward, but he has left behind hundreds of Mennonite men and women who are equally qualified to resume his task—a task which finds itself in a world which has grown from one of birch rods and floggings to one of rockets and atom bombs. And in this kind of world there is no task more important than that of preparing the children of today for tomorrow's world. Our children spend forty per cent of their day under the influence of a person who has the power to actually direct their destinies. Dare we ask, What kind of teachers are these who guide the child's thinking? In many places the positions are filled with individuals of upright Christian character; the public schools have given America an invaluable service. But too often teaching positions are occupied by individuals skilled in teaching technique but illiterate in regard to the teaching of the Master Teacher; they may be keenly intellectual but ignorant of the Word; widely read, but morally lax. Who, then, is more fitted to direct the destiny of a pliable child than Christian teachers, teachers who are able to teach skills and facts and attitudes in the light of God's truth? Where are the Christopher Docks of today? Can the Mennonite Church seek them from its numbers?

Many young Mennonites have felt the missionary call to teach and are now making an effective impact upon the growing minds of young America. Out of their experiences come these striking illustrations of how a godly life can influence a growing life through formal study, incidental learnings, and exemplary living.

God in Everything

The third grade had just returned to their seats after having witnessed an eclipse of the sun. Seeing the shapes through the smoked glass was not only novel but very thought-provoking. "Why don't the sun and moon ever bump into each other?" asked John. After varied suggestions were offered, Lois very confidently decided: "If God could make our world and sun and moon He wouldn't let them have a wreck."

An intermediate grade in a public school during World War II thought they should tear out of their music books the picture of a famous German composer of another century. Their Christian teacher quietly asked them, "When did this man live? Did he know anything about this war Even if he had, would you stop singing his beautiful melodies just because he happened to live in an enemy country?" The children agreed with the teacher. Nobody had directed their thinking in these lines before. The teacher then referred to certain medical discoveries made by the Germans. "If you were sick and couldn't recover unless you took this medicine, what would you do?" The children were satisfied with the direction she had given their thinking. They kept the picture in the book and sang the songs happily.

Seeing Joe thoughtfully examining a wilted plant on the window sill, his teacher approached him: "I guess our flower needs some water." "Maybe," said Joe, "but do you know what? Plants die, trees die; everything dies. All but God and Jesus."

Tom and Jack came in from recess very angry with each other as a result of an unfair football game. After discussing the episode with Tom, the teacher left him to decide how he might win Jack's friendship again. After fifteen minutes of seclusion and thought Tom came from the cloakroom beaming: "I have two wheels that Jack needs to finish his scooter. May I go tell him I'm sorry?" In a few minutes the boys reentered the room, arm in arm. "I didn't think it would work," said Tom, "but it did!"

A Responsibility for All

This kind of influence has been great but in the light of the need its brightness fades. The call comes for more missionary teachers. We owe it to ourselves; we owe it to the world. What can we do to increase our effectiveness?

1. Parochial schools have proved effective in many communities. But in other communities they seem to be an impractical venture. If so, make use of the public school facilities already available and man them with able Christian teachers. School board members, use your opportunity to share with the world Christian teachers.

2. Teachers, seek out communities where your understanding of Mennonite culture and way of life can be used to the fullest. We owe it to our children.

3. Invest in young people. Many teachers owe their success to the enlightened vision of individuals who made their education financially possible.

4. Establish a congregational fund for mutually aiding your own young people in their education. Adequate preparation is a **must** for effective service in teaching. Make this possible through an educational fund.

5. Seek out those who should be used in the educational plan of the church. Encourage them by letter, by prayer, and by personal contact to enter the profession.

The church has many needs; it is sending out endless calls for help. Could this call be yours? The children need you.

It will be a long while until the one-room country school disappears from the community it has served so well. Below is a picture of the Oak Glen School near Churchtown, Pa.

EDITORIAL

The March cover scene is a bouquet of jonquils from Klaveren's Flower Shop, Goshen, Indiana. Jonquils may be yellow or white with single or double fragrant flowers that resemble the daffodils.

I AM ONLY ONE

I am only *one;*
But I *am* one.
I cannot do everything
But I *can* do *something.*
What I *can* do, I *ought* to do;
And what I *ought* to do,
By the grace of God,
I will do.
—Author Unknown

In the heart of the first settlement in Waterloo County, Ontario, stands a historic maple tree by a bend in the road. Notice the old type of rail fence to the left of the tree. The tree is now on the corner of the Homer Watson Art Gallery Estate. It was photographed by David Hunsberger, St. Jacobs, Ontario, in the summer of 1947.

Needed: A New Sense of Stewardship

In this issue of *The Mennonite Community* is an article by Alta Schrock on *Landscaping the Home Grounds.* To those who believe that beauty must be found first at home it will be a welcome feature in the magazine. It suggests that we are a part of our environment and our environment is part of us. The article is only a beginning in the great adventure of beautifying homes.

What is done around homes can also be done in the communities. These too are the seat of our social and religious life. Is it not true that most of our communities are "insensitive" to the natural beauties that they have? Recreation sometimes is sought for everywhere but among the beautiful settings of the neighborhood. Most Mennonite communities have spots of natural beauty that should be a source of joy; a place where boys and girls can develop a "sensitiveness to nature" that will last through their lives.

Someone has said: "Would that a thousand communities had each a nature lover who would explore his community setting to discover its natural beauty, and then, not for profit but as a community service, help his neighbors to possess the beauty he had discovered!" Perhaps if each neighborhood had such a nature lover it would no longer be said that visitors to great national parks and monuments do little more than drive through them, stop by a big tree for lunch, and take a few pictures.

Marking Important Places

For some years Melvin Gingerich and others have been advocating the idea that "living museums" be established in communities. Symbols of the past would be preserved and each community could point to its own unique treasures.

There are many neighborhoods which have marked their important places with plaques and historical markers. But in many sections the stranger comes and goes without knowing of the truly important places. Or if he does see them he finds them in poor repair. Recently the curator of an important historical museum pointed out that an old Mennonite settlement near his community has never been marked. It is now abandoned and in danger of being forgotten altogether. The old Christian Herr House near Lancaster dates from 1719 and is one of the oldest buildings in the state of Pennsylvania. It could well be called a shrine of a people, as it is situated in the heart of an original settlement. Yet it continues through the generations to be a neglected and deteriorated building. There are records of old and historical churches, homes, mills, and other buildings in almost every community that have disappeared or have been let fall into ruin.

It is to the credit of certain communities that they have marked their important places. Others are developing beauty spots and groves where worship and rest can be found. They are discovering within their own boundaries their own possibilities. They make their neighborhoods attractive and inviting—a place people will call "home" with a sense of justifiable pride. Their efforts are to be encouraged.

LANDSCAPING THE

by Alta Schrock

If our country homes are the seat of our social and religious culture, they deserve our best efforts at beautification. Well-planned and planted grounds give one a sense of graciousness, a sense of fitting into the eternal scheme of things, a real sense of stewardship. This is particularly true if this planning and planting are done by the family instead of professionals.

If properly focused, pruning and mulching, watering and flowercutting become rituals of love, calming influences in a troubled world. Father's windbreak, Mother's aster bed, Joe's iris clump, Mary's rose garden—each is a creative outlet and a link in the chain that binds the gardeners together. As soon as a child can handle a rake or hoe he is eligible for the mystical brotherhood of landscape artists; and Grandfather is never too old to retain his membership by pruning and grafting, manning the bird feeders, philosophizing with the squirrels in the treetops, communing with God through the branches.

The house that fits into the landscape has its timbers tied to the earth with masses of shrubs, overtopped by canopies of trees, fronted by a green lawn stretching away to an informal border of trees, shrubs, and perennials. The modest homes of our people practically demand informal treatment, with irregular groups of plantings in the front lawn and a functional back yard with an apple tree shading a bench where chicken feathers are plucked, peas shelled, apples pared, corn husked, and eggs cleaned; where a child's swing is hung from a strong limb, a sand box squats in a sheltered spot, and doves meditate on a garden post.

Informal plantings follow the pattern of nature such as is found along a shrub-bordered stream. Planting in groups of two or three with an occasional single makes for this effect and leaves frequent alcoves for low plantings—clumps of pansies, wallflowers, or iris give a dash of color. Even as the front border of the shrub line undulates, so its horizontal surface dips and rises irregularly, reaching a climax of height at the corners and by the doorway. If the lawn is large, the shrub encroachment may be greater without giving an unbalanced appearance, for the more rambling the foundation planting the greater the sense of stabilization and tying into the landscape; likewise the greater the opportunity for personality expression in alcove planting.

What has been said of foundation planting can be applied to shrub borders at the margin of the lawn, but the latter may be even more rambling with good effect. Such a shrub wall should be intermittently low enough to provide vistas that command highways, mountains, forests, or sunsets and at the same time high enough to give privacy.

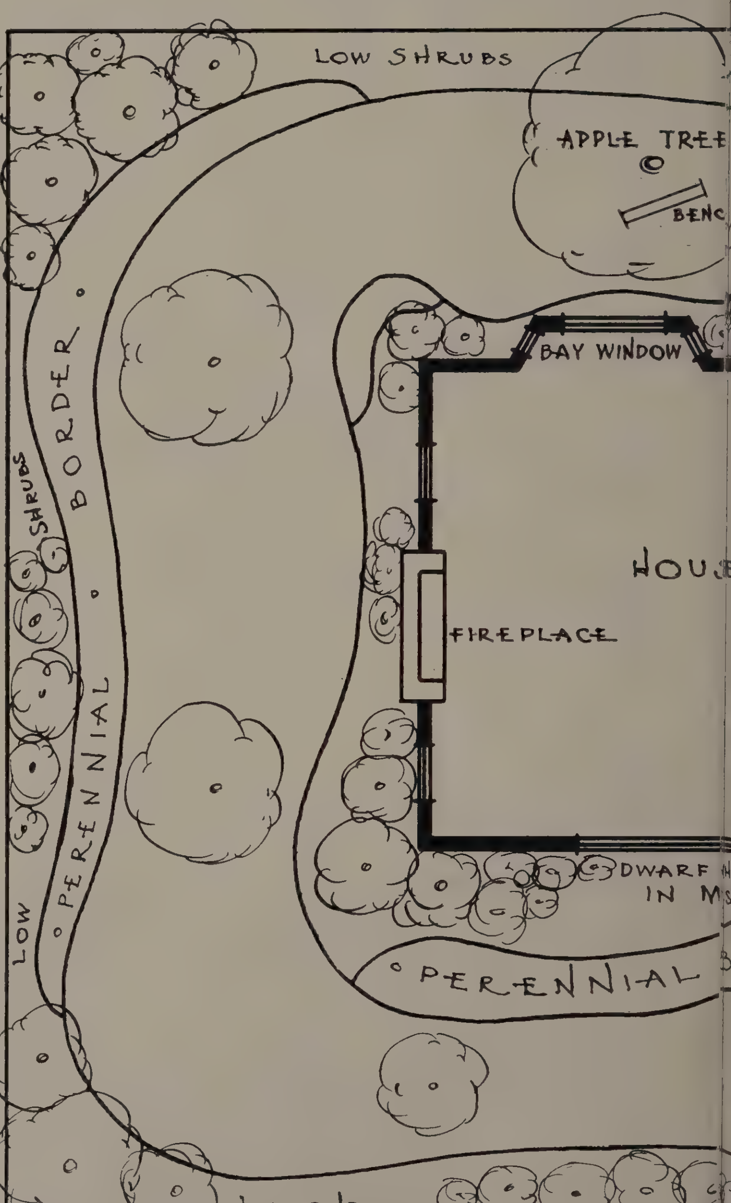
Placing the Shrubs

Before starting foundation planting one should study nursery catalogs to determine maximum heights of shrubs and their suitability for various parts of the house, particularly under the windows, at corners, and by doorways. There is grave danger of planting species that will become too large or planting specimens too close together. For instance, red cedar or juniper would be suitable at a corner, but hemlock (if untrimmed) grows much too large. Planting too near the house makes for bent and lopsided shrubbery and may induce decay as well as the growth of moss, especially on north exposures. Excessive crowding of shrubbery gives a disorderly appearance and results in death of branches.

Although species suggestions might not be valid over a large geographic area, it would be helpful to have a wide selection to choose from. Deciduous and evergreen shrubs suitable for corners or doorways include bush honeysuckle (Lonicera), the shrubby dogwoods (Cornus), the snowberries (Symphoricarpos), the shrubby viburnums (especially carlsii and the evergreen rhytydophyllum), crepe myrtle (in warm climates), bayberry, Kerria, bush Euonymus, Pyracantha (fire thorn), Cotoneaster, andromeda, deciduous holly (Ilex), golden elder (Sambucus), spicebush (Benzoin), and the more compact lilacs.

PLAN YO

Ground plan showing foundation planting formal border plantings with perennial bord bench; shade trees scattered in appropriate by the large bay window of the living room.



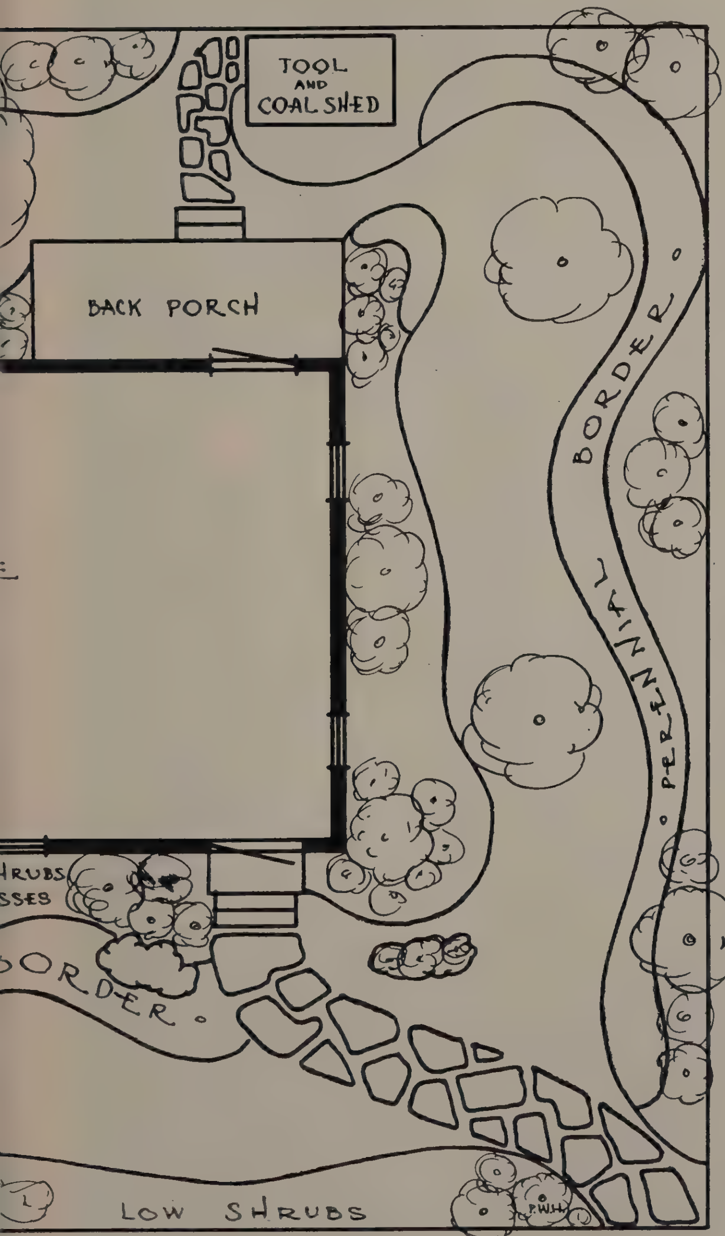
HOME GROUNDS

Coniferous evergreens for corner planting are so well advertised in the nursery catalogs that they need little comment here. I personally feel that they are not as well adapted to the rambling farmhouse as the deciduous shrubs and broad-leaved evergreen types.

Plantings along the walls of the house or under windows might include some of the above, but shorter shrubs such as the exquisite abelia, spreading Cotoneaster, spirea alba, spirea Anthony-waterer, flowering almond (a delightful old-fashioned type), Hypericum, and the low hydrangeas; or drooping types such as ninebark (Physocarpus), spirea vanhoutti, Indian berry, weigela, deutzia, forsythia, spirea prunifolia (the older bridal wreath), and perhaps tamarix or the clove-scented darling of Grandmother's garden, the flowering currant, serve better in this location. Again, these are better in groups and masses, both for their tying together effects and for display during blooming season.

LAYOUT

vith accents at corners and by doorways; in-
; the family apple tree with its proverbial
ts; and a wide expanse of lawn commanded



Some shrubs and small trees need more space for spreading than a foundation planting would allow, and these are best placed in the informal border. Good examples are alders, mock oranges, the viburnums (sweet, arrow-wood, high bush cranberry, snowball, pink snowball or carlsii), flowering quince, Hercules' club (Aralia), alternate-leaved and red-osier dogwoods, Kolkwitzia, sweet shrub, winged Euonymus, and the bushier lilacs. Among the small trees suitable for outlining corners or for border accents are American mountain ash, Russian olive (silvery-leaved), flowering dogwood, redbud (Cercis), white fringe tree (Chionanthus), smokebush (Rhus), sorrel tree (Oxydendrum), golden chain tree (Laburnum). Some sprawling shrubs that are useful in filling in the spaces include kinnikinnick, hobblebush, the elders, dwarf sumacs, tamarix, flowering raspberry, the spireas (steeplebush, arguta, salicifolia), butterfly bush, variegated dogwood, and similar varieties. Some of the most beautiful types require special treatment such as acidifying the soil with aluminum sulfate, oak leaf mulch, water from soaked oak leaves, or pine needles mixed with sawdust. Among the plants which prefer this acid reaction are rhododendrons, azaleas, bayberry, sweet gale (Myrica), leucothoe, and the vacciniums or huckleberries.

Very striking effects may be attained by planting for contrast in coloration of foliage, leaf size and shape, or blossoms and fruit. A stunning combination is a background of dark hemlock fronted successively by shad-blow (Amelanchier) with its snowy blossoms and pale green leaves, a mass of Pyracantha with its scarlet fruit, variegated-leaved dogwood, golden elder, and red-leaved barberry. Russian olive or flowering dogwood may be substituted for shad-blow, and glorious masses of rhododendrons or azaleas are breath-taking against a background of hemlock-green. For contrast in leaf size the delicate tracery of abelia or daphne or the cut-leaved beauty of roses against the sturdier leaves of lilacs (see illustration) is a pleasing sight. Sword-shaped leaves against standard shapes are very striking, as is shown by the effectiveness of iris against almost any shrubs. Lilies and grass clumps have the same effect.

Special situations of light and moisture may call for special selections. Shrubs and trees that do well in sandy or dry soil include bayberry, Russian olive, spirea vanhoutti, Japanese barberry, shrubby cinquefoil, buckthorn, tamarix, forsythia, plums, pink azalea, Hypericum, sumacs, sweet fern, Japan quince, mountain ash, sassafras, sour gum, scrub oak, and certain pines. Species that tolerate rather heavy, moist soils include white azalea, arrow-wood viburnum, ninebark spirea, meadow-sweet spirea, sweet pepper bush, winterberry (Ilex), alders, giant huckleberry, willows, pin oak, sycamore, red maple, and the elms and hackberries. Plants suitable for shady locations are Oregon grape holly, spicebush, maple-leaved viburnum, flowering dogwood, hobblebush viburnum, sweet shrub, abelia, chokeberries, hydrangeas, witch hazel, the rhododendrons, white azalea, and shad-blow.

If one is planting for the enjoyment of birds as well as the family, hawthorns, chokecherry, spicebush, the viburnums, the

[Continued on page 28]

ADOLESCENCE

HOW TO PREPARE FOR IT

by Mary H. Lederach

Adolescence is the period between the close of childhood and the beginning of mature manhood or womanhood. It is characterized by a rapid growth of bones; muscles fail to develop with the same rapidity and boys and girls are said to be "in that awkward age." There is development of hips and bust in little girls; hair is more glossy and eyes are more dreamy. Boys may experience change of voice. On the upper lip and chin a fuzzy growth of hair appears. Hair also appears at other parts to prevent friction in strenuous adult living. There may be emotional instability varying from shyness and self-consciousness to boisterous boldness. Awareness of the opposite sex manifests itself in conduct obviously intended to attract attention.

A radical change is taking place in mind and body—sex is awakening in the normal child. The adolescent craves sympathetic understanding, and welcomes encouragement to discuss unashamedly the problems which to him are very real. Wise parents bind firmly the bond of confidence between themselves and their children by taking time to meet this challenging time personally, patiently, and intelligently. Frankness will unveil and clarify God's plan for a pure life spiritually, mentally, and morally. This constitutes a foundation for happy future living, without which there may develop perverted ideas of sex and sex function. That which should be conceived as sacredly precious may seem burdensome and loathsome, and through ignorance be abused and defiled.

Any child who has the intelligence to think through the maze of things learned and ask about his origin should be told the truth, at whatever age that be. If he hasn't inquired, by tactful approach he should be told before entering school, so that nothing he learns from others will be shockingly new. There should be no hesitation in truthful explanation. Nothing is vile that is reverently given. Interpreting the seventh commandment is as holy a privilege as interpreting the second. Fuller details should be added only when maturer questioning necessitates. Within a child's experience there is no awareness of the emotional phase of sex; the facts are no more significant than are history or health. By their obvious embarrassment, unknowingly, some parents themselves contribute to the development of a distorted moral concept.

To evade questions or refuse to answer surrounds the entire subject with an air of mystery, to solve which, most children will leave no stone unturned. To promise to answer when "older" will lead to inquiries being directed elsewhere. There is usually an associate possessed with a sly bit of juicy knowledge, ready to share it insidiously. To say the doctor, a stork, an airplane, or an angel brings babies is the kind of deception which, when discovered and uncovered, deepens the mystery; and hope for honesty and frankness on the part of the child lessens as the breach between parent and child widens.

Children should be urged to discuss intimate matters with mother and father only. Other playmates must not be told these "secrets." This comes under "home talk." Under this head is included instruction as to the private part of the body, which is never to be exposed to anyone, nor to be handled except to keep clean. When question arises as to the difference in external genitals and both are not represented among the children in the home, the inborn curiosity to look and see should be satisfied by casually allowing the child to observe an undiapered baby of the other sex.

Some mothers feel handicapped because of a lack of words at their command adequate to convey the idea to be presented. However limited one's vocabulary, it is far better to tell the truth blunderingly than to lie cleverly. Some questions as to the "why" of things can be answered only by "God hath made it so"; there is no other answer.

Parenthood, though a tremendous responsibility, is a glorious privilege; and, if prayerfully assumed, is partnership with God in molding a soul for time and eternity.

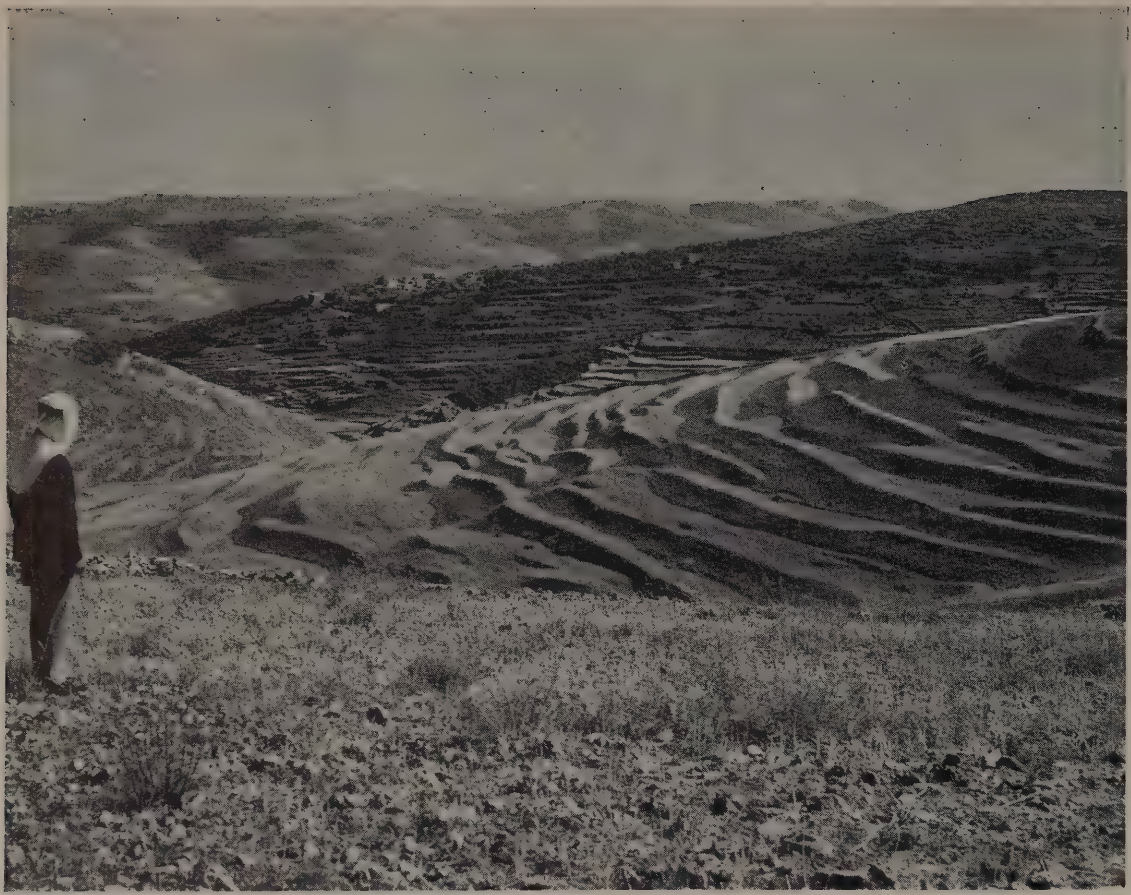
THE HUMAN TOUCH

May every soul that touches mine—
Be it the slightest contact,
Get therefrom some good,
Some little grace, one kindly thought,
One aspiration yet unfelt,
One bit of courage for the darkening sky,
One gleam of faith
To brave the thickening ills of life,
One glimpse of brighter skies beyond the gathering mist,
To make this life worth while,
And Heaven a surer heritage.

—Author Unknown

COMRADES IN LIFE

Parents are the best ones to help children understand the meaning of life. It is always a good sign when the normal questions about sex are discussed with adolescents in a natural manner and without apology for sacred truths. Lydia Shank and daughter, Mary, of Goshen, Indiana, illustrate a good way to prepare for adolescence.



THE PROMISED LAND

The ancient hills of Palestine were eroded (to the left) and the land became rocky and barren. To the right is a terraced slope, still able to grow thin barley crops.

BOOK

PALESTINE, LAND

A Review of Walter C. Lowdermilk's Famous Book

"Where man has lived the longest, there the land is in the worst condition." This was the discovery made some years ago by Walter C. Lowdermilk, Assistant Chief of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. In 1938 he was sent as a soil conservationist to the Near East to survey the use of the land in the old countries with the hope that something would be learned for the interests of conservation in the United States. He traveled by automobile, observed closely, and upon returning wrote **Palestine, Land of Promise.** (Harper and Brothers, New York City, N.Y. Price, $2.50)

"In February, 1939, we, like the children of Israel, left the land of Egypt before daylight, well provided with provisions for ourselves and the car. We crossed the southern part of the Land of Goshen, which Joseph had given to his brothers because it was reputed to be the best grazing land in all Egypt. Now it is a desolate, bleak, and barren region.

"Finally we entered the Sinai Desert, where the Israelites and their flocks and herds wandered for forty years. Today this land maintains only a sparse population of nomads. . . . The first impression made on us of present-day Palestine was a depressing one."

Land with a Past—Land with a Future

Everyone is familiar with the debt we all owe to the people of the Holy Land. Lowdermilk points to this saying: "Palestine was of special interest to me because the Bible presents the most authentic and longest written record of any nation except China." Besides the spiritual heritage we are indebted to the "farmers of the Near East for our basic principles of agriculture and for the seed-grains of wheat and barley that are the basis of bread, 'the staff of life.' "

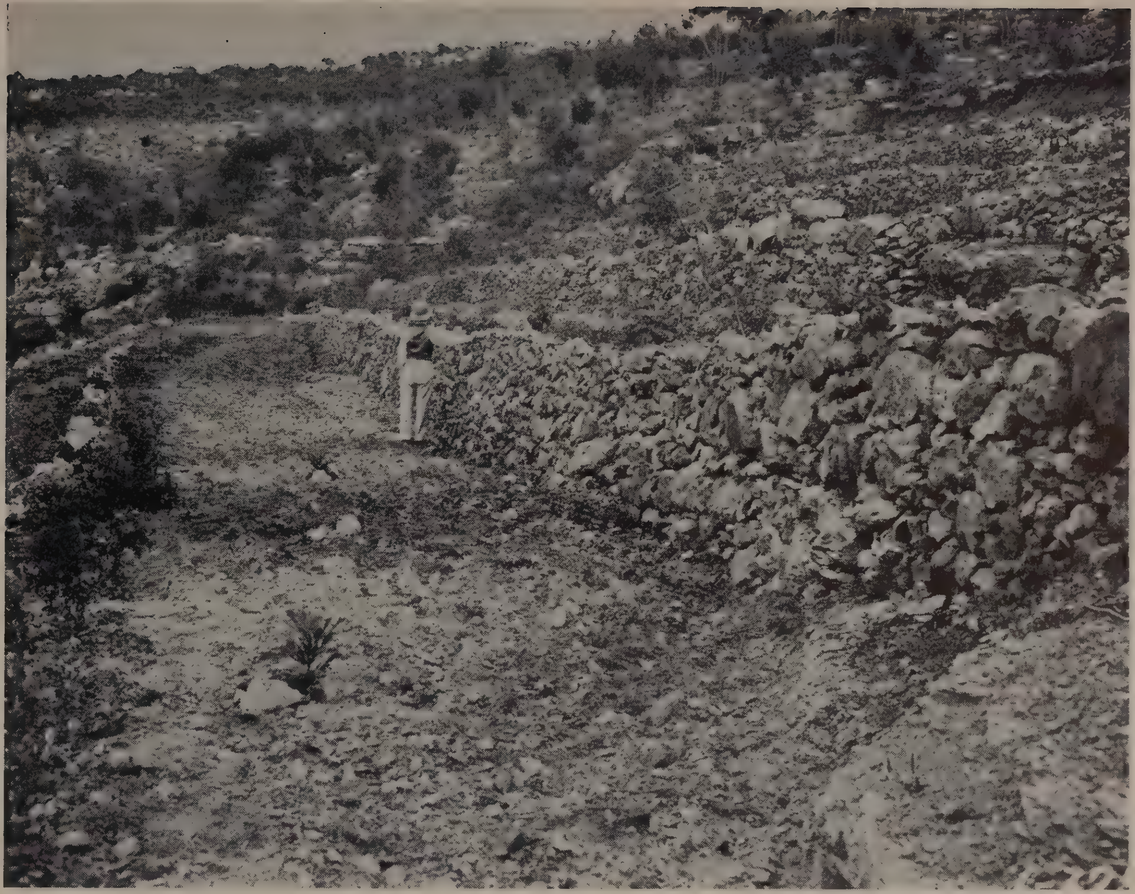
The geography of Palestine is described in one of the chapters of the book. The Palestine of ancient time is told about in another chapter. "Darkness over Palestine" tells of the wars and exploitation that this country has endured. Eleven civilizations have risen and fallen during the past seven thousand years.

What would naturally attract a conservationist is the eroded soil. "The lands of Palestine," the writer says, "are a sorry commentary on man's exploitation of a once fruitful country."

REVIEW

WHERE ONCE GREW THE GREAT CEDARS OF LEBANON

This picture was taken in 1939 and shows the terraced slopes, some of which are broken down. Notice the trees in the background. Before erosion set in the famous cedars of Lebanon grew here.



OF PROMISE

The deterioration of the Holy Land is due to man-made causes and not climate or other reasons, he adds.

The New Palestine

But Lowdermilk sees in this old country a new day coming. "Out of Palestine is again emerging a better way of life for tillers of the soil and a new realization of man's moral obligation to the good earth which nourishes those who give it loving care."

A large part of **Palestine, Land of Promise** is devoted to the author's observations of the modern Jewish settlement of Palestine. This began in 1882 and has seen steady progress since then. In 1918 the Jewish population was 50,000. In 1943 it was 550,000. Saying that Jewish settlement in Palestine began four thousand years ago in Ur of the Chaldees by Abraham, he traces the experiences of the Jewish people through the centuries.

The present Palestine has dry farming and irrigation; it has livestock and poultry and vegetable farming. Citrus fruits are also grown, fishing is developed, and the hills are being reforested.

Once again industries and trading go on in the ancient country with co-operatives of all descriptions starting up. Palestine is rapidly on the way toward electrification, the Dead Sea is being exploited, and harbors teem with business.

"The Jordan Valley Authority"

A counterpart to America's TVA would be Lowdermilk's proposed Jordan Valley Authority. If the Jordan Valley is utilized to the full he is convinced it would provide farms, industries, and security for at least four million Jewish refugees from Europe in addition to the nearly two million Arabs and Jews already in Palestine. One whole chapter alone is devoted to the Jordan Valley Authority.

After centuries of darkness new life has come to this land. "The possibility of a new day for the entire Near East is hidden in the fertile lands, the flourishing villages and cities, the co-operatives and the factories of Jewish Palestine."

Henry A. Wallace remarks that though "Dr. Lowdermilk is not of Jewish descent he has become the most complete Zionist convert anyone could ask for."

To those who have a love for the Holy Land this book will be worth reading. It will also interest anyone who appreciates the problem of the Jewish homeland and who delights to see a new day coming for an ancient people in an old land.

Our Contributors:

Dr. Hugh H. Bennett was born in North Carolina and has worked with soils throughout his life. He is recognized in most quarters as the leading authority on soil conservation and land use. His travels have taken him over the world and he has set up conservation programs in many foreign countries. Since 1935 he has been Chief of the Soil Conservation Service in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Elizabeth Hershberger Bauman, Orrville, Ohio, has taught in the schools of northern Indiana. At present she is teaching the third grade in a public school in Orrville. She has also been superintendent of a summer Bible school and has worked in mission Sunday schools.

Olive G. Wyse, Goshen, Indiana, continues her contributions to the homemaking section by a practical article for homemakers who freeze their fruits and vegetables.

Alta Schrock is formerly from Springs, Pa. She has taught college classes in biology and at present is teaching in this field at Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana. She has an extensive interest in the field of conservation. In recent years she has modeled her own home and undertaken original landscaping.

Mary H. Lederach, of Lederach, Pennsylvania, is the mother of several children. She has had experience as a teacher at Hesston College and as a worker at the Norristown Mission, Norristown, Pennsylvania. She is also appreciated for her helpful talks to girls' and women's groups.

Dear Reader:

On Inventions

A number of replies have been received relative to inventions. Inventions seem to range anywhere from special silos to easy-to-operate nutcrackers. One reply was from an inventor who has taken out more than fifty patents in the past forty years.

We are sure that there are still other inventions about which we should learn. Whether it is patented or not, we will be pleased to learn of your invention. Perhaps it can be featured sometime in THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY.

Touches of Art

Enclosed in a recent letter to the editor was a picture of an oil painting of a beautiful local landscape scene. No doubt it is typical of many others to be found in the homes of readers. We will welcome similar pictures from others. Perhaps it will be possible to reproduce them in THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY.

Pictures and information regarding art work of any kind among our readers will be gratefully received. Much might be gained through such sharing.

Interest in Church Architecture

In the January issue we made a request for pictures of good church architecture and for information about competent church architects. We are grateful to those who responded with information. It is encouraging to see the interest in building new meetinghouses and enlarging or remodeling others. A fine sketch was received for a proposed Mennonite community center. A young man interested in architecture sent us a sketch of a church which, he said, is "a dream of mine."

"Beautifying the Church Grounds" is the name of a leaflet published by the American Baptist Home Missions Society, 212 Fiftieth Avenue at Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N.Y. It can be obtained by writing to the Society. The leaflet has many suggestions that should be of help to those who would improve church grounds in modest and natural ways. It tells how grounds may be landscaped with good taste and what shrubs, evergreens, and trees should be planted. The attractive church and church grounds will make a good impression even on those who do not go to church.

Error in January Issue

On page five of the January issue is a winter scene of the Yellow Creek Church in Indiana and not the Olive Church as is wrongly indicated on page three. We are sorry for this mistake in identifying the picture. H. N. Yoder, of Elkhart, Indiana, writes: "I have attended Olive Church for thirty-five years and have been janitor for eighteen years but fail to see the resemblance. To me it looks like the Yellow Creek Church near Goshen, Indiana."

John H. Mosemann, pastor of the Yellow Creek Church, tells us that his congregation unites to claim that the picture is of Yellow Creek. We're sure this must be correct.

Occasionally there reaches the editors a letter asking when such-and-such a community will be featured. Plans are now being made for visits to more communities and for the taking of more pictures. In time the editors hope to reach practically every Mennonite community in the United States and Canada, though this will require a great deal of time and effort.

Readers will be a real help if they will suggest projects in their communities that especially deserve attention and which might well be shared in the pages of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY. Youth groups, children's activities, mission gardens, community projects, businesses, farming, etc., should be noted. This will be helpful as plans are made for even this summer's field trips.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

When Lye Water Spills

If when making soap, or some other time when using lye water, some of it is spilled on worktable or floor accidently, immediately pour on vinegar. Wipe dry and pour on some more vinegar. It will stop the chemical action of the lye.

Sent in by Mrs. Alfred Nofziger, Route 2—Box 182, Lebanon, Oregon

When Out of Laundry Starch

In case you happen to be out of laundry starch just take several tablespoons of flour (or as much as you require) and add an equal amount of salt and mix to a thin paste of cold water. Then add boiling water and allow to boil till clear. Use as any other starch.

Sent in by Mrs. Earl Buschert, Bergen, Alberta, Canada

NOTE: *A full subscription is given to each person who sends in a hint that finds its way to these pages. Address* THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY, *Scottdale, Pennsylvania.*

As Seen By Others:

Large Auction at Archbold

According to the *Archbold Buckeye* of February 4 about 5,000 people attended an implement auction sale conducted by Yoder and Frey on a farm north of the town.

Of the 550 items consigned, 170 of them were tractors. The total sale volume exceeded $250,000, with the highest price being $3,650 which was paid for a 12-foot grain combine. Buyers were present from sixteen states.

The town was crowded with visitors during the day of the sale. Observers called it one of the largest implement sales to be held in Ohio and probably in the Middle West.

Repair Shops of Indiana

Indiana has a successor to the old blacksmith shop. It is the farm bureau repair shop, which is a co-operative association that enables farmers to provide repair services for themselves. In March, 1943, there were seventeen shops of this kind and by March, 1947, there were twenty-nine shops, with about thirty more being planned. A "dependable, high-quality repair service at reasonable cost" is the goal.

Repair parts and equipment are bought co-operatively. Indiana has developed the handling of farm machinery co-operatively more than most states. *News for Farmer Co-operatives* (U.S.D.A.) for September, 1947, tells of Indiana's "Old Machines Made New" and on the first page shows a picture of the Elkhart County shop in Goshen.

Conservation Education at Wellman

A February issue of the *Wellman Advance* reports that the Washington County Conservation Commission had a successful year in promoting conservation practices among Iowa farmers.

High light of the past year was a field day with demonstrations and plowing contests. Held in September of 1947 it attracted 5,000 people from Washington, Keokuk, and Johnson counties.

In 1947 a total of 10,240 acres were mapped for conservation practices. In 1948 the goal will be 12,000. Grass waterways, new pastures, tile drainage, ditches, dikes, wildlife practices, rotation, etc., are the measures used.

Ohio Egg Auctions

Ohio poultry producers have established a good reputation through marketing eggs co-operatively, according to *News for Farmer Co-operatives* (U.S.D.A.). According to the December, 1947, issue of this paper nine Ohio egg and poultry co-operatives were carefully studied and it was learned that 8,700 patrons supported them in 1946. A total of 539,000 cases of eggs were handled.

The associations operate routes and pick up eggs at the farm. Most of them do this in their own trucks. Candling and grading are also done by the co-operatives and according to the government report they "have established a reputation for high quality eggs."

The Wooster association has about half of its members delivering the eggs directly to the plant. Quoting from the article:

"The Wooster association had the highest percentage of eggs of AA quality in 1946. This association, which has been operating since 1932, has more large flocks than found elsewhere in the state and was using the aids to maintain quality to a greater extent than the other associations. It also was the first association to employ a full-time fieldman to work with its members on quality and other problems."

A Traveler Observes Waterloo County

During the summer of 1946 Dr. Arthur E. Graeff, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, paid a visit to Waterloo County, Ontario. Dr. Graeff is a writer on Pennsylvania German life, language, and culture.

His impressions of Canada, and Waterloo County in particular, are recorded in a four-installment sketch entitled, "Our Dutch Cousins in Canada." The account appears in the *Pennsylfawnisch Deitsch Eck* of the *Allentown Morning Call,* Allentown, Pennsylvania. The *Eck* is "devoted to literature, lore and history of the Pennsylvania Germans" and is ably edited by Dr. Preston Barba, head of the Department of German, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Graeff was impressed with the industry of Kitchener which he said is "a city without slums; a city with proper pride, new world vigor and old world charm." The original name, he says, was Ebyville, named in honor of Benjamin Eby, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, who led an early Mennonite migration.

The Kitchener Farmers Market he found fascinating and a reminder of his native Berks County in Pennsylvania. The names of "Moyer's Orchards," "Burkholder's Dairy," "Detweiler's Farm Produce," "Boyer's Meats," "Hagy's," "Gingrich's," "Buchwalter's," etc., were not strange to him. The familiar "cup cheese" and "shoofly cake" were present, even as in farmers' markets in eastern Pennsylvania.

The Swiss bank barns, the village of Conestoga, an antique shop in Elmira—all these were noted, and in many places he found that the dialect of the past was spoken. He attended the farewell services for Nelson Litwiller prior to the latter's sailing for South America.

Travel, Dr. Graeff found out, is a rich experience to those who know the background of the people and of the country they visit.

AROUND THE PLACE

When the Electric Current Goes Off

Once in a while the electric current goes off during milking time. Here is a solution I have found to work quite well: I have my car fixed with an outlet in the vacuum line and at such times I connect to a hose from this outlet. Or the windshield wiper can be disconnected and an attachment be made to this. The car is then run at the equivalent of twenty-five or thirty miles per hour and that way the milking gets done as usual.

This does not cause the inconvenience that would result from milking the cows by hand when they are used to a machine. It works fine for two units with most milkers. It is well to keep the vacuum line as large as possible to supply air. In fact, the larger the opening the better it will work.

Note: The above hint was sent in by Charles G. Myers, R. 2, Doylestown, Pa. He suggests that The Mennonite Community begin a section devoted to helpful ideas for *farm, shop, and business.* Please send in any such hints. If they are of sufficient value and use, they will be printed.

TRADING POST

SWARTZ'S
General Store and Seed House
Telephone 6-4608
Send for catalog
Elida Road (U.S. 30, South)
Lima Route 4 Ohio

SALESMEN WANTED
Write for particulars

J. C. Swartz Vernon O. Swartz
Owner and Manager **Secretary**

SPENCER CORSETS
Complete Spencer Corset Service
By Authorized and Registered Corsetiere

Individually Designed
Health and Posture Garments

MRS. N. H. HESS LEDERACH, PA.
Phone Schwenksville 2394

HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

BALANCED-BRED for MORE MEAT MORE EGGS

This year, protect your profits with *breeding!* Get Hubbard's New Hampshires—*a high production strain.* They grow fast—save feed—mature early—produce more. 22 years of pedigree breeding. Buy direct from breeding source. Sexed and cross-bred chicks available. 30-day satisfaction guarantee. U. S. Approved, Pullorum Clean. Send for full facts in free illustrated catalog!

FREE CATALOG!

HUBBARD Farms
Manheim Pike, Lancaster, Pa.
Phone: Lancaster 2-2154

Please send me your FREE colorful catalog.

Name.........................
Address.........................
State.........................

M-3

WANTED: Christian girl or woman to assist with work in convalescent home. Address inquiries to THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY, Scottdale, Pa.

WANTED: A Mennonite girl for general housework. Sleep in or out. Good home. Mrs. Daniel Taub, 1550 Mineral Springs Road, Reading, Pa.

Your
MENNONITE COMMUNITY
will make a beautiful book
Bound and Shipped Postpaid $3.50

Bibles, Books and Magazines Bound
J. Irvin Brunk
537 Sixth Avenue Upland, California.

NEW STORE NOW OPEN
Religious Books
Bibles **Mottoes**
Greeting Cards
Sunday-school Supplies
School and Office Supplies
Paint **Wallpaper**

MARTIN AND LEHMAN
Phone 382
104 East Market Street Orrville, Ohio

FOR GARMENT DYE WORK
That Must Satisfy

Send it to
The Only Mennonite Wholesale and Retail Dyers in America

We have a large number of satisfied cleaner customers that send work weekly

We dye to live

RHODES
O.K. CLEANERS AND DYERS
Hesston Box 142 Kansas

Watch Repairing
Mail Orders Given Careful Attention
Not to Interfere with My Ministerial Work
Estimate Given Before Work Is Started
Why not give us a trial?

KENNETH G. GOOD
Elida, Ohio

Strawberry Plants Certified
SEVERAL STANDARD VARIETIES
New and Old

$2.00 per hundred $15.00 per thousand
Transportation paid

Plants are guaranteed to be true to name and to reach destination in good condition

GEORGE M. HOSTETLER
Westover **Maryland**

ADVERTISING PENCILS
Lead **Bullet** **Carpenters**
Ritepoint Mechanicals
LUKE W. MARTIN
Goodville **Pennsylvania**

Virginia Apples
DIRECT FROM THE GROWER
(By Express Collect)

Red Delicious
Size 2½ inches up
U.S. No. 1 Grade
$3.00 per bu. basket

* * *

Jonathan
Size 2¼ to 2½ inches
U.S. No. 1 Grade
$2.25 per bu. basket

* * *

Black Twig
Size 2½ inches up
Combination Grade
$2.50 per bu. basket

* * *

York Imperial
Size 2¼ inches up
Utility Grade
$1.75 per bu. basket

These prices in effect during March
Quantity prices on request

J. WARD SHANK
Broadway, Virginia
(Order from this advertisement)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING IS LISTED UNDER THIS HEADING AT 10 CENTS PER WORD. MINIMUM CHARGE IS $1.00. COPY IS DUE BY THE FIRST OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE. INCLUDE NAME, ADDRESS, CITY AND STATE IN WORD COUNT. ADVERTISING BY THE COLUMN INCH $2.00. REPEAT RUNS OF SAME ADVERTISEMENT 15 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

One Person Can Make a Difference

An entire community was enriched by Miss Elizabeth Collins' lifetime of dedication to the needs of the coal miners of Wise County, Virginia.

"A truly Christian character, she was mother-confessor, counselor, doctor, nurse, and, above all, time-proved friend to thousands of miners throughout the rough coal fields where Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia touch, for almost half a century," John Maloney says in a tribute to Miss Collins in February 14, 1948, Saturday Evening Post. "Despite open hostility (when she first went down into Roda forty-three years ago), she helped 'birth' miners' children, nursed them when they were sick, made coffins and conducted funerals for them when they died. Many times she was down to her last piece of corn bread, but she generally found some destitute miner's child with whom to share even that."

The mountain people knew Miss Collins as "Toddy," and when she died last December 30 at the age of eighty-one, "the tears of generations fell at her funeral," Mr. Maloney reports.

Toddy renounced a life of ease in Morehead City, and Wilmington, North Carolina, to share the strenuous and exhausting existence which was the lot of the underprivileged mountaineers, according to the Post article, "The Angel of Happy Hollow." The town's first religious services were conducted in the living room of the company-owned cottage the Stonega Coke and Coal Company placed at her disposal, and the first sewing class met there, the miners' wives using powder kegs for chairs and a large dry-goods box for a table.

"Through all of Wise County, where she labored longest, her word was law—whether she was dealing with the sheriff, the president of a coal company, an obstreperous youngster, or parents who wouldn't co-operate with a truant officer," Mr. Maloney writes. "Yet no one back in those mountains can recall hearing her voice raised in anger against anyone. Knowledge of her disapproval was enough to stop anything, from brawling drunk to a civic ordinance she believed detrimental to the welfare of her boys and their families."

"By the end of her first two years in Roda, Toddy knew every mining family within a radius of ten miles . . . . Courting youngsters came to her for help in composing and writing love letters. Quarrels between families or individuals were brought to her for arbitration . . . . All the people of Happy Hollow knew that Toddy would come to them at any hour help was needed, day or night."

Miss Collins would give away any possession she felt someone else needed more than she did, the Post author says. She explained her attitude in these words: "My faith assures me the Lord will provide. I may have been born an Episcopalian, but I'm Presbyterian enough to believe that if God wants me to have food, He'll find a way for me to have it, with a little extra, too, for my more needy neighbors."

Dr. Benjamin C. Henson, company doctor for the Roda mines, expressed the community's love for Miss Collins when he told her shortly before her death: "These people don't need stronger medicine than the faith and hope you have taught us all to have."

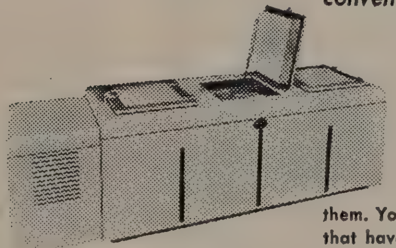
LOOK AT THE Lid!
8° Colder!

It's just one of the big outstanding features found in

Steinhorst FARM-HOME FREEZERS

STEINHORST improved lid design provides maximum insulation at the one point in *all* farm-home freezers where cold is most apt to leak out and warm air seep in.

With STEINHORST construction you get a thick wall of protected wood around the inside of the lid. Not the ordinary band of metal or composition that conducts heat in and cold out. *Actual tests taken under like conditions have proved that with STEINHORST construction, the temperature at the base of the lid is 8° colder than with conventional construction.*



Yes, for the best in Farm-Home Freezers, for tops in safe, dependable and economical performance, buy STEINHORST! Manufactured by the pioneer of the freezer industry, STEINHORST Farm-Home Freezers have 35 years of skill and experience built into them. You get all the "newest" and "best" features that have been tested and proved! Ask us for the name of your nearest dealer.

• Send for our latest pamphlet which illustrates and describes our three models. We will also send you a booklet on the preparation of foods for your freezer. Both are free. Write:

Hamilton Equipment, Inc.

Wholesale Farm Machinery

Ephrata Lancaster County Pennsylvania

HOSIERY
Wholesale and Retail
Men's
Work and Dress
Women's
Cotton—Lisle—Silk—Nylon
Infants'
Long
Children's
Long—¾ length—Anklets
Shades:
Black—White—Tans—Dark
Write for circular and prices.
DANNER'S HOSIERY STORE
Hanover Route 1 Pennsylvania

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUIT PLANTS, ORNAMENTALS, ETC.
Write today for FREE COPY of *"Buntings"* 1948 descriptive catalog, illustrated in color, offering a complete line of nursery stock for Spring planting, contains planting and cultural directions. Over 1400 acres under cultivation.
BUNTINGS' NURSERIES, Inc.
Box 65 Selbyville, Delaware

Clipper Blade Sharpening
For both Animal and Barber Clippers
Enclose 75¢ per set and blades will be returned the same week
We can supply you with new Barber and Animal Clippers
Write for Circulars and Prices
Walter H. Gable
Barber Supplies
44 N. Hartley St. York, Pennsylvania

LANDSCAPING

[Continued from page 19]

dogwoods, deciduous holly, bush honeysuckle, chokeberry (Aronia), elderberry, dwarf cherries, barberry, Cotoneaster, pivets, shad-blow, mountain ash, and Callicarpa are excellent. These are also useful for handsome winter effects, as are the bloody twigs of the red-osier dogwood, the gay twigs of yellow dogwood, the bright green of alternate-leaved dogwood, climbing Euonymus, Kerria, and Scotch broom, the orange-brown of high-bush blueberry, the soft gold of willows, and the white of gray and silver birches.

In laying out the grounds some attention should be paid to blooming seasons. For earliest blooming, spicebush, forsythia, Japan quince, flowering currant, and shad-blow are fine; for late blooming, spireas, Hercules' club, and Hypericum; for very late blooms the yellow, spiderlike flowers of witch hazel.

In addition to mass plantings in borders, there should be the occasional specimen tree or shrub, set out a bit from the rest. For this I personally would choose flowering dogwood, redbud, magnolia (in the warmer climates), azaleas, viburnums, or roses. Some gardeners prefer the more showy double-flowering crab, weeping cherry, red-leaved maple, cut-leaf birch, weeping mulberry, and other highly cultivated forms.

MY GARDEN

A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!
Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Ferned grot—
The veriest school
Of peace; and yet the fool
Contends that God is not—
Not God! in gardens! when the eve is cool?
Nay, but I have a sign;
'Tis very sure God walks in mine.

—Thomas Edward Brown

The Selection and Planting of Trees

Shade trees may be chosen for rapidity of growth (poplars, aspens, willows, birches, mulberries, elms, hackberries, catalpa, and soft maples); for beauty and permanence (hard maples, tulip tree, linden, beech, sycamore, ash, ginkgo, and oaks); for flowering beauty (horse chestnuts, magnolias, dogwood, redbud, sourwood, thorns, silver-bell tree, golden chain tree, mountain ash, and flowering apples, plums, and cherries); or for special qualities (the jittery-leaved trembling aspen for its interest to children, white birch for its beautiful bark, fruit trees for their virtues).

The writer's formula for successfully planting trees and shrubs is as follows: trim back rather severely the speciment to be transplanted (particularly the top, but also the broken roots), dig a hole considerably deeper than the roots, fill with water and let it soak in, place in the bottom good loose topsoil (preferably with humus added) to the depth required by the roots, hold tree in depression, shake fine soil around the roots (holding the plant erect), tramp ground thoroughly while working upward so that the plant will hold firm when jerked, leave a depression at the top, soak with water (several times), and spread a mulch over the surface to prevent drying out. (This depression should be filled in before winter to prevent frost damage.) By the above formula I have successfully transplanted shrubbery in July and August, although this certainly is not to be advocated. The main secret is plenty of water for several weeks after planting.

The Role of Nonwoody Plants

Border perennials and biennials deserve a discussion of their own in connection with landscaping. Some very useful early varieties are the early irises, primroses, columbines, bleeding heart, alyssum, anemone, forget-me-not, violets, winter aconite, erythronium, and all of the spring-flowering bulbs. Among the indispensable summer bloomers are day lilies, sundrops (Oenothera), veronicas, delphiniums, foxgloves, pentstemons, Shasta

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

[Continued from page 9]

Soil Conservation Pays Its Way—And More

Soil conservation is a job that we cannot afford to overlook, however much it might cost us; not if we want our country to live on and on as a great and virile nation.

Fortunately, however, soil conservation doesn't COST—it PAYS. It pays the landowner and operator, the community, and government. On the basis of our experience and preliminary studies, we know that the cost of applying basic soil conservation practices to the land would be much less than the cost of not doing the job in the next 20-year period I've already referred to. The minimum price we would have to pay for NOT doing the conservation job, as well as we can estimate it, probably would be, on an average, around a billion dollars a year. Actually, it would cost us more than that, in reduced yields, lowered productive capacity of farms, higher food costs, and so on.

The "profitableness" of soil conservation is borne out on every hand, throughout the country. Some time ago, more than 9,000 representative farmers in all parts of the United States reported that conservation farming for two years or longer had increased their per acre yields of all major crops by almost 36 per cent.

Such increased returns from conservation are reflected in a whole chain of benefits to the community, state, and nation as well as to those farmers who practice it. Local business and professional men, processors and distributors of farm products, governments, schools, and churches all benefit from the increased revenues that come to those who farm the land. When the land is gone or its value decreased the local community—its people and its institutions—is the first to suffer. The ultimate effects are felt, however, in every walk of life throughout the nation. Soil conservation is a job that we cannot afford to put off any longer. It is our most urgent farm problem.

Aunt Mary's WHITE Sweet Corn

88 days

Order now your package of this EXTRA SWEET, long-keeping garden favorite. Selected for home gardeners who prefer rare quality and superb flavor in Sweet Corn. Save on economical dollar package.

—Seed postpaid in U.S.A.—

6 oz. pkg.—30¢; 14 oz. pkg.—65¢; 1½ lb. pkg.—$1.00; 5 to 10 lbs. @ 60¢ per lb. rate.

KENNETH LOUCKS, Scottdale, Pa.

---

and painted daisies, filipendulas, summer iris, mallows, garden verbena, plume poppy (very tall), pinks (Dianthus), spiderworts, Campanulas, cornflowers, baby's-breath, blazing star, pink yarrow, anchusa, hollyhocks, coreopsis, Heliopsis, funkias, and the tribe of lilies. Excellent species for fall blooming include fall iris, phlox, physostegia, sunflowers, black-eyed Susans, black snakeroot, delphiniums (second blooming), bottle gentians, Michaelmas daisies, asters, cardinal flower, blue lobelia, meadow rue, aconite, sedums (red and white), anemones, bergamots (seven shades), goldenrods (boxed in to prevent spreading), and the exquisite colchicum.

Spring-flowering bulbs have a function all their own in lending to the landscape a delicate, poetic beauty not attained by any other plantings. For the informal grounds, blankets of flowering bulbs naturalized under shade trees, in meadows, along fences and hedgerows, and in small clumps along the informal border are unrivaled in sprightliness and gaiety. The best types for naturalizing are the jonquils, daffodils, narcissi, snowdrops, crocuses, and grape hyacinths. In countries where these flowers are native they cover hillsides like fragments of rainbows dropped from the sky. Putting them in stiff little rows is an insult to their spontaneous beauty. Even tulips are most beautiful used in irregular clumps against dark shrubbery; and fritillarias, Chionodoxas, scillas, ixias, and the gay, prevernal Eranthis should be used here and there as if nature had tossed stray handfuls from her knapsack while spring-touring through the land.

A wild-flower garden tucked away somewhere in a shady spot is a source of perennial joy to the family, especially in the early spring before cultivated perennials have started blooming. Among the species I have enjoyed for years are white and red trilliums, bluebells (Mertensia), bloodroot, saxifrage, jack-in-the-pulpit, bleeding heart, creeping phlox, the clintonias (summer blooming), hepaticas, spring beauties, wild ginger, and hellebore (for leaf effects). Interspersed among these should be numerous woodland ferns, providing the air of mystery and luxuriance which is such an essential part of any wild-flower garden.

I truly believe there are few creative activities so satisfying or so productive of desirable by-products as landscaping the home grounds. The dividends in beauty, physical well-being, mental rejuvenation, and family co-operation are hard to match in any other household pursuit.

MAKING A CORNER ATTRACTIVE

An informal planting of shrubbery (white lilac, Father Hugo's rose, abelia, and daphne) and a perennial border (phlox, peony, day lily, lavender) showing the effectiveness of contrast in leaf size and shape as well as alcove planting. This group blooms from May to frost.

HOME-FROZEN FOODS

[Continued from page 11]

Beans, lima	Fordhook (bush)	Baby Potato (bush) Burpee's Bush Clark's (bush) Dreer Bush Giant Podded (pole) Henderson (bush) King of the Garden (pole)
Beans, soy	Bansei Giant Green Willomi	Hokkaido
Broccoli	Italian Green Sprouting	
Brussels Sprouts		Half Dwarf Improved Long Island Improved
Carrots	Amsterdam Coreless Nantes Coreless	Red Cored Chantenay
Corn, sweet yellow	8-Row Golden Bantam Golden Cross Bantam Kingscrost Golden Bantam	Aristogold Bantam Indigold 14-Row Golden Bantam Lincoln Maine Bantam Purgold Seneca Golden
Egg Plant		Black Beauty New Hampshire Hybrid
Okra		Clemson Spineless Green Velvet Long Pod Perkins
Parsnips	Hollow Crown	
Peas	Marrowfat Dark Podded Thomas Laxton Thomas Laxton	Alderman (Telephone) Dwarf Alderman Glacier Gradus Hundredfold Improved Gradus Laxton's Progress Little Marvel Morse's Market Stratagem Stridealong World's Record
Peppers, Sweet		California Wonder Windsor
Rhubarb	Linnaeus Macdonald Ruby Victoria	(Deep red colored varieties)
Spinach	Hollandia King of Denmark Nobel Viking Virginia Savoy	Broad Flanders Long Standing Bloomsdale Old Dominion Prickly Winter Princess Juliana Viroflay
Swiss Chard	Fordhook Lucullus Ruby	
Turnips		Purple Top Strapleaf " " White Globe White Globe
Fruits		
Apples	Baldwin Duchess Greening Grimes Golden Northern Spy Rome Beauty Stayman Winesap York Imperial	Cortland Jonathan Stark Wealthy
Apricots	Tilton	Blenheim Moorpark Royal
Blackberries and Dewberries	Boysenberries Nectarberries Youngberries	Early Harvest Eldorado Loganberries
Blueberries	Cabot Concord Jersey Rancocas Rubel Wild High Bush Wild Low Bush	June Katherine
Cherries, sour	Montmorency	English Morello
Cherries, sweet		Bing Black Tartarian Lambert
Peaches	Candoka Hale Haven Indian Blood J. H. Hale (excellent) Oriole Primrose South Haven Rio Oso Gem	Elberta Eclipse Ideal Marigold Massasoit

You don't have to . . . live in Virginia or Pennsylvania to get the FIT you desire on a plain suit or roll-collar suit.

We will come right to your home and fit you up during the months of June and July if you write us now.

Don't put it off, as it will take a lot of planning for such a venture.

Write

Rhodes O.K. Cleaners & Dyers

Hesston Box 142 Kansas

Plums and Fresh Prunes	Hungarian Prune	Damson
	Italian Prune	German Prune
	Stanley	Italian Prune
		Yellow Egg
		Redwing
Raspberries, black	Bristol	
Raspberries	Cuthbert (excellent)	Cayuga
	Chief	Erskine Park
	Herbert	Lloyd George
	Ranere	Latham
	Tahoma	Newburgh
	Viking	
	Washington	
Strawberries	Burgundy	Big Joe
	Blakemore	Big Late
	Corvallis	Clermont
	Klondike	Chesapeake
	Marshall	Dunlap
	Vanrouge	Fruitland
		Gandy
		Jersey Giant
		July Morn
		Redheart

Your Home

Home builders and home owners will be interested to learn of valuable government publications on "Care and Repair of the House." A series of excellent booklets have been published by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, 25, D.C. In ordering these booklets be sure to give title and catalog number. Also note the price. Remittances to Superintendent of Documents should be made by postal money order, postal notes, express order, coupons, or checks. Do not send postage stamps.

All publications are in paper cover unless otherwise specified.

PLANNING

Farmhouse Plans. By Wallace Ashby. (1935) 70 pages, with illustrations. Catalog No. A 1.9: 1738. 15 cents.

There are forty house plans shown in this bulletin; one-story houses, one-story growing houses, one-and-a-half- and two-story houses, and very small houses. Working drawings of all these plans are available and estimated costs in various parts of the country are given. If you are going to build a home, one of these may be just the type you want.

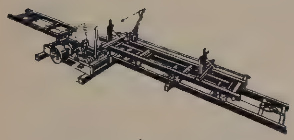
Your Farmhouse, Cutouts to Help in Planning. (1947) 47 pages, with illustrations. Catalog No. A 1.38: 622. 25 cents.

Practical house planning is done to scale and tested by furniture cutouts of the same scale. This book contains these cutouts and gives the proper directions on how to use them. Plans are shown giving layouts for all the rooms of a house and the cutouts include nearly every type of furniture, stoves, closets, stairways, doors, bathroom fixtures, and cabinets. This book should be of great value to all home planners.

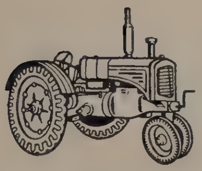
APPRAISAL

How to Judge a House. (1931) 85 pages, with illustrations. Catalog No. C 1.14: H 81. 25 cents.

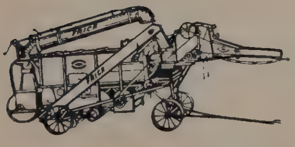
The prospective purchaser of a home should understand the essential features of construction and the selection of building materials in order that he may safeguard his investment. This



Frick Sawmills cut accurate lumber and do it most rapidly because they are precision machines. Write for Cata. 75 for complete details.



M-M Tractors are powerful, compact, built for quick attaching and detaching of all kinds of farm equipment.



Frick Threshers in two sizes, 22 x 36 and 28 x 47, welded steel construction.

There is a

TRADE FRICK MARK

Power Farming Machine
to Serve Each of Your Needs

They bring you the sturdiness, simplicity and ease of operation that count most. Will help you earn better profits—whether from field crops, dairying, fruit growing or lumbering.

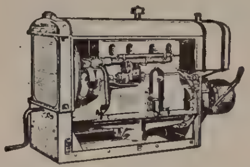
We handle all the equipment illustrated here, plus various attachments. Let us serve your needs.

See, Phone, or Write

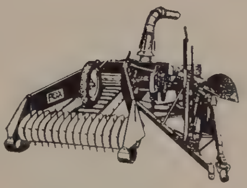
Witmer Implement Service

Pinola
Shippensburg, Route 3, Pa. Phone: Shippensburg, 917-R-23

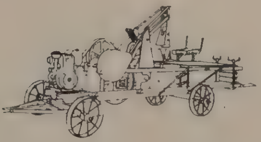
Bear Cat Feed Mills—Swinging hammers of tool steel are cutters and hammers combined: grind a lot of feed in a short time.



M-M Power Units for shelling corn, grinding feed, pumping water, sawing wood, generating electricity and many other farm jobs.



Fox Pick-Up Cutters, the last word in modern green-crop harvesting machinery.



Frick Balers — a moderate sized, sturdy machine. Equipped with Wisconsin air cooled engine, if desired.

Headquarters

FOR FARM and GARDEN SEEDS

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SUMMER PASCAL CELERY

Boston Market Gardeners Strain. An early green Celery of superior quality. Stems are thick and tender. Flavor equal to Houser. Postpaid. Pkt. 10¢, Oz. 80¢ ¼℔ $2.75 ℔ $9.00

NEW CENTURY BEETS

This beet is very deep red and tops are green. Will stay tender and sweet all summer and winter. Postpaid. Pkts. 10¢ Oz. 20¢ ¼℔ 60¢ ℔ $2.00

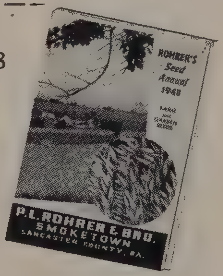
FREEZONIAN PEAS

Used especially for freezing and market gardens. 63 days. Vines 30 inches tall. Pods 3½" long, blunt, dark green. Wilt resistant. Postpaid. ½℔ 20¢ ℔ 35¢ 5 ℔ $1.50 10 ℔ $2.80

GOLD RUSH SWEET CORN

A new early yellow Hybrid for the early market. 75 days. Stalks 6 feet tall. Large percentage of stalks produce 2 ears. Ears 8½" long, 12 to 14 rowed, slightly tapered. Well filled to tip, tender and sweet. Yellow, fine quality and flavor. Postpaid ½℔ 30¢ ℔ 50¢ 5 ℔ $2.10 10 ℔ $4.10

Free . . . ROHRER'S NEW 1948
SEED ANNUAL
Illustrations . . . Instructions
SEND FOR IT TODAY



- Certified Clinton Oats
- Certified Beaver Oats
- Victory Oats
- Clover
- Alfalfa
- DeKalb Hybrid Corn
- Certified Seed Potatoes

—Complete Line Garden Seeds—

P. L. ROHRER & BRO.

SMOKETOWN BOX 50 LANC. CO., PA.

publication tells you what factors you should consider first in judging a house, and how to judge the exterior construction, the interior plan, structural features, and the mechanical installations. For important information on a subject vital to prospective home buyers, you should read this book.

CONSTRUCTION

Light Frame House Construction. (1940) 240 pages, with illustrations. Catalog No. FS 5.123: 145. 45 cents.

Here is a valuable manual for journeymen carpenters, foremen, apprentices, or any person with some experience in carpentry. It gives technical information for type jobs encountered in the building of houses, such as foundation sills and girders, framing methods, columns, joists and bridging, and many others. There is a chapter on characteristics of wood and another on grading of lumber.

Selection of Lumber for Farm and Home Building. By C. V. Sweet and R. P. A. Johnson. (1940) 45 pages, with illustrations. Catalog No. A 1.9: 1756. 15 cents.

The selection of good lumber and good principles of construction are very important items when building a home or making repairs or additions to the one you now own. This bulletin gives a great deal of much-needed information on these matters. If you are going to build or repair, let this bulletin help you.

Building with Logs. By C. F. Fickes and W. E. Groben. (1945) 56 pages, with illustrations. Catalog No. A 1.38: 579. 15 cents.

You have probably cherished dreams of a rustic home in the country, or a log cabin in the mountains or on the seashore. Here is a manual which will help you realize your dreams. Plans are shown and directions given for laying foundations and building log cabins. Written in simple language, the instructions are explicit and could be followed by anyone. Plans for homemade tables, chairs, bunks, and other rustic furniture are also shown.

Making Cellars Dry. By G. M. Warren. (1938) 28 pages, with illustrations. Catalog No. A 1.9: 1572. 10 cents.

A dry, light cellar is of prime importance in a home and adds greatly to the value of the house. Methods for avoiding dampness by proper construction and ways to alleviate dampness if your cellar is already built are discussed in this pamphlet. If you are bothered with a damp cellar, you need this bulletin.

STORAGE SPACE

Closets and Storage Space. By M. Wilson, J. R. Dodge, and Elma Edwards. (1940) 20 pages, with illustrations. Catalog No. A 1.9: 1865. 10 cents.

Every home needs adequate provisions for storage space. This bulletin presents typical plans for closets and storage spaces and gives hints for arranging shelves and hooks and rods. If you need more places to put things, you should get some helpful ideas from this booklet.

LIGHTING AND WIRING

Planning Your Farmstead Wiring and Lighting. (1947) 32 pages, with illustrations. Catalog No. A 1.38: 597. 15 cents.

Here is a very helpful manual for the prospective home owner. It defines a number of everyday electrical terms which you will want to know. Floor plans for the various rooms of a house are shown and hints are given as to wiring plans and proper styles of lighting fixtures. Handy blank graphs are available for working out your particular wiring problems or plans.

FIREPLACES

Fireplaces and Chimneys. By A. H. Senner and T. A. H. Miller. (1941) 52 pages, with illustrations. Catalog No. A 1.9: 1889. 15 cents.

A fireplace is desired by nearly all prospective home owners. This is not surprising, since much of the enjoyment of home life centers around an open fire. This bulletin discusses the design and construction of chimneys, the characteristics, selection, and construction of fireplaces, and also tells how to construct and operate outdoor fireplaces, barbecue pits, and dutch ovens.

REMODELING

Modernizing Farmhouses. By W. Ashby and W. N. Nash. (1944) 62 pages, with illustrations. Catalog No. A 1.9: 1749. 15 cents.

Old homes can often be brought up to modern standards of comfort and appearance for less than the cost of a new house. This bulletin discusses elements of modern homes, interior and exterior design, yard improvement, costs, financing, and gives eighteen examples of remodeling.

Your Farmhouse, How to Plan Remodeling. (1947) 24 pages, with illustrations. Catalog No. A 1.38: 619. 15 cents.

It may be that your present home has developed a lot of weaknesses and faults, or that your home may be either too large or too small for your family, or that it just is not modern enough for you. In any case, you want to remodel. This bulletin lists and discusses thoroughly the things that should be considered if you contemplate a change in the style or floor arrangement of your home. It also gives some excellent ideas for room arrangements.

FLOORS

Selection, Installation, Finish, and Maintenance of Wood Floors for Dwellings. By R. K. Helphenstine, Jr. (1938) 26 pages, with illustrations. Catalog No. A 1.4/2: 489. 10 cents.

Beautiful floors are one of the most important points to consider in the construction of a house. This circular discusses the type of wood used for floors, the kinds of finish floors and how to lay them, and floor finishing. Also, suggestions are given for refinishing old floors as well as maintaining new ones.

LANDSCAPING

Landscaping the Farmstead. By W. A. Ross and L. L. Scranton. (1938) 88 pages, with illustrations. Catalog No. I 16.54/3: 189. 25 cents.

With proper landscaping you can increase the beauty of your home and greatly enhance its value. In this book you are shown how to develop a landscape plan, select, plant, and care for trees, shrubs, and vines, make and maintain a lawn, grow flowers, set and maintain hedges, make rock gardens, and to do many other things to beautify your home grounds.

PAINTING

Painting, Repairs and Utilities. (1946) 57 pages, with illustrations.

Catalog No. W 1.35: 5-618. 25 cents.

All homes need painting repairs at one time or another and this fine manual gives complete information on how this work can be done properly. It covers exterior painting, interior painting, and floor finishes, giving ample directions for each operation. It also describes the equipment needed and tells how it should be used.

Placing new setting of eggs in incubator. Total capacity of Hatchery: 1,112,000 eggs.

The Shenk Hatchery

Harrisonburg, Virginia

We Specialize in
NEW HAMPSHIRES
and
BROILER CROSSES

PROFITABLE BOTH FOR EGG AND MEAT PRODUCTION

Our strain is noted for fast even growth and quick full feathering.

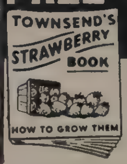
Most of our chicks are sold locally. However, we have customers in many of the eastern and some of the midwestern states.

We will deliver large orders by truck right to the brooder house in Ohio and Indiana for slight additional charge.

We invite your inquiries.

THE SHENK HATCHERY HARRISONBURG, VA.

FREE PLANT CATALOG



Send Today For This Valuable Colored Berry Book. Describes and illustrates in colors the leading varieties of **Strawberries, Blueberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Asparagus, Etc.** Gives complete culture directions written by a lifelong berry grower. Tells how we grow our selected strain Townsend's Guaranteed Plants. Every gardener and fruit grower should have this book.

A postal will bring your FREE COPY

TOWNSEND NURSERIES
L. SHERMAN TOWNSEND, Mgr
60 VINE STREET, SALISBURY MARYLAND

For Good, Used, and Rebuilt

Tractors — Threshers
Power Units — Sawmills
Husker-Shredders — Balers

See, write, or phone

WITMER IMPLEMENT SERVICE
PINOLA
Shippensburg Route 3 Pennsylvania
Phone Shippensburg 917R23

ADVERTISERS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1948

Brunk, J. Irvin, 537 Sixth Avenue, Upland, California	26
Buntings' Nurseries, Box 65, Selbyville, Delaware	28
Danner's Hosiery Store, Route 1, Hanover, Pennsylvania	28
Gable, Walter H., 44 North Hartley Street, York, Pennsylvania	28
Glick's Book Store, Smoketown, Pennsylvania	34
Good, Kenneth G., Elida, Ohio	26
Hamilton Equipment, Inc., Ephrata, Pennsylvania	27
Hess, Mrs. N. H., Lederach, Pennsylvania	26
Hostetler, George M., Westover, Maryland	26
Hubbard Farms, Manheim Pike, Lancaster, Pennsylvania	26
Ives Music Press, Box 336, Archbold, Ohio	35
Loucks, Kenneth, Scottdale, Pennsylvania	29
Lugbill Bros., Inc., Archbold, Ohio	34
Martin, Luke W., Goodville, Pennsylvania	26
Martin and Lehman, 104 East Market Street, Orrville, Ohio	26
Mennonite Life, North Newton, Kansas	35
Newcomer Oil Company, 903 South Market Street, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania	2
Palmer Farms Growers Co-operative Association, Sarasota, Florida	2
Paoli Sign Service, Paoli, Pennsylvania	34
Rhodes O. K. Cleaners and Dyers, Box 142, Hesston, Kansas	26, 30
Rohrer, P. L., and Brother, Box 50, Smoketown, Pennsylvania	32
Sarasota Celery Company, Sarasota, Florida	2
Shank, J. Ward, Broadway, Virginia	26
Shenk Hatchery, The, Box 46, Harrisonburg, Virginia	33
Souder, Paul F., Route 1, Sellersville, Pennsylvania	35
Swartz's General Store and Seed House, Route 4, Lima, Ohio	26
Taub, Mrs. Daniel, 1550 Mineral Springs Road, Reading, Pennsylvania	26
Ulrich Products Corporation, Roanoke, Illinois	36
Witmer Implement Service, Route 3, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania	31, 34
Worley's Nurseries, York Springs, Pennsylvania	35

Sawyers
VIEWMASTER
Projectors Now Available

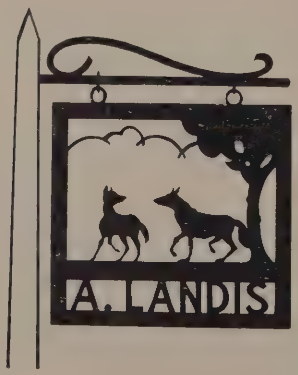
Write for complete list of over 250 available Viewmaster Reels in full color—Free

Why Not Share McCowan's
CHARACTER BUILDING Stories
With Your Friends?

"The Lovers" — "The Son Thou Gavest Me"
"The Love Letter" — "A Heart of Gold"

Price: 10c each, 4 for 25c, 20 for $1.00

GLICK'S BOOK STORE
Smoketown, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania



Ornamental
Cut Out
Iron Signs
FOR
FARMS AND ESTATES

Size 20" x 20" - $45.00

Send your choice of animal design. We will submit sketch for your approval.

PAOLI SIGN SERVICE
Clyde H. Lamp — Paoli, Pennsylvania

LIVESTOCK

Livestock and Dairy Cow
Auction Sales

Stockers and Feeders

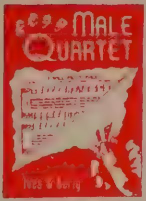
QUALITY MEATS

LUGBILL BROS., Inc.
Phone 82
Archbold — Ohio

Male Quartet

Compiled by
David L. Ives

Music Editor
Richard E. Gerig



Over 40 beautiful sacred songs artistically arranged for male voices. Some songs included are: "Hallelujah! We Shall Rise," "I Will Pilot Thee," "Light of Life," and many other favorites and fine new songs.

Price .... 50¢

Ives Music Press
Box 336 Archbold, Ohio

Worley's Fruit Trees

Peach Apple Plum Pear
Apricot Nectarine Quince

Every tree inspected by a varietal specialist for trueness to name

Worley's Plants

Raspberry Blueberry Asparagus

For catalog, write to
WORLEY'S NURSERIES
Dept. C,
York Springs, Adams Co., Pa.

1906 1948

HIGHLAND FARM

Baby Beef Broadbreasted Bronze
White Holland and
Beltsville Small White

POULTS

The alert turkey grower in the East raising "Highland Farm Poults" knows he is off to a good start. Highland Poults are hatched from eggs from Pullorum clean breeders with a definite breeding program for a number of years. It's a real satisfaction to buy the best. Highland Farm is ready to supply you with poults for 1948. Write us or Telephone 2557.

"Exclusive Electric
Turkey Hatchery"

★

Highland Farm

Paul F. Souder, Mgr.
Route 1
Sellersville, Pennsylvania
Bucks County

MENNONITE LIFE

Mennonite Life

An illustrated, 48-page, quarterly magazine, now in its third year of publication, tells the story of the Mennonites the world over. Every phase of their culture—religious, social, and economic—is covered. The April issue, dealing with music among Mennonites, is now in print.

To subscribe use coupon at right.

COUPON

Mennonite Life, North Newton, Kansas.

I enclose $________ for ________ years subscription to *Mennonite Life.*

Name ________

Address ________

Begin subscription with ________ January, ________ April, issue. (Check which)

Single copies 50 cents. One Year $2.00. Two Years $3.50. Three Years $5.00

DOMOR

TRADEMARK

DEPENDABLE Hydraulic Equipment

Enables you to get more done in less time . . . with far less effort. Easy and safe to operate—no complicated chains, hooks, or sprockets to get out of order . . . no revolving parts to catch limbs and clothing. Finger tip control gives you smooth, steady and speedy power. Built strong and sturdy to give years of trouble-free service.

ULRIX QUICK COUPLER

Now you can connect or disconnect hydraulic fluid lines without tools, screws, or clamps. A twist of the wrist gives you an instant fluid-tight connection . . . another twist instantly breaks the connection and automatically seals both ends of the line. The fluid cannot leak out . . . dirt cannot get in. Simple and trouble-free.

Powerful Hydraulic Loader

Quickly lifts large quantities in little time . . . adjustable height up to 10 ft. or more. Handles unbalanced loads without strain. Convertible to bulldozer or lifting boom . . . also peels sod, excavates, terraces, fills ditches, etc. Ruggedly built for EXTRA capacity and long life.

Wagon and Truck Hoist

Has interchangeable lifting arms and cylinders with loader. Easily handles heavily loaded trucks and wagons . . . does not permit them to roll forward while unloading. Safe and sure . . . no side play or rocking. Will not drop suddenly. Portable—easily moved.

Wagon Box Hoist

Lifts extra high . . . handles heavy loads . . . dumps anywhere. Fits most types of wagon boxes . . . quickly and easily installed. Expertly engineered—cylinder tilts as load is raised . . . locks in position when box is lowered. RUGGEDLY BUILT . . . economically priced . . . equipped with ULRIX QUICK COUPLER (seals both ends of line without loss of fluid).

Write for Complete Information

Send information on: ☐ Hydraulic Loader; ☐ Wagon and Truck Hoist; ☐ Wagon Box Hoist; ☐ Quick Coupler (Check which)

Name ____________________

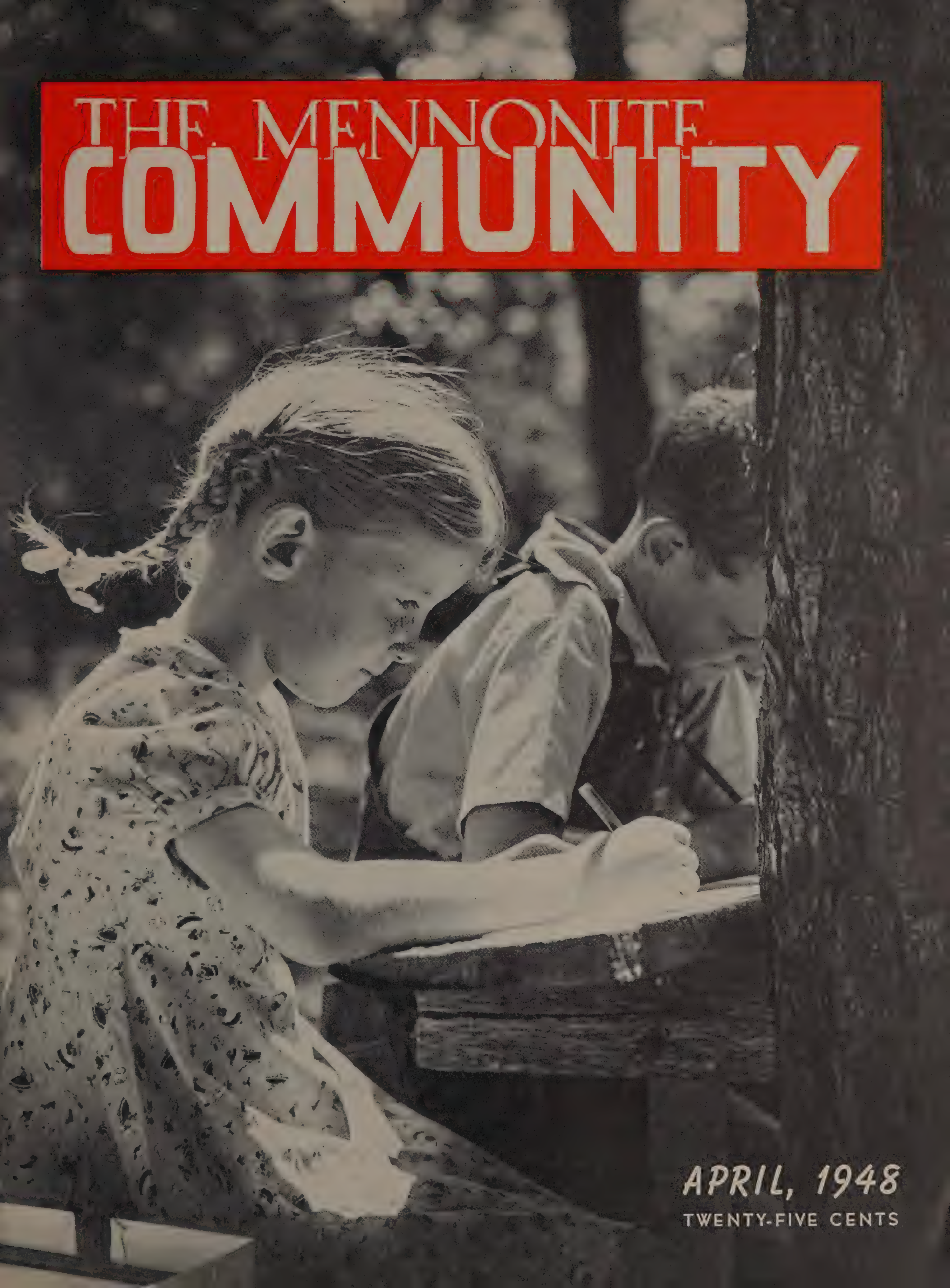
Address ____________________

"DOMOR DOES MORE"

Ulrich Products Corporation

Roanoke, Illinois, U. S. A.

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY



APRIL, 1948

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Need

Rest?

Relaxation?

Recreation?

LITTLE EDEN CAMP
LAKE
ONEKAMA MICH.
K349

LITTLE EDEN CAMP

Onekama, Michigan

Offers the Perfect Solution to Your Vacation Problems

WEEK CAMPS

For Various Ages and Group Interests

Families
Boys and Girls
Young People
Choristers
Farmers
Teachers

Bible
Missions
Recreation
Hobbies
Music
Study

Different
TREES
FLOWERS
BIRDS
AIR
SPORTS

Good
FELLOWSHIP
FOOD
FISHING
BOATING
SWIMMING
HIKING

For further information write to
Roman Gingerich, Camp Manager
Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana

THE FALLS LITTLE EDEN CAMP
ONEKAMA MICH.

LIVE IN A LOG CABIN
LAY ASIDE YOUR LABORS AND CARES
LEARN TO ENJOY LINGERING WITH NATURE

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

APRIL 1948

VOLUME TWO Scottdale, Pennsylvania NUMBER FOUR

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE
Scottdale, Pennsylvania
Telephone 314

EDITOR
Grant M. Stoltzfus

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Paul Erb, Guy F. Hershberger
Olive Wyse

ASSOCIATE EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER
H. Ralph Hernley

PHOTOGRAPHER AND ARTIST
Paul W. Hertzler

EDITORIAL COUNCIL
Dr. H. C. Amstutz, Goshen, Indiana; Leland Bachman, Goshen, Indiana; Atlee Beechy, Basel, Switzerland; H. S. Bender, Basel, Switzerland; S. F. Coffman, Vineland, Ontario; E. I. Culp, Tiskilwa, Illinois; S. E. Eicher, Albany, Oregon; Erma Erb, Wellman, Iowa; Henry F. Garber, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania; Melvin Gingerich, Goshen, Indiana; Simon Gingerich, Wayland, Iowa; Noah Good, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Howard Kauffman, Goshen, Indiana; John E. Lehman, Columbiana, Ohio; Ivan Lind, Hesston, Kansas; Jacob Moyer, Souderton, Pennsylvania; Orie O. Miller, Akron, Pennsylvania; John R. Mumaw, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Mary Emma Showalter, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Oliver Snyder, Hespeler, Ontario; Maude Swartzendruber, La Junta, Colorado; Gideon Yoder, Harper, Kansas; John L. Yoder, West Liberty, Ohio.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the
MENNONITE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHERS OF "THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY"
Paul Erb, President, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
John L. Yoder, Vice President, West Liberty, Ohio
Guy F. Hershberger, Secretary, Goshen, Indiana
H. Ralph Hernley, Treasurer, Scottdale, Pa.
Ivan Miller, Corry, Pennsylvania
Clayton L. Keener, Refton, Pennsylvania
A. J. Metzler, Scottdale, Pennsylvania

Unsolicited manuscripts and pictures will be accepted and will be reviewed and filed for possible use. Material which is to be returned must be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

CORRECTION

The suggestion on what to do when electric current goes off (P. 25 of March issue) was sent in by J. Henry Myers of Doylestown, R. #2, Pa. instead of Charles G. Myers of the same address.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pictures on pages 6 (No. 2), 8 (No. 6), 9 (No. 4, 7, and 8), 10 (No. 4), 12 (No. 1), 13, 14 (No. 1 and 4), and 15 (No. 5 and 6) were taken by Robert Miller, of Akron, Pennsylvania, now a student at Eastern Mennonite College.

The picture on page 5 is a mountain stream in the Ozarks. The stream is deep enough for swimming.

Photograph on page 18 was supplied by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The article by S. W. Warren of the Department of Agricultural Economics of New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N.Y., is used with the kind permission of this Department.

For the Month of April

God in His World (Poem) 4
JOHN HAMPDEN GURNEY

Building a Church in a New Area 6
GLEN AND LOIS YODER

Opportunity Land (Editorial) 16

The World Is Still Hungry (Editorial) 16

Making a Community Live (Editorial) 16

Towards a Christian Standard of Living 18
MELVIN GINGERICH

A Food Guide for Homemakers 20
OLIVE G. WYSE

The Young Community 22
RUTH CARPER, ELAINE SOMMERS, NORMA HOSTETLER

The Community Chorus 24
JESSE D. HARTZLER

Dear Reader 26

Our Contributors 27

As Seen by Others 27

Trading Post 28

The 1948 Conference on Industrial Relations and Community Life 29

A Garden in Kansas 30
URSULA MILLER

Shifting Farms to the Next Generation 31
S. W. WARREN

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY is published monthly by the Mennonite Community Association, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Entered as second-class matter March 7, 1947, at the post office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price: $2.50 for one year; $6.00 for three years. Single copies, 25c each. Checks and postal money orders should be made payable to Mennonite Comumnity Association and sent to the office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Publication office: 610-614 Walnut Avenue, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Printed in U.S.A.

God in His World

Yes, God is good; in earth and sky,
From ocean depths and spreading wood,
Ten thousand voices seem to cry,
"God made us all, and God is good."

The sun that keeps his trackless way
And downward pours his golden flood,
Night's sparkling hosts all seem to say,
In accents clear, that God is good.

The merry birds prolong the strain,
Their song with every spring renewed;
And balmy air, and falling rain,
Each softly whispers, "God is good."

Yes, God is good, all nature says,
By God's own hand with speech endued;
And man, in louder notes of praise,
Should sing for joy that God is good.

—John Hampden Gurney

BUILDING A

by

Pages 6 and 7

1. A post office and general store and a population of three make up the town of Culp in Arkansas' Ozark Mountains. The store is operated by Otto Manthei. About 270 people are in the general area.

2. The Bethel Springs Church was dedicated in April of 1937. It was built with the help of people from congregations in Kansas.

3. A Sunday evening service is held in the gas-lighted church. Frank Horst is preaching to an audience of old and young. The Horsts have been working at Culp since 1941.

4. Since 1947 this new school building, built by the General Mission Board, has served this community's educational needs. The school was first held in the church.

5. In the Bethel Springs School children from grades 1 to 11 are taught. Here is a scene in the school's new reading room.

CHURCH IN A NEW AREA

Glen and Lois Yoder

I. The Community of Culp, Arkansas

In the heart of the Arkansas Ozarks, thirty miles from a hard-surfaced highway and seven miles from a railroad station, is a small post-office-general-store by the name of Culp. The population of the town consists of one family, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Manthei and daughter, Vadene. Just about a quarter of a mile up Mill Creek stands the Bethel Springs Mennonite Church and across the creek and up the hill a few hundred feet is Bethel Springs Grade and High School.

These three—the post-office-store, the church, and the school—are the heart of the community for several miles around. It is, therefore, more realistic to think of Culp as a scattered community than as a town. If you were to drive through this country, you would wonder if there are any people living here. Few houses can be seen from the road, but there are a number of mail boxes there. Even these would never lead you to imagine that within a four or five mile radius from Culp there are living approximately seventy families, totaling about two hundred seventy people!

The People

These are mountain people. Most of them, except some of the older ones, grew up either here or in another mountain community. They have a decided mountain accent or brogue in their speech, which some visitors are slow to understand. Their expressions and idioms are unique and colorful, but a newcomer must listen intently if he wants to be sure to catch the meanings of them.

For these people some words have meanings different from those meant by our Iowa or Ohio friends. When a certain meeting was announced one Sunday for the next Saturday evening, someone asked, "Is it really Saturday evening?" We recalled having been informed that **evening** to these people was what I had previously called **afternoon,** so I hastened to assure her that the meeting was Saturday **night,** not Saturday **evening.**

Since one of us is from Missouri and has often told people, "I'm from Missouri, you have to show me," it was amusing one time to hear an elderly person say, "I'm from Missouri, you have to **sight** me."

Another expression, though it may be more typically southern than mountain brogue, is using the word "carry" for "take." The mailman **carries** many people to Calico Rock and home again.

These people are very good-hearted, helpful, and content. They have never had much of this world's goods and most of them never expect to have much. One of the fine characteristics of the Ozark Mountain people is their friendliness and

4

5

hospitality. They are glad to share what they have; the lack of furniture and conveniences is balanced by an abundance of hospitality. Many homes have open fireplaces. The houses are built of unmilled lumber and are unpainted. During the past few years many homes have been made more attractive and warmer by being covered with brick roof siding. Hand-hewn roof shingles are common. All heat their homes with wood and have kerosene lamps. Water is supplied almost entirely by springs. There are not many cisterns and very few wells. There is one large dam about thirty miles away and another large one is being built not farther than fifty miles away. These dams are supposed to supply all the needed electricity for miles around. An electric line is to come through soon.

Land Depletion

From sixty to one hundred years ago many people moved into this community. They came mainly from the mountains of Kentucky and West Virginia. They were both industrious and thrifty, as pioneers need to be. They found the timber large and beautiful. This not only furnished building material but also a source of income. They cleared the land and produced good crops. Cotton was the main crop and there was a cotton gin at Culp. Besides this, there was good hunting and fishing.

But now the natural resources are depleted and have not been replaced. There is still considerable timber but not enough to provide a living for all the families. The high war demands and prices have stimulated the cutting of all trees large enough to furnish another good cutting for twenty-five years, at the least. Hunting and fishing are not profitable enough to furnish a source of living income.

The land no longer has its original fertility. Not too rich to begin with, the constant, year-after-year cotton growing soon made it poor—too poor for profitable cotton growing. The yellow, thin soil is sandy and some patches are rocky. We wonder sometimes how tomatoes or corn can grow on a hillside covered with rocks averaging at least two inches in diameter, but they do. All the cultivated land in this mountainous country is in small patches.

Since soon after the turn of the century the government has been buying all the land in this section that people will sell for $3.00 per acre and returning it to timber. Much of the land that is now in timber and has large pines on it was once under cultivation. One of the men not long ago pointed to a field of large pines and said, "I used to play ball there." On this government land, known as the Ozark National Forest, there is good timber.

Possibilities of the Land

Even though depleted, there is reason to believe that the soil can be built up. The growing season here is long; generally there is sufficient rainfall. Last year, however, the community suffered a drouth and the rainfall was eighteen inches below normal. There are excellent gardens here in the spring. Peanuts grow well.

The type of soil and climate make it impossible for the land here to compete with Iowa corn fields or Kansas wheat fields. The land needs a rest from cotton growing; a new cash crop must be developed. Since much of the land is fit for nothing but grazing, dairying may also be developed. All land in cultivation must be fenced in, for there is open range for livestock.

Pages 8 and 9

1. The Optimus Church, in a neighborhood near to Culp, is in charge of Frank Horst. It is a branch church from Bethel Springs.

2. Mrs. Alice Freeman and son Claude, aged 4, in the family fruit cellar. Maude Douglass first encouraged the canning of fruits and vegetables.

3. Jim Perry, the ferryman at Shiff's Ferry between Mountain Home and Culp. Ferries are the only way to cross the White River for about 100 miles. These cable ferries operate by the river current.

4. Three sisters sit on the stone masonwork outside of a home. They are Thelma, Ruth, and Betty Lester, daughters of Tillman Lester.

5. Maude Douglass, Mrs. A. B. Martin and infant son. This is the first child in the neighborhood to have a crib when it was born. The crib was made by A. B. Martin.

6. The home of John Detwilers . John is building supervisor and Mrs. Detwiler serves as a combination of nurse and community social worker.

7. Ruby Horst, daughter of Clarence Horst, Mountain Home, Arkansas, enjoys a swim in a cool mountain stream.

8. Jimmy Pool sits down for a rest in his father's corn field.

2

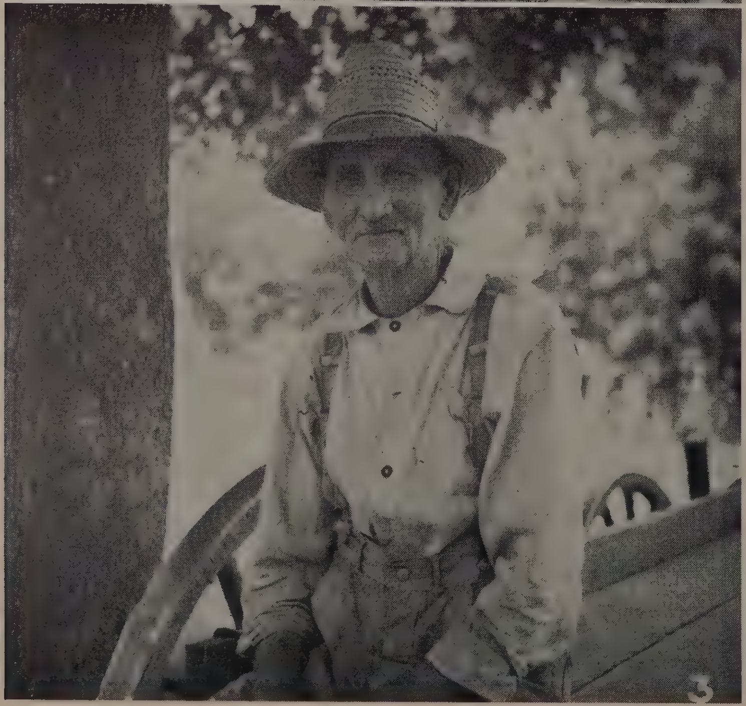
3

4

5

7

8



Roads—Ferry

The roads in this National Forest are good for mountain roads, thanks to the W.P.A. and C.C.C. of fifteen years ago. Before 1930 roads were very poor; only a few Model T's were able to make the grades. Some farms were and still are almost unaccessible by automobile. But the main roads were made into good gravel roads and are now maintained by the government forest service.

To get to the nearest railroad station (Calico Rock, seven miles away) or bus line (Mountain Home, thirty miles away) you must cross the White River on a ferry. Often you may be forced to wait twenty minutes to an hour before being put across. You may even need to sleep in the hotel at Calico Rock all night if you arrive there on your way to Culp much after sundown. Sometimes the river is too high and swift for ferrying; other times it is too low to permit the ferry to cross. At such times people can go across on a row boat or motor boat, but vehicles cannot cross. This all adds to the spice of mountain life.

II. History of the Mission Work

In the early 1920's a Mr. Buckingham and his wife, Maude, journeyed from Arkansas to Colorado seeking a climate that would offer physical relief for Mr. Buckingham's illness. They had gone as far as La Junta when he grew worse and could go no farther. He was taken into the Mennonite hospital at La Junta. There he was led to a saving knowledge of Christ and he and his wife were received into the church. Soon after, Mr. Buckingham died. Maude stayed on at the hospital and worked to pay for the hospital bill. Here she received her inspiration

Pages 10 and 11

1. Russell Pool cultivates his corn field with a one-horse cultivator. The field is on top of one of the small mountains.

2. Pigs usually run wild in the woods and eat acorns. Hounds are used to round them up for the market. Often the hogs have bells around their necks.

3. John Douglass, husband of Maude, remembers the stories of the community's Civil War experiences. There were shortages of salt; both armies raided the area.

4. A familiar scene near Culp. For private family use, horses are still more practical for most of the people than autos.

5. The White River as seen from a high cliff looking eastward.

to be a nurse. She then went to Hesston for her high school training and returned to La Junta and took nurse's training. Her desire was to return to Arkansas and serve her native people.

The First Sunday Schools

In 1930 Maude Buckingham returned to Arkansas. Later she was married to John Douglass and in 1932 they moved to the Culp community. Immediately Sister Maude began working for the Lord. In those first years she held Sunday schools in various schoolhouses. Quite a story could be written describing the opposition, the problem of drink and other problems which she faced. When opposition grew too strong in one school district she went to another. She served her people in every way she could. She ministered to many aching bodies; she acted as doctor and nurse to many babies and never lost an obstetrical case. She asked often for some Mennonite minister to come and preach for the people, but none came until 1935. In August, 1935, Brother Earl Buckwalter came and preached several sermons. He went back to the South Central Conference and reported the need and opportunity as he saw it. The Conference appointed a committee to investigate and take up the work as they saw best. In September, 1935, Brothers J. R. Shank and L. J. Miller held the first evangelistic meetings at the Table Rock School, a mile and a half from Culp. They also filled appointments at the McPhearson and City Rock schoolhouses.

The First Members

Then for nearly a year there were monthly appointments and an occasional series of meetings. Casteel and New Hope schoolhouses were added to the above-mentioned meeting places. There were some confessions. After instruction of converts, the first baptismal services were held October 13, 1936. There were baptized, Mr. and Mrs. Will Taggert and Mrs. Alice Freeman, one was received by confession, Mrs. Viola Wheat, and one was received by letter, Mrs. Maude Douglass, making the first membership of five. During that year a few others were added.

Erecting a Church Building

The need of a church building was soon felt. Joseph Emmett, then owner of the Culp store, offered to sell a small warehouse (which needed to be moved) for use as a church building. He also offered to give a plot of ground to set it on. Later the deed for the ground was made but the warehouse was not bought. Brethren came from Kansas to help erect the building, which was to be built of logs. After the foundation was put in, the workmen knelt in the center and offered prayer for the blessing of the Lord on the building about to be erected. By this time all agreed that it would be better to try to secure lumber instead of logs for the building. This was found and the building was erected in the spring of 1937. The following April a dedication service was held.

First Regular Workers

Monthly appointments continued until Nelson Histand was secured for the work in the spring of 1938. A home was built for him and his wife that summer on the ground adjoining the church property. Their coming and work helped the interest and attendance at Sunday school and church. With the help of mission workers, the Christians in the community, and various evangelists, God added both young and old to the church. The membership as recorded in the **Mennonite Yearbook** is as follows:

1936	5
1938	12
1940	28
1941	22
1942	22
1943	22
1944	32
1945	42
1946	53
1947	53

Extension Work

Soon it was felt that more extension work in the communities near Culp should be done. Then the General Mission Board decided to subsidize the work of the District Mission Board by giving a regular allowance as soon as another family could be located in the area.

In 1941 Frank Horst and wife were secured for the field. A home was built for them one mile east of Culp. Here they have faithfully worked since that time. They have been used of the Lord in a great way for the salvation of souls.

In 1944 Nelson Histand felt led to make a change of location and climate with his family. They moved to Pryor, Oklahoma, to shepherd the flock there. This left Frank Horst alone. He was unable to do the planned extension work, since the work at Culp demanded his full time.

However, the work was strengthened from time to time by various teachers who taught in near-by schools. Richard Showalter, Grace Bergy, and Mae Strubhar taught at the Casteel and Coldwater schools.

From July, 1944, to July, 1945, Mae Strubhar was stationed here as a helper in the mission work. She has charge of the mission home vacated by the Histands.

The Christian Day School

The necessity of a church school was felt by those burdened with the responsibility for building up the community morally and spiritually. On the first Monday in September, 1944, school opened in the church building with twenty-four children enrolled. The teacher was Dorothea Martin of Glen Flora, Wisconsin. The attendance that term was about ninety per cent, which is exceptionally good here where children are accustomed to going to school when they feel like it and staying home on the slightest provocation.

The desks for the children were simply wide boards hinged to the backs of the church benches. The room was too small and too dark. But in spite of the many difficulties, outside interest and co-operation in the school was good. Parents and friends helped with financial donations and otherwise. In November the General Mission Board voted to grant $50.00 a month to the school, since it was a mission project.

School was held in the church two more years. In July 1945, Paul H. Martin and his wife Dorothy came to Culp and occupied the mission home. Brother Martin was principal of the school and taught the high school class, the ninth grade being offered. He also had charge of the Bethel Springs congregation. Dorothea Martin taught grades 1-4 and Dorothy Horst grades 5-8. For reasons of health, the Martins returned East during the fall of 1946.

During the 1946-47 school term, Marie Kauffman was acting principal. She taught the grade school, assisted first by Edna Douglass and then by Russell Pool. Dorothy Horst and George Holderman taught the high school classes, the freshman and sophomore years offered.

The New School Building

From the very beginning of the school, the need for a separate building was felt. The church house was too small and dark and it lacked adequate playground space. The school (books, cupboards, materials, etc.) conflicted with the church services.

The first contribution for the school building came from Earl Wyatt, a member here who was working in Iowa. The need for such a building was presented to the church at large by several articles in the **Gospel Herald** in 1944. Finally at the South Central Conference in 1945 the Mission Board decided to erect a school building. The necessary priority rating was secured at about the same time and the construction was begun in the fall of 1945. By the next spring the building was up to the first floor.

General Board Takes Over

Originally the building was planned as a one story building with full basement. Another small building was to be erected as a teacherage. However, the mission home burned in April, 1946, and the General Mission Board, when it took over the Culp work in June, 1946, decided to add a second floor and make on it two apartments. These are occupied at the present time by the lady teachers and by the principal and his wife. The

finishing of the building is in charge of John Detwiler, who came in January 1947, as building supervisor.

The school building was finished sufficiently to open school in it in September, 1947. The teachers for the 1947-48 school term are: Mae Strubhar, grades 1-4; Marie Kauffman, grades 5-8; Dorothy Horst, Miriam Nolt, and George Holderman, grades 9, 10, 11. Glen Yoder came to Culp in August, 1947, to be principal of the school and pastor of the Bethel Springs congregation.

Beginning with the 1948-49 term it is planned to put the high school courses on a four-year rotating basis, so that the entire four years of high school may be offered with a minimum of courses each year, requiring probably only two teachers.

III. Contributing Factors in Community Building

We as Mennonite Christians are interested not only in winning people to Christ but also in building in them a Christ-like character. One of the ways to do this is by having a strong Christian community. Although our work at Culp is young (only 10 years since the first resident minister came), we have begun to build here a Christian community.

The Church

What are the factors that should help the Culp community into a strong Christian community? First, there is the church. It is of primary importance. This is a mission station and its main purpose is the saving and building up of souls. Without this the community would not have the proper dynamic to hold it together, for first and uppermost in community building is the regeneration of the individual. The community will be given new life only in the measure that individuals in the community are born again and are serving the living Christ.

In connection with the church there are different avenues of service which have contributed to the extension of the Gospel. The summer Bible school has been a definite help in the teaching program of the church. As in other places, it has reached into homes untouched by the regular Sunday to Sunday services.

Since 1945 there has been a service unit in this area each summer. Their work has been summer Bible school work, home visitation, general repair on mission buildings, summer camps, etc. Their help has relieved the physical and mental strain on the regular workers.

Home visitation has played a great part in the church work. We are convinced that much visitation work is one of the "musts" if we are to reach some of the homes in this community. The people need to feel that we are interested in them personally, not just in the program of the church.

Evangelistic meetings have been frequent. These people especially welcome that type of meeting and no one knows just how much good has been done through them.

Literature distribution has also played a prominent part in the work here. Most of the people can read. One of our faithful members who has already passed on was led to a decision while reading a tract. Several others were brought face to face with Christ and led to make a decision for Him by literature placed in their hands.

The workers here have always had the reputation of general helpfulness. Frank Horst is known for miles around for his kind helpful spirit. Keeping a child for a day, doing a washing for a family with illness, lending a hand at cleaning out the chicken house during a visit—these and others are not unknown deeds of helpfulness.

A Teaching Program

The second factor that should help build a strong Christian community is our Christian Day School. The forty-one students

Pages 12 and 13

1. The Tillman Lester farm (1) and (3) once grew cotton. Alfalfa, a kind of cane, soybeans and tomatoes (2) and (4) now grow on the farm. Chickens are also raised; berries are picked. The slopes of the farm (2) and (3) are too stony for plowing but being cleared only recently are fertile. The stones keep the hot sun from drying out the moisture.

4

3

Pages 14 and 15

1. Fire tower on Sugar Loaf Mountain, one of five in Culp area. It is manned during dangerous dry seasons of late fall and late winter.

2. Summer Bible School held by a Summer Service Unit of young people in the lumbering camp on Curtis Mountain. The little girl and boy pictured on the cover attended.

3. The sawmill on Curtis Mountain; mostly pine is cut, but there is also much hardwood.

4. Horses drag the logs to the mill, since the countryside is much too rough for trucks.

5. The farmstead of Clarence Horst, near Mountain Home, Arkansas. Turkeys, chickens are raised and dressed, providing a market for farmers in the area.

6. Flock of goats on Clarence Horst's land. They are not kept for milk; but instead they are kept to eat the weeds. They can be bought at a low price and cost little to keep.

7. Goats are a better source of vitamin D milk than cows, which are too expensive for this area.

enrolled this year represent twenty homes. These children are being taught Christian ideals in a Christian atmosphere, and inevitably some of it will go along home with them. Their morning prayers, the prayer before the noon meal, the daily chapel, the regular Bible study, and weekly student prayer meetings make indelible impressions on pliable young minds. These children are our most effective means to reach some homes.

Health Service

The third factor that should and has contributed to the building of a strong community is the health service rendered. The work originally began with this avenue of helpfulness. Sister Maude has done health service since she came in 1932. Doctors are scarce and far away. There are two doctors at Calico Rock, one is old and crippled; the other has all the cases he can handle when he is there. Mountain Home is thirty miles away. There is no doctor on this side of the White River. Therefore, a nurse here must do more than an ordinary nurse. Sister Maude is getting older and due to her physical condition is not able to do what she once did. However, she is still doing much valuable service to the community. Mrs. John Detwiler (the former Mary Wenger, missionary to India) came to this community in January, 1947, to render both physical and spiritual aid. Plans are being formulated for a combination home-clinic for the Detwilers on the site where the mission home had stood. The doctors are in favor of this plan. Several have said they would be glad to come over to this community for a clinic occasionally if they had a place to work. It is hoped that this health clinic will make more easily available to the people of the community both preventative and curative medical aid at moderate prices.

Farm Service

The fourth factor that can help in building a strong Christian community is farm service. We are hoping to have someone of our Mennonite brotherhood to come in and help establish some source of income for our people. A brother from Virginia has put at the disposal of the General Mission Board a farm near Culp to be used as an experimental-demonstration farm. The possibility of a canner with supervised truck gardening is being considered. Another brother has manifested interest in starting some kind of a shop here.

J. Howard Kauffman stated in the article "Transforming a Wilderness into a Thriving Community" in the March, 1947 issue of **The Mennonite Community** that four factors led to the success of the Fairview community: "(1) There was a strong determination of a number of people to make success out of failure. (2) There was the presence of devout leadership both in the ministry and among the lay members. (3) There was a readiness to obtain expert help and guidance for the solution of agricultural problems" and "(4) There was a strong realization that a strong church cannot be developed without a satisfactory degree of economic stability." He stated that "The Mennonite community does not need great wealth, but it does need economic security. A community struggling to maintain its own existence has little vitality left to be of Christian service in regions beyond."

It is our firm conviction that these four factors must be realized in order to make our community at Culp a strong community. Our community differs from Fairview in that it is not made up of people with Mennonite background and experience. The people here are willing to learn but need help and guidance for the solution of their own agricultural problems. The community now does not have the economic security it needs to make it a strong Christian community. It is a community persevering to maintain its own existence.

"How do the people make a living?" That question is often asked. There is not one main occupation. Their cash income is not large. They raise most of their food. Some raise farm crops. There is a little cotton raised. Most of the people have some livestock and a number have flocks of chickens. Quite a few work in sawmills at least part of the time.

In the fall many of the families migrate to the cotton fields of southern and eastern Arkansas and attempt to make enough cash to tide them through the winter. Some of the men go to the wheat harvest in Kansas in the summer. Another summer occupation is fishing for mussels—an animal similar to the oyster from whose shells pearl buttons are made. None of these occupations furnishes a great deal of cash.

THE CHALLENGE

This is a picture of the Culp community. How thankful we are for the challenge it places before us! Our first and primary obligation is spiritual: all our efforts should be bent towards the salvation of souls. We are not trying just to educate people, or to heal the sick, or to give them economic stability; we are endeavoring to lead them to Christ and to help them grow in grace. We are confident that God's grace and wisdom are sufficient for our every need.

5

6

7

EDITORIAL

OPPORTUNITY LAND

An area in the Ozark Mountains is portrayed in this issue. A land of beauty and friendliness, it is also a land of need and opportunity. The story of this community is a thrilling one and tells of sacrifice, planning, and work.

Many people have given themselves to the work of this community. It is especially interesting to note that young people who have served in the community are enthusiastic about such work. The Summer Service Units give young people a chance to give at least a summer to such work. Teaching in the Summer Bible School, helping to build needed buildings, serving the health needs of the people—all these are some of the tasks of Summer Service Units.

COVER SCENE

Summer Bible School children of Culp, Arkansas at an outdoor worktable. A Summer Service Unit worked with these children at the Curtis Mountain Lumber Camp. Most of the children had never been to school, nor to Sunday School or Church.

THE WORLD IS STILL HUNGRY

Christian people should be concerned over the fact that food is still an urgent need. America has been called the only bread-box in the world. There isn't enough food to go around. What should be done? Who is to starve and who is to live? Do we think enough of this problem? Or have we been more interested in getting the most money we can during times of inflation and high prices?

There seems to be so little that can be done about it by the "average person." It is hard to say what and who is right in the matter of feeding Europe. It is easy to be confused, bewildered, and even cynical. But a better answer is to eat less and produce more, to support and give to relief, and to encourage others to do the same. And beyond that we can at least use Christian insight to decide in our own minds and hearts what is the right thing to do. Someone has said that it is well to know and say what is right even if nobody does it.

MAKING A COMMUNITY LIVE

The conversation between a certain stranger and a local man is reported to have gone something like this:

"What community is this?" inquired the stranger.

"Just what is a community?" replied the man.

"Well," said the visitor, "I guess a community is a place where people work together, worship together, and live together." After some reflection the man answered by saying: "I guess this isn't a community. It is just a place."

What will make the difference between a place and a community? There are many things. One is a willingness to give oneself to the cause. In other words, it means to care.

Harold Smuck recently said: "We are used to having things done professionally—even the work of Christ's church. The people of the world are hungry, so we send a check to a relief agency. People in our community have many kinds of needs, so we give to the community chest. The people of the world need Bibles, so we give to a Bible distributing agency. The people of the world need Christ, so we hire a minister."

There is a future for people and communities that are awake and open to opportunities and who are not content to let everything be done by others. There are many things that can never be done by proxy.

⇨

FRIEND OF THE OZARKS

Maude B. Douglass has lived a lifetime in the Ozark Mountains. When her first husband died at the La Junta Hospital in Colorado she decided to become a nurse, taking her training at the La Junta School of Nursing. For many years she has served her people, often doing the work that distant doctors could not do. Note her medicine kit. "We look upon all people as friends in these hills," she says. "We love the hills, the rocks and rills, the clear cool streams."

CHRIST
HEAD
UNSEEN HOST
THE SILENT LISTENER

Standards of life and living are likely to be more Christian where joys and satisfactions are found in such things as the simple beauties of Nature.

Towards a
Christian Standard of Living

by Melvin Gingerich

Although our confessions of faith do not contain a separate article on living a life of simplicity, yet the principle has been present in Mennonite teaching these four hundred years. Pride, haughtiness, pomp, vanity and superfluity have been denounced while humility and self-denial have been lauded as Christian virtues.

Menno Simons wrote,

> "This is not a kingdom in which one adorns himself with gold, silver, pearls, silk, velvet and costly finery, as does the proud haughty world, and also your leaders, giving you liberty to do likewise, under the excuse that it is harmless if your heart is free from it. So even Satan might excuse his pride and pretend the lust of his eye to be pure and good. But this is the kingdom of all humility in which not the outward adorning of the body but the inward adorning of the spirit is desired and sought with great zeal and diligence, with a broken heart and a contrite mind."

Ever since the time of Menno Simons there has been emphasis upon the inconsistency of a Christian displaying pomp, vanity, and pride in bodily adornment. This emphasis was particularly applicable in Menno's day. In that period there was a marked difference in the costumes of the common man and the finery of the small, rich ruling class, who idled away their time in luxurious living. The temptation to imitate the dress of the rich was a powerful one and there needed to be constant warning on the folly of this practice.

In the early nineteenth century the Industrial Revolution spread across much of Europe and America, greatly increasing the wealth of these areas and making possible a standard of living much higher than previous generations of man had enjoyed. It now became possible for the common man to gain enough wealth so that he could imitate the rich not only in a few showy articles of dress but also in the homes he built, the furnishings he placed in them, the carriages he used and the pleasures he pursued.

This made it possible for pride to manifest itself in much wider areas of life than was easily possible in an earlier day. The approach to the problem of living a life of nonconformity to the standards of non-Christian society, therefore, should have become a broad one—as broad as life itself—but too often only bodily adornment was thought of in the approach to the sin of pride.

Looking at the problem in its broadest implications, one is impressed with the fact that it is difficult to separate the question of pride from one's attitude towards material things and wealth in general. It would seem that the one who has accepted materialism as a philosophy of life will place his confidence in "things" and will therefore take pride in his possessions. The spiritual person on the other hand will recognize that "things" are merely means to an end and will therefore not place great confidence in them. The temptation to be proud of his possessions and to make a display of them will be much less for him than for the materialistically-minded individual.

This may be the reason why Christ paid considerable attention to our attitude towards property and wealth. In His teachings one can easily find the principles that will enable us to overcome the temptations of materialism and to keep life simple and nonconformed to those practices of society that weaken spiritual living.

Stewardship and the Peril of Possession

One principle is that of stewardship. The right to hold property carries with it the duty to use it socially. A Christian dare never say, "This is my money and it is no one else's business how I use it." Simply because a man is wealthy does not give him the right to spend much more upon himself than the man of moderate income finds to be enough to maintain his efficiency. In a day when hundreds of thousands are desperately hungry and millions have not heard the glad tidings of the Gospel, no Christian dare take the attitude that it is no one's business if he decides to spend money liberally upon his own appetites and desires.

Another principle deals with the peril of possessions. Wealth, like an intoxicant, tends to strengthen its grip on man's spirit. Greed grows with possessions. Wealth has a way of blinding its owners to the presence of the needy. The rich man did not seem to be aware of the beggar at his gate until he was in eternal punishment. The rich young man, although an upright person, evidently had not recognized the need around him and went away sorrowful when Jesus told him to sell his goods and distribute the money to the poor. Wealth has a tendency to drug men into an increasing dependence upon itself so that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter heaven.

Our material goods or wealth may even rise into rivalry with God. We are therefore warned that we cannot serve both God and mammon. We are also warned that we are not to lay up for ourselves treasures on earth. E. Stanley Jones explains that this means that if a man accumulates weath so that he may have power, prominence, display, or selfish ease it is a sin.

Other Things to Consider

There are other principles from the fields of economics that a Christian must consider. When we buy luxury goods for ourselves we are keeping the producer from making the necessities of life for the poor. We dare not be guilty of creating a demand for luxury goods, thus diverting men and material away from areas where it could be used to satisfy the basic wants of mankind. Likewise when a Christian spends his money upon an ephemeral desire to satisfy a passing whim he is guilty of stimulating business that will use capital which otherwise could be employed for the production of necessities.

The Christian will recognize too that the way he spends his money, whether it be for automobiles, furniture, clothing, houses, vacations, or food, may produce envy and covetousness in others. The Christian will studiously avoid display in these areas of life so that his living will not produce unnecessary temptations for those about him. He knows that the world has a false set of standards which are highly materialistic. He cannot afford to do anything to stimulate this point of view by giving the impression that he is receiving the chief pleasures of his life from the abundance of things about him.

It is of course impossible to lay down hard and fast rules on how simple life must be kept to be genuinely Christian. What is a luxury for me may not be a luxury for you. Our work may determine this. The books in a doctor's library would be a luxury for me; the books in my history library might be a luxury for him.

A certain amount of money should be spent to make our leisure time meaningful and to make our recreation truly recreative. We must maintain our bodily and mental efficiency. But constantly we must question our innermost motives that are urging us to buy the tempting things and services that able advertisers are trying to sell us. If our standard of living is higher than that of our neighbors we can't be happy until we try to bring their standard up to ours.

Benefits of the Simple Life

Certain results would follow if we would attempt to make our living more simple and consistent by ruling out display, show, pride, and ostentation in all areas of our life. By doing this we will help raise the standards of living of those low in the economic scale. We can more easily approach the common man with our Gospel message, for envy will not be a barrier.

The practice of simplicity of living will help us weather the economic storms of depression that very likely are in the distance. This kind of living makes it easier to live the life of nonresistance. Those who have not put their trust in riches will not be tempted to compromise their faith in order to hold their wealth. It will be easier for them to flee for conscience sake. They will learn that there can be true beauty in simple things and that the appreciation of beauty in simplicity leads to serenity and poise that go far to strengthen the life of the spirit.

The Need to Examine Ourselves

As a church we need to examine honestly our standard of living to see whether we are observing the form but losing the

[Continued on page 33]

A FOOD GUIDE FOR HOMEMAKERS

by Olive G. Wyse

Traditionally, the "Pennsylvania Dutch" have been known as good cooks. This talent for cooking has led us sometimes to display our skills by overloading our tables, especially before company, with too many different kinds of food. Crowding our tables with a number of meats, three or four desserts, and more jellies, preserves, pickles and salads than a person can taste is hardly in keeping with our profession of simplicity and stewardship. Furthermore, it does not follow always that an abundance of food on the table means a well-balanced meal for the best nourishment of the body. It is just as important to have the right kind of food as to have plenty of it. Coffee and doughnuts for breakfast; bread, potatoes, noodles, macaroni, meat and pie for dinner; bread, fried potatoes, rice, pickles, pudding and cookies for supper may satisfy the apetite, but they do not make up well-rounded meals for the day.

A useful guide in checking the adequacy of the daily diet is the following chart which is based on the recommendations of the Food and Nutrition Committee of the National Research Council.

Foods That Should Be Included in the Daily Diet

Food	*For Children*	*For Adults*
Milk	1½ to 2 pints	1 pint
Egg	1 or 2	1 (at least 4 per week)
Meat	1 oz. for 1 yr. olds	1 serving (3 oz.)
Vegetables	2 (one green or yellow)	2
Potatoes	1 serving	1 or more servings
Fruits	2 (one citrus or tomato and one other)	2
Butter or oleo with additional Vitamin A	1 or more tablespoons	1-5 tablespoons
Bread and cereals (whole grain or "enriched")	1-3 servings	1-3 servings

The amount of food which is needed in addition to the suggested list will depend upon the size of the individual and amount and kind of exercise he gets. A man weighing 175 pounds needs the same amount of protein foods—meat, eggs, milk and cheese—whether he sits at a desk all day or digs ditches. However, if he digs ditches he will need more energy foods, such as fats, sweets, bread and potatoes.

The recommendations for this dietary pattern are based on the findings of scientists and medical men as to the nutrients required to promote growth and proper development in children and to maintain optimal health in the adult. If one ate the foods each day which are suggested in this chart one would be quite sure of getting enough of all the vitamins, minerals, and proteins the body needs. For example, if an adult uses a pint of milk each day he is quite likely to have an adequate supply of calcium (lime) for his teeth and bones. Other foods contain lime, but it is difficult to eat enough other lime-rich foods to insure an adequate supply for maintaining healthy bones and teeth if milk is left out of the daily diet. For those who live in cities and find fresh milk expensive, it is well to remember that there are some economical substitutes. Seventeen ounces of evaporated milk, or four and one-half ounces of dried whole milk, or five ounces of American cheese (Cheddar) are equivalent to a quart of whole milk. Skim milk will meet the needs for bone and tooth development as well as whole milk. However, when skim milk is substituted one should include more Vitamin A foods in the dietary.

Lack of Vitamin A in the diet impairs the vision, especially at night, and injures the epithelial tissues in the respiratory, digestive, and urinary tracts and in the glands. Yellow and green vegetables, butter and liver are the best foods for supplying this vitamin. It is not destroyed by canning or freezing, so canned and frozen vegetables are as good as fresh ones in this respect.

In the suggested food chart citrus fruits or tomatoes were listed as daily requirements. The reason these foods are named is that they furnish a vitamin which is present in many foods but is easily lost or destroyed by cooking and exposure to air. Tomatoes, if **not** cooked with soda, retain most of their vitamin C content when cooked or canned; while cabbage, apples, and many other foods lose more than half of this vitamin when they are cooked. Raw cabbage, dandelion, kale and spinach eaten fresh are excellent sources of this vitamin; but if they are taken from the garden and allowed to stand for a number of days before they are used they lose much of the original vitamin content. Oranges, grapefruit and lemons are protected from such losses by their thick peeling. Vitamin C, now known as ascorbic acid, help form the "cement substance" which holds the cells together in bones, teeth and connective tissue. Severe lack of this element in the diet is manifested by swollen bleeding gums, easily broken and bruised capillaries, tender and swollen joints, anemia and general weakness.

When the average American diet was found deficient in the B-complex vitamins, steps were taken to restore the vitamins and minerals which had been removed from our cereals by refining processes. Today most of our breads, white flour and breakfast cereals are "enriched" with thiamin, riboflavin, and niacin, three of the vitamins in the B-complex. Now enriched white breads contain approximately the same amount of vitamins and irons as whole-grain breads. However, the latter contain more bran or roughage materials and are therefore preferable for those persons who have sluggish intestinal action. Diets which are deficient in Vitamin B_1, thiamin, may cause disturbances in nerve tissues, in the heart and in the digestive tract. People who customarily eat low-thiamin diets frequently suffer loss of appetite, poor digestion and general fatigue or lowered morale. It is well to remember that the need for this vitamin increases with increased activity and increased food intake. The eating of many sweets and starchy foods, soda fountain products and alcoholic beverages depletes the body of this important vitamin. Foods which are rich in supplying this vital substance in our diet are lean pork, liver, heart, peanuts, beans and peas.

Nutritionists usually recommend that one serving of liver and at least four eggs be included in the weekly diet. This is done to insure an adequate intake of iron, which is essential for maintaining healthy blood cells. Navy beans, apricots, heart and dark green vegetables such as dandelion are also good sources of iron. However, liver is especially important in the regeneration of the blood because it contains other substances in addition to iron which are essential in blood cell formation.

Scientsts have long known that good food has a great effect upon well-being, efficiency, and length of life. People have been slow in benefiting from these findings for three reasons. Some do not have enough money to get the right kind of foods. Others have the means to obtain the food but they do not know what kind of foods they need for optimum health. Many fail to improve their diet because well-established food habits are hard to change. It is easier to know what is good to do than to do it.

The provision of the right kind and the right amount of food every day for the family is the first step in nourishing the family. The second is sometimes a more difficult task—seeing that each member of the family eats his proper share. The atmosphere of the home, especially at meal time is an important aspect of good nutrition. If meal time is associated with bringing up before father the bad behavior of the children during the day, or with scolding, punishments and embarrassments, the meal, no matter how rich in food value, may not nourish the child. For adults as well as children meal time should be a time of wholesome fellowship, free from rush, nervous strain, and excitement.

COCONUT PIE

1. Grate one coconut.
2. Add 2 cups of milk to 2 cups grated coconut.
3. Beat whites of 3 eggs to which ¼ tsp. salt has been added.
4. Beat 1 cup of sugar into beaten egg whites, making a stiff meringue.
5. Combine meringue and moistened coconut.
6. Pour into 2 pastry-lined pie tins.
7. Bake at 400° F. for 15 minutes. Reduce heat to 350° and continue baking 15 to 20 minutes.

"This is a recipe my mother always used at weddings or any special occasions. I do not know where she got the recipe. I have never noticed it in any cookbooks. We as a family think it is excellent made with fresh coconut. The shredded coconut is not as good."

MRS. A. H. LEATHERMAN

189 Union Street

Doylestown, Pa.

THE YOUNG COMMUNITY

"He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."
—From **The Rime of the Ancient Mariner,** Coleridge.

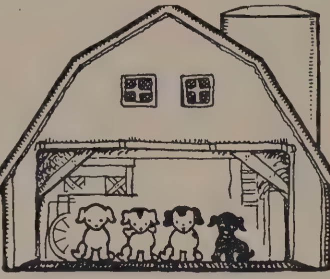
Some of you will recognize the verse above. It is a good one to learn and remember.

* * *

A tall rugged man wandered away from his companions when they stopped to water their horses. When they next saw him, two tiny birds were in his huge hand. He was looking for the nest from which they had fallen, so that he could put them back. The man was Lincoln, one of the best loved and greatest presidents of the United States.

* * *

Sometimes younger children do not know that their pets have feelings too. Here is a story for *Young Community* little brothers and sisters. Perhaps you will read it aloud to them.

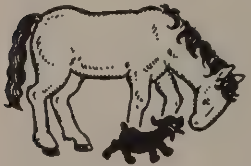


ADVENTURES OF CURLY

Once upon a time four puppies lived in a big red barn. One was Brownie, the biggest of all. One was Ben, the strongest of all. One was Spot, with the loudest bark of all. And the other, well, he wasn't the biggest, he wasn't the stronges, and his bark was just a tiny woof-woof. But he did have a shiny black nose and a little short tail that wagged. He was Curly.

Every day when the sun slanted across the barn floor to their corner in the hay, along came the farmer with bread and milk for the four little puppies. Bump, bump! Scamper, scamper! Bow-wow-wow! It was Brownie and Ben and Spot, tumbling over each other to get their breakfast. Every day, by the time Curly got to the pan, his greedy brothers were finished with breakfast and running out of the barn to play. Every day Curly licked the pan, feeling hungrier and smaller than ever.

One day Curly went outside as he always did. The sun was shining. The grass was green. Curly rolled over and over. All at once a black thing almost came down on top of him. It was the big hoof of Winnie, the wise old horse. She said:



"Foolish little pup,
You had better jump up.
You're much too small
To be seen at all."

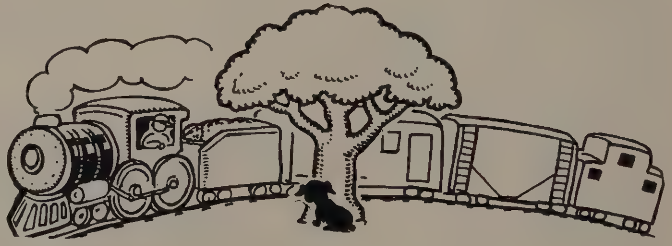
"But," she added, "if you must roll, the meadow is much better to roll in. Come along with me." So Curly trotted along as fast as his short legs could carry him beside Winnie's long legs, which were going as slow as a horse's legs can go.

By the time they got to the meadow, Curly did not feel like rolling any more. There were good smells in the meadow—clover and dirt and peppermint tea. Curly was walking around the big wide meadow sniffing, when he smelled a mouse. He began to dig and dig, his black paws flying in and out. A squeaky voice said:

"I'm only a wee little mouse;
But you have to be bigger
To be a good digger
And dig up my house."

Of course, Curly knew he was neither big nor strong, so he went away to find something else to do.

Soon he heard a ter-r-rific noise. He scampered behind a tree and shivered and shook from the tip of his shiny black nose to the tip of his little short tail, while the noise got louder and **louder** and LOUDER, chug, chug, chuggety, chuggety, CHUGGETY, CHUGGETY!

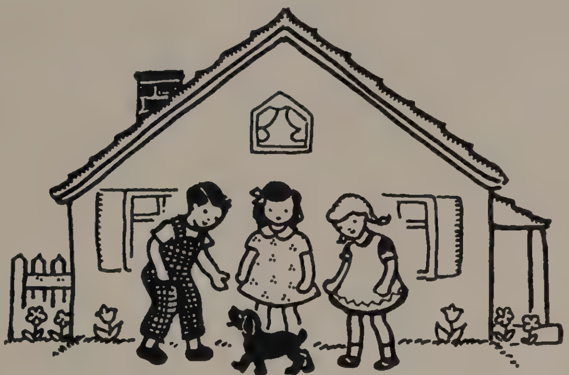


The big black thing which made the noise was coming fast. Curly was so frightened, he gave a little tiny woof-woof. The big black thing only hurried past saying:

"Chuggety-choo, chuggety-choo,
You can hear me, but I can't hear you.
Chuggety-chug, chuggety-chug,
You had better go home like a good little dog."

Poor Curly's ears hung down and his little short tail hung down. For he wasn't big enough, he wasn't strong enough, and his poor little woof-woof wasn't loud enough to be heard. And what was more, and what was worse, Curly was lost! He did not know which way to go home.

Curly looked this way and that. Finally he saw a little brown house. In the yard some children were playing. So Curly started toward that house. He was very little and very tired, so he couldn't walk fast at all. At last he came to the gate and walked in. The children were playing and did not see him. Curly said "Woof" in a small tired voice. The children stopped playing and looked around. When they saw the little black dog, they gave a shout of delight. "Why, little dog, where do you come from?" they said. Curly just put his shiny black nose against their hands and wagged his little short tail. For, of course, he didn't know **where** he had come from, and neither did anyone else. So Curly stayed with the children. For a **little** dog is just what they wanted.



I Find a Pet

The girl in this picture is Janet Helen Bast, who lives in Wellesley, Ontario, Canada. Here is a letter from her:

"I go to Sunday school and to public school. I am 8 years old. My birthday is August 14. I live in Wellesley. I have two sisters and one brother. He is married. They have two little girls.

"One Sunday we were visiting at Brother and Sister Noah Hunsberger's place. They had a little dog. His name was Curly. He belonged to David. He was cute. I enjoyed playing with him. David took a picture while I was playing with him. He is a little mischief. He carries everything around—what he can get hold of. I would enjoying having one too, He is a little pet."

The little dog in the story "Adventures of Curly" is named for the puppy Janet likes to play with.

Do not forget the YOUNG COMMUNITY will be glad to hear from you, too. We may have room for your letter, drawing, poem, or picture on this page. Address in care of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Drawings should be made with pen and ink. It is a good idea to share our letters, pets, and hobbies with each other.

The Ladies' Chorus of the Scottdale Mennonite Church is directed by Rhoda Ressler

THE COMMUNITY CHORUS

by Jesse D. Hartzler

I have been asked to discuss the Community Chorus as one of the community projects available for our people. The community chorus may not result in the very best musical organization, but undoubtedly we can receive a considerable amount of enjoyment from such an organization and often we may give good programs, at the same time it will help immeasurably in the sustaining of strong community life. No certain pattern will likely be followed in the organization of such a project. As I look back over a few experiences which I have had in such work, and as I remember some experiences that others have had in this same type of activity, I would like to review a few elements which may enter into the thinking of people who contemplate the organization of a community chorus.

Enthusiasm in the Community for Music

Naturally when there is a great amount of enthusiasm in the community for a certain type of project, the main thing is to direct this interest. However, if there is little or no enthusiasm to begin with, someone will need to try to create some. The people will need to become interested. A good leader can do much in such a cause. This may be quite a problem. It may require months or even years to obtain the results desired. But Rome was not built in a day. And neither can a good community chorus be built up during the matter of a few months or years. Some of the better choruses are to be found in communities where there has been a lot of work done in past years on such projects. One of the strengthening forces of the widely-known Messiah Oratorio Society at the Swedish Lutheran Bethany College in Lindsborg, Kansas, is the large group of Swedish community folk who have been singing in that oratorical society for thirty and forty years. Such choruses do not come by chance or accident.

Interest may be created by a good director who will direct the chorus. But it is also possible to have the minister or other individuals to create such interest. They may or may not be good singers themselves. It is even possible that a non-resident may be able to arouse interest in such a community gathering. But somewhere there must naturally be a beginning. The important thing is to make a start.

There are times when a person may permit his enthusiasm to run away with him. Let no one think just because some certain community may have a good community chorus that he can copy in every detail the procedure used by the other group. Suppose there is a community chorus in a section of country. Fifty persons were in it who have often sung Handel's Messiah. There may be an additional group of singers who have not sung it, but are willing to learn it. Let us suppose there is available an outstanding director who knows music. The rendition is a marvelous success. Someone from another community, an inexperienced director without experience with the oratorios, has in his community an enthusiastic group of inexperienced singers. He may wish to render the same songs, and hope to have the same success as the other chorus. But he will very likely be disappointed. That is the reason I suggest that one should not merely copy the procedure of some other group. But certainly we can learn much and receive inspiration from others who have the same ideals.

The Choice of a Director

Fortunate indeed is the community which has a musical director who can be drafted to direct the chorus. But it is possible, when beginning in a small way, to use an inexperienced director, a song leader of the congregation, and permit his experience to grow with the community project. Some communities have found it wise to seek aid from the experienced leader of a neighboring community. That may be a boon for such a group, and the experienced director can often help the home talent to get started. But the home community should remember to give the home director full support when the visiting director has left, and not be too quick to remark that he is merely the carpenter's son, and fail to give their best effort.

If at all possible the director should be an individual who knows music and can interpret it. He or she must be a wide-awake individual. No director can put forth his best effort unless he gives some time to the preparation of the evening's practice. It may be true that some directors may be better able to present a practice period without preparation than others may with considerable preparation, but I doubt that anyone can possibly direct efficiently unless he puts as much time in the preparation of the songs as he will use in the practice period.

But since it is a community chorus instead of a school chorus, one should not overlook the sentiments of the prospective members of the chorus and their wishes and desires. Where there are several qualified directors, it is usually the part of wisdom to permit the members of the chorus to select their director. It is very unfortunate for the community where one director insists upon doing the directing when the chorus members would prefer that such a person give way to another individual. It is not our own interests or desires that are paramount, but the needs of the community. But where possible, let us have the very best talent available.

Men's and Ladies' Voices

Another decision which must be made is whether we wish to have men's, ladies', or mixed voices in the community gathering. I suppose the availability of the singers would be the deciding factor, although in some instances the type of singing preferred by the members of the community would color their decision. There might be several organizations. If there were enough interest and several available directors there might be both a men's chorus and a ladies' chorus organization effected. Then there would also be the possibility that the two choruses could be combined at certain times and present programs with the three types of singers.

My opinion regarding this matter is that we should not neglect the mixed chorus. By far the majority of our congregations consist of both brethren and sisters in nearly equal numbers. Exceptions would be nurses' homes and such places as the C.P.S. camps. But these are exceptions. In our regular congregations, men's choruses would probably receive the largest vote of popularity, while ladies' choruses bring to us a type and quality of music containing a beauty all its own. I appreciate both very much. And yet I consider the men's and ladies' choruses as the pie and cake of our song service. To me the mixed chorus is the bread, butter, meat and potatoes of our song service. No one wants to live on pie and cake only.

The Type of Music to Use

It stands to reason that the amateur singers will wish to take up a type of music which is not too difficult. Use something with strong harmony and forget the type which keeps you on the run all the time. Do not think that all music which is of the heavier type is difficult to render while cheap music is the easy music for beginners to use. Very often the very reverse is true. For instance, Gabriel's "Since Jesus Came into my Heart" is much more difficult as regards the time than is Jean Sibelius' "Finlandia." And the harmony of the latter song is much better suited for inexperienced singers to learn to sing than many Gospel songs with a light melody, especially where there occurs considerable syncopation.

Still another word about music in general. We desire to stand on a platform of nonconformity to what is unchristian and "cheap." This should apply in every avenue of our life and service. We certainly do not need to rely on certain sources to receive or find the correct type of music to use in our religious worship. The music to be found in some popular so-called spiritual or Gospel songs is rather spirited but it must be questioned whether it provides a truly spiritual atmosphere. It resembles more nearly the type used in a dance hall. It may be that some people feel as did John Wesley when he said he did not wish the devil to use all the good tunes. When some of us who are more conservative in certain matters use the lighter, tawdry and even frivolous music in our worship, it may be we are not too well balanced in our nonconformity.

Programs

It is possible for a group to practice songs for the inspiration which we receive and never render a public program. There are times when certain individuals seek to do this very thing. They are interested in the fellowship which they receive through such practice but are unable to sing with the group in the rendition of a program. Sometimes ministers of the Gospel face the necessity of following such a course. But for the majority of us it is quite an incentive for good practice to know that we will render a public program at a certain time in the future. Even the singing of parts of the program to shut-ins or at jail services will often be of inestimable value to us in becoming well acquainted with our songs and the correct interpretation needed for the same. This will put the singers on their alert, and the practice will usually be more successful than it will if we are interested only in the social aspect of the meeting. And the social get-together can still be as pronounced as otherwise.

Selecting Members for the Community Chorus?

As previously stated we must decide whether the community project is to be a group of men, women, or both. But another question often comes up for consideration. Will there be a test of voices available to determine eligibility to join the community chorus? Frankly, I have leaned heavily toward some kind of a selection of voices; some simple method to avoid using personnel who are unable to sing in pitch after a fair amount of practice. There is of course a difference of opinion. I am not entirely convinced that there should be no ability prerequisite at all for an entrance requirement. But I would say that one need not be as careful in selecting for a community chorus as

[Continued on page 33]

Dear Reader:

TURKEY OUTLOOK

Turkey growers plan to reduce turkey production in 1948 by 18 per cent, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported in January. If growers carry out their intentions the number of turkeys raised this year will be 28,470,000, compared with 34,667,000 in 1947. This would be the third successive year of reduction following the peak of 1945. Growers' returns indicated that the 1948 crop will be the smallest since 1938.

—*Agricultural Situation*

FARM MACHINERY PROSPECTS

More new farm machinery will be on the market for farmers in 1948 than in 1947. Production of farm machinery in 1948 will probably be enough above 1947 to allow for a slight rise in total exports and still leave more new machines for the home market than in 1947 or any other year. However, export demand for some types of tractors and machines may be relatively high in relation to our production of these machines.

—*The Agricultural Situation*

COMMUNITIES LOOKING AT THEIR OWN PROBLEMS

It has always been a belief among Mennonite people that where possible they can and should face their own local problems and solve them together. Discussing such matters in a group is always helpful.

Recently a young people's group near Broadway, Virginia, had a literary society program on *The Mennonite Community*. Besides the music portion of the program there were practical talks on community life problems. Anna V. Showalter discussed the home and its influence. Lewis E. Strite, a local young businessman, gave an appropriate address on business opportunities that are open in a community such as theirs. This community is an expanding one with businesses of various kinds being started. Professional opportunities for Mennonite young folks were also discussed by Lois Hertzler. "My Community Responsibility" was the name of a talk given by John P. Alger.

"A Better and Stronger Community"

Ira Eigsti of Buda, Illinois, reports that a similar meeting was held in his community some months ago. He says that a panel discussion dealt with ways to make a "better and stronger community."

One of the members of the panel, Carl Miller who edits the *Tiskilwa Chief*, pointed out that often "outside organizations" do not meet the local problems. Only those who are local can see through many of the needs.

Eldon Rocke, a farmer, pointed out that pastors in rural churches do well to know something of what it takes to do good farming. William Kauffman remarked that he would like to see church schools offer more courses in bookkeeping, farm and business management, livestock care, home economics, home nursing, child care, sewing, etc. Also general courses in community life, recreation, hobbies, etc., would meet a need, he adds. E. I. Culp pointed out that much is gained through discussions of such problems by local groups and also by the church-wide conference on industrial relations and community life.

The Mennonite Community will be glad to learn of other meetings where forward-looking discussions are held on these problems. It is well to share with everyone the best thoughts on these subjects.

MANAGE YOUR MONEY

Money management is a family business, and now, when dollars don't go so far is a good time to plan exactly how they'll be spent.

The first tool needed to make a money management plan for the family is a record of how much money has been received and how that money has been spent. These records form the basis for planning estimated future spending and saving. When records are summarized at the end of the year, it is easy to determine how the money might have been managed to better advantage as well as where it has been spent wisely.

Family accounts have many uses in money management. They form a basis for control of spending and saving in the program to keep the cost of living down in these times of rising costs. They provide a basis for making the choice of what the family may or may not spend.

It will be easy to see whether food, clothing, the family automobile or some other item is taking too much of the family income. These records may be the basis for changing the family's pattern of spending for one or all of the items.

There are many forms which people use for keeping records or accounts. Because these records have a permanent value, it is best to keep them in permanent form. A classified account book is easy to fill out, easy to read and can be filed away for future reference. The University of Illinois publishes two forms for keeping accounts: A WALL RECORD FOR FAMILY SPENDING AND SAVING and THE FAMILY ACCOUNT BOOK. Both forms may be obtained from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois. There is a charge of fifteen cents for either publication.

PUBLICATION ON HOME REMODELING

Miscellaneous Publication No. 619 on *Your Farmhouse: How to Plan Remodeling* can be secured from the Department's Office of Information, Washington, 25, D.C. The price, fifteen cents.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

How to Make a Hem

Putting a hem in seems to be a problem when it comes down to making a dress. An easy way to help you is first trim the bottom even, turn the edge under and sew on the machine. Next, turn it up by hand. You will not see the machine sewing. You do not have to be bothered turning it down as you sew.

Sent in by Miss Mary Bauman, Hagerstown, R. R. 4, Maryland

When Making Mince Meat

When making mince meat: wash apples, cut in quarters, remove cores and put through food chopper without peeling. This saves time and gives a fine flavor to your mince meat.

Sent in by Mrs. Paul V. Snyder, Kalona, Iowa

Remember: *A free subscription to each person who sends in a hint that finds its way to these pages.*

Our Contributors:

Glen and Lois Yoder have been in Culp, Arkansas, since August, 1947. Glen is formerly from Garden City, Missouri, and has experience in city mission work in Kansas City and Goshen, Indiana. He is principal of the Culp school and pastor of the Bethel Springs congregation. Lois is formerly of Louisville, Ohio, and taught for several years in the public schools of that state.

Melvin Gingerich, formerly from Iowa, has written numerous articles and works on Mennonite history and affairs. For some years he taught social science and history in college. At present he is writing a history of Civilian Public Service and beginning his duties as director of the Mennonite Research Foundation at Goshen, Indiana.

Jesse D. Hartzler spent a number of years at Hesston, Kans., before moving to Wellman, Iowa. As a church chorister and as a director of a men's chorus in his present community he has gained insight into ways of improving the quality of church music.

S. W. Warren is professor of Farm Management of the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N.Y. Mr. Warren has prepared extensive materials on father and son arrangements in farm transfers. They are noted for their practical advice and suggestions.

Olive G. Wyse, editor of the Homemaking section of the magazine, presents a practical article on foods for a proper diet. Her plans for future issues are to present articles on nutrition and how to achieve a balanced and wholesome diet.

Ursula Miller lives at Protection, Kansas. Besides her household duties she finds time to write poetry and prose. She is mother of two children and has several grandchildren.

As Seen By Others:

OUTLOOK HIGH LIGHTS

Wheat: Another billion bushel wheat crop? . . . The December winter wheat report, first on the new crop, set winter wheat seedings at 58,648,000 acres, a new record. Production was estimated at 839 millions bushels—assuming normal development through harvest. If farmers plant as many acres to spring wheat in 1948 as in 1947 and yields are average, a total crop of over one billion bushels is possible.

Final 1947 crop report showed wheat production to be 42 million bushels below November estimate. Because of the decline, 1947-48 supply is now set at 1,449 million bushels.

We probably could export 450 million bushels and still have about 150 millions in stock next July 1. Exports of 450 million bushels would be by far the largest ever shipped by one nation in a single year; and over half of the total expected to enter world trade in 1947-48.

Prices paid: Farmers are paying more for things they buy. The index of prices paid by farmers including interest and taxes in December was a record 245, which is 4 points above November and 33 above a year earlier.

Prices received by farmers: There is little indication of a weakening in the forces supporting farm prices in the next few months.

Agricultural exports: In the third quarter of 1947 these were valued at 871 million dollars, below both the 1,027 millions in the second quarter and the 1,063 millions in the first . . . . Cotton and tobacco accounted for nearly all of the decline. Tobacco exports dropped from 93 million dollars in the first quarter to 53 millions in the third. In the same period, cotton exports slumped from 169 million dollars to 33 millions.

The 540 million dollars appropriated under Foreign Aid Act for assistance to France, Italy, Austria, and China will tend to check further decline in agricultural exports in first part of 1948. Later, United States exports will depend largely on action taken on long range European Recovery Program.

Spring pig crop: Farmers reported in December that they plan to breed about 7,732,000 sows to farrow next spring, about 11 per cent less than a year earlier. If an average number of pigs per litter are saved, spring crop will be about 9 per cent below 1947.

Dairy products: Until May or June, farmers' prices for milk are likely to average somewhat above 1946-47. Prices of manufactured dairy products will stay above a year earlier. Butter prices will be relatively higher than the others.

Eggs: As production increases this winter and spring, prices of eggs probably will go down to support levels. Those levels will be at least as high as actual prices in 1947.

Chickens: Chicken prices probably will rise further as red meat gets scarcer and chicken slaughter falls off.

Feed grains: In December, prices of feed grains and many byproducts were at or near a record. Prices of concentrates are expected to be highest in late winter and early spring, when corn and oats marketings will be seasonally small.

Fruits and vegetables: Supplies of fruit are a little larger than last winter. Exports through spring are expected to be well below the first half of 1947. As a result, fruit prices probably will stay below a year earlier . . . . The Department of Agriculture has bought about 190,000 tons of dried fruit, mostly raisins and prunes.

Commercial vegetable production in the first quarter of this year is expected to be about 8 per cent above same months of 1947; 26 per cent above average. Prices probably will rise moderately through March.

Prices of potatoes are expected to advance gradually through early spring . . . The January-March crop of potatoes is estimated at 1.2 million bushels, compared with 1.3 million in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 1.5 millions.

—*The Agricultural Situation*

VACUUM CLEANER

"One of the main rules for keeping a vacuum cleaner in good condition is to use it according to the manufacturer's directions," says Miss Gladys Ward, home management specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture. But Miss Ward also has some rules of her own which can add life to this valuable piece of cleaning equipment.

First, pick up pins, string, or thread from the floor before using the vacuum, and keep the brush free from hair.

Second, empty the bag frequently, preferably after each use. In any case, never let it become more than one-third full. Rub or brush the inside often, but do not wash it.

The belt must give sufficient tension to drive the rotating brush at the correct speed. When the belt becomes too loose, it should be replaced.

For effective cleaning, keep the tips of the brush extending just past the tips of the nozzle.

And last, keep the name, address, and telephone number of the local service dealer so that repairs can be made when necessary.

TRADING POST

Certified
Strawberry Plants

Premier
Fairfax
Dorsett
Big Joe
Lupton
Temple

$2.00 per 100 $15.00 per 1,000

Transportation paid

GEORGE M. HOSTETLER
Westover, Maryland

HUBBARD'S
NEW HAMPSHIRES

BALANCED-BRED *for* MORE MEAT MORE EGGS

This year, protect your profits with *breeding!* Get Hubbard's New Hampshires—*a high production strain.* They grow fast—save feed—mature early—produce more. 22 years of pedigree breeding. Buy direct from breeding source. Sexed and cross-bred chicks available. 30-day satisfaction guarantee. U. S. Approved, Pullorum Clean. Send for full facts in free illustrated catalog!

FREE CATALOG!

HUBBARD Farms
Manheim Pike, Lancaster, Pa.
Phone: Lancaster 2-2154

Please send me your FREE colorful catalog.

Name..........................
Address........................
State..........................
M-4

WANTED: Christian girl or woman to assist with work in convalescent home. Address inquiries to THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY, Scottdale, Pa.

COUPLE WITH FAMILY desire home and employment on dairy or general farm. Jacob Kulp, North Main Street, Telford, Pennsylvania.

COVERINGS: Five different sizes; all same style. Medium quality material, 35c each; best quality, 50c. Send me your covering to determine size. Mary Mininger, 1624 South Eighth, Goshen, Indiana.

FOR SALE: Small poultry farm. Nine-room modern dwelling, on state road near Eastern Mennonite College. Write Box 113, Linville, Virginia.

WANTED: A Mennonite girl for general housework. Sleep in or out. Good home. Mrs. Daniel Taub, 1550 Mineral Springs Road, Reading, Pa.

Your
MENNONITE COMMUNITY
will make a beautiful book
Bound and Shipped Postpaid $3.50

Bibles, Books and Magazines Bound
J. Irvin Brunk
537 Sixth Avenue Upland, California.

For Good, Used, and Rebuilt

Tractors Threshers
Power Units Sawmills
Husker-Shredders Balers

See, write, or phone
WITMER IMPLEMENT SERVICE
PINOLA
Shippensburg Route 3 Pennsylvania
Phone Shippensburg 917R23

FOR GARMENT DYE WORK

That Must Satisfy

Send it to

The Only Mennonite Wholesale and Retail Dyers in America

We have a large number of satisfied cleaner customers that send work weekly

We dye to live

RHODES
O.K. CLEANERS AND DYERS
Hesston Box 142 Kansas

SWARTZ'S
General Store and Seed House

Telephone 6-4608
Send for catalog
Elida Road (U.S. 30, South)
Lima Route 4 Ohio

SALESMEN WANTED
Write for particulars

J. C. Swartz **Vernon O. Swartz**
Owner and Manager **Secretary**

SPENCER CORSETS
Complete Spencer Corset Service
BY AUTHORIZED AND REGISTERED CORSETIERE

Individually Designed
Health and Posture Garments

MRS. N. H. HESS LEDERACH, PA.
Phone Schwenksville 2394

ADVERTISING PENCILS
Lead Bullet Carpenters
Ritepoint Mechanicals
LUKE W. MARTIN
Goodville Pennsylvania

Midwest Trailer Coaches

Designed for
Comfort and Service

★

Built to High Quality Standards by Skilled Craftsmen. Custom-Built to Your Plans.

★

Also Commercial Trailers

★

Send for free folder

Midwest Coach Company
Elkhart Indiana

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING IS LISTED UNDER THIS HEADING AT 10 CENTS PER WORD. MINIMUM CHARGE IS $1.00. COPY IS DUE BY THE FIRST OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE. INCLUDE NAME, ADDRESS, CITY AND STATE IN WORD COUNT. ADVERTISING BY THE COLUMN INCH $2.00. REPEAT RUNS OF SAME ADVERTISEMENT 15 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

The 1948 Conference on Industrial Relations and Community Life

The third annual Conference on Industrial Relations was held this year at Hesston, Kansas, on March 5 and 6. Hesston College was host to the community leaders, ministers, farmers, and businessmen that came from the Midwestern states and points as distant as North Dakota, Mississippi, Oregon, and Pennsylvania.

The busy two days testified again to the Church's belief that it is not enough to say, "Lord, Lord." There are also things to be done. What are some of these? First is the need to practice

Nonresistance in Economic and Industrial Relations

Ivan Lind, dean of Hesston College, gave a well-prepared address on what he chose to call *The Christian Way of Life in Economic Relations.* He traced the growth of conscience in the Mennonite Church on questions of industrial conflict, pressure groups, labor unions, and so on. He said there is much significance in the fact that even before General Conference acted on these issues there was widespread uniformity of conviction and he quoted widely from church conference minutes to prove his point. What shall be the church's present answers? Above all, we must seek a way of life and not just to make a living. (THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY in future issues may reproduce this address as well as others given at the conference.)

Questions raised were: Do we have a "blind spot" in our conscience by accepting the profit system as we have? Is it Christian to "charge all the traffic will bear"? Should our mutual aid help those most likely to succeed in business or should mutual aid direct itself to those in greatest need? This question was answered by saying that to help those most likely to succeed might be using the co-operative system to aid the capitalist. Another person commented on the tendency to say: "When I make money it is according to good principles, but when you make money it isn't on good principles."

At this conference, as in previous ones, it was recognized that no part of our life is outside of Christian teaching. Quite in order, then, was the discussion on

Maintaining the Family Farm in an Industrial Age

Albert Weaver, of Hesston, Kansas, spoke from close observation of trends in Kansas farming and pointed to the difficulties in maintaining the family farm. One of these is the high cost of rent and equipment. He also referred to the fact that the farmer is now a businessman and uses the same business policies that industry uses. There is a need for father-and-son partnerships. This will help save the family farm.

Leo H. Hostetler, of Harper, Kansas, was the second farmer to speak from first-hand knowledge. It is not enough, he said, to supply farms for the oncoming generation. We must "create an interest in farm life." To help create this interest, he felt, the school can play a part. He spoke of school training not only for specialized church work but also for community service and living. Then, too, "good-hearted landlords" or some source of low rate of interest is necessary.

Harry Wenger, of Wellman, Iowa, commented on the trend to larger and larger farm units. If family farms are to be kept, he said, we must have a definite farm plan or program in the community. National parks have plans, why not communities? Just transfers of farm property are important; diversified farming is to be encouraged; fair returns to young people are necessary. Nothing is more important, he felt, than the spirit of brotherhood and bearing of one another's burdens.

Questions during this session were: How should a father and son partnership be set up? (See your agricultural college for suggestions.) How can we expect schools to foster interest in farming if many of the parents do not expect or want their children to be farmers? Why cannot a family of three or four do co-operative farming in these days of specialization? Should the church raise a fund to provide for its young people who want to farm? Could we consider establishing co-operatives to shorten the process between the farm and consumer? How far should the church community go to sponsor things similar to the F.F.A. and the 4-H Club?

Suggestions were: Where practical the church might have advisory boards or committees to help young people locate on farms or in business. Communities must look ahead as, for example, in one community there are forty children in the Sunday school who will be looking for a livelihood before many years.

But the family farm is only a partial solution. It is not possible nor desirable for church communities to have all their members on farms.

This led to a session on

Small Industries in Mennonite Communities

Ceaphus Schrock, of Archbold, Ohio, gave a picture of the industries that have grown up around Archbold: food processing, farm machinery manufacturing, meat packing, furniture making, etc. He pointed out that these industries were pioneered by young people with little capital but with vision and energy. He commented on the value of the small industry where the employer works close to the employee. Disadantages of industries may come because too large a number of women work in shops and in some cases even wives and mothers find employment there.

Levi A. Weaver, of Kansas City, in his address showed conviction for having industries serve the purposes of the church, especially its missionary program. Industries established and owned on Christian principles are "like a lighthouse set on a hill." Some plan of profit-sharing is good to follow. Industry, like the church, must take in new members for every strata of society "to add their pulsation of new life and vigor." This may create problems, but it is necessary in order to grow and keep alive.

Tilman Smith, from Roanoke, Illinois, spoke on the development of the small town to supply goods and services. Surveys can be made of communities to discover assets, resources, and possibilities. Three or four churches in an area could have meetings such as this conference and talk over their local situation. Local capital should be used where possible, and profit-sharing plans are to be favored.

In the discussion period that followed, some of the comments were: "We must not only save men's souls but we must give them economic stability." Is it practical for one community to start an industry in and for another community? One person told of plans to start a lumber mill in a struggling community. The use of a good reputation as a basis for making profits was warned against. One other person said that a sense of responsibility is needed and this must come to young people. Their vision and vigor will find a way out.

The last session began with a talk by Grant Stoltzfus, of Scottdale, Pa., on illustration of well-rounded communities. In the past twenty or thirty years a number of communities, especially among the Russian Mennonites, have developed their own marketing and purchasing co-operatives, small industries, burial societies, medical societies, insurance companies, etc. If communities are well balanced they are more wholesome places for living

GO MODERN... GET A WATER HEATER

... FORGET THIS

TANK PATTER'S FOLLY. It is hot . . . it is cold. You never quite know. But it gives you hot water, *IF* you keep it going. Hot water this way may be very expensive, for you always heat too much or too little. And it keeps you hopping, turning it ON and OFF.

AND THIS....

A BUCKET A DAY. Join the bucket brigade with this model. Lots of trips to the basement to keep it going, and you always have to get rid of the ashes. You'll use as much as a quarter-ton of coal a month, and still NOT have constant hot water.

....GET THIS

You know how many times you've wanted hot water and couldn't get it . . . how many times you've needed hot water and had to wait for it . . .

SAY GOODBYE TO THIS WANTING AND WAITING

GET A

GENERAL ELECTRIC

AUTOMATIC WATER HEATER

NOW!! ALL the HOT WATER YOU NEED for EVERY HOUSEHOLD USE. There's a model to fit your needs and your budget.

SEE IT TODAY AT

It's safe, clean, economical dependable, automatic.

David S. Brilhart
227 Pittsburg St.
Scottdale, Pa.
34 Phones 8101R3

and less likely to suffer in depressions. They will undergird the church better than communities with only one principal occupation and no way to satisfy the needs of people for security, social life, and general well-being.

In the final discussion the questions raised were: What can be done to make our community life more vital? Should surveys be made and planning done by local people? One person suggested that leaders in each community make efforts to study their own economic life and trends; also to study the home life of their members, observe just what is pursued in recreation and social life, note the vocational interest of youth, and so on. With facts at hand it is possible to act wisely and well.

Hospitality, Fellowship, Inspiration

Those attending the conference enjoyed the hospitality of Hesston College and the opportunity to mingle with the students in the dining room and chapel. The Friday evening meeting in the chapel was attended by students and many people from the town and community. The addresses of the evening were given by Guy Hershberger and Gideon Yoder and had to do with the making of the community Christ-centered and missionary-minded.

The various sessions were presided over by members of the Committee on Industrial Relations: P. L. Frey, Orie O. Miller, Lewis S. Martin and Guy F. Hershberger.

It has been said that "nothing becomes real until it becomes local." Many of those who came to the conference were of the kind who translate words into deeds. Previous conferences were largely related to industrial or labor union problems. This conference was on industrial relations *and community life*. Perhaps more than others before it, this conference suggested new ways of applying faith to works—the nonresistant faith to works of mutual aid, co-operation, community building, evangelism, and counseling youth. In a word, it pointed the way to better stewardship.

A Garden in Kansas

By Ursula Miller

A garden is a possibility: for trial or triumph, for failure or food. Here in our part of the country it may happen very exactly as Ezekiel says, "Yea, behold, being planted, shall it prosper? shall it not utterly wither, when the east wind toucheth it? it shall wither in the furrows where it grew." Especially in the dark dust-bowl days, our tiny plants may have been most promising in the morning, when alas, within an hour's time upon the arising of a dark cloud of dust the plants soon were entirely covered and destroyed. Or, in the same period of time, that is in the dark thirties, the same could occur from another source: grasshoppers. Sweet potatoes do well in this region. Very hopefully we set out several hundred plants one evening. That night the grasshoppers came along and by morning there was not a plant, leaf, or stem remaining.

Our gardens have an infinite capacity for punishment. In all fairness one must say that even during the dark days these same gardens were never a complete failure. If beans failed, there were beets. If no lettuce, then chard or spinach; if no cucumbers, then melons and squash. It is no more than just to say that during those times some of the very finest cantaloupes were raised. Of course we expect fine melons out here.

To Save Moisture

Roots of trees penetrating the garden and stealing the moisture rightly belonging to the garden were handled this way upon the advice of the State Agricultural College expert: Dig a ditch three or four feet deep and cut off the roots. A cement wall was suggested for a more permanent solution. Otherwise the relief unit would be but for a year or more. One knows, however, from experience that cement is no guarantee against roots of trees seeking water, as many a cistern has been ruined by the masses of roots inside the cistern wall.

Our Oasis

Thus in our gardens we find various experiences, enriching our lives and our tables. Ofttimes we are bewildered and perplexed and distressed at the unrest in the world. There is trouble in Palestine, India, China, and where not? Closer home are strikes, crimes, abnormal weather. Trouble on every hand and it seems there is little we can do. And right here our gardens are an oasis for us. A garden is a rest! A rest, hard as the work is? Exactly. It will not solve the world's problems. But it will be a release for us by the very fact that we do extensive absorbing, and exhaustive work which claims our best efforts.

Shifting Farms to the Next Generation

S. W. Warren

Shifting the ownerships of the farm from one generation to the next has bothered mankind as long as there have been farms. A brief review of some ideas which have been used in other countries is interesting.

In England, the common practice has been to leave the farm to the first-born son. This keeps the farm intact, but it is rather hard on the sons who did not know enough to be born first. To Americans, it appears to be an undemocratic procedure. In parts of the Rhineland in Germany, for many generations, the custom was to divide the farm among all the children. This resulted in each farmer owning many scattered tracts of land which was an inefficient arrangement. In the United States, a common practice has been to leave the farm to all the children, share-and-share alike. In most cases, one of the children has bought out the others, or the farm has been sold and the proceeds divided among all of the children.

Some Difficulties in the Common Method

Our practice has resulted in many difficulties. In the case of a large family, the prospect of inheriting 1/5 or

FREE PLANT CATALOG

TOWNSEND'S STRAWBERRY BOOK
HOW TO GROW THEM

Send Today For This Valuable Colored Berry Book. Describes and illustrates in colors the leading varieties of **Strawberries, Blueberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Asparagus, Etc.** Gives complete culture directions written by a lifelong berry grower. Tells how we grow our selected strain Townsend's Guaranteed Plants. Every gardener and fruit grower should have this book.

A postal will bring your FREE COPY

TOWNSEND NURSERIES
L. SHERMAN TOWNSEND, Mgr.

30 Vine Street, Salisbury, Maryland

NEW STRAWBERRIES

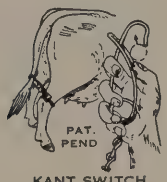
Fairland, a brand new variety, released for distribution Fall 1947 by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Extremely productive, ripens early-midseason, high quality, firm berries; generally conceded to be the most disease resistant variety known to date.

Other **sensational new** varieties, namely **Midland, Fairpeake. Temple** and **Redstar**, priced as follows:

Price:	25	50	100	250	500	1000
Temple	.95	$1.60	$2.60	$5.20	$8.10	$13.00
Midland	1.15	1.90	3.00	6.00	9.40	15.00
Fairpeake	1.15	1.90	3.00	6.00	9.40	15.00
Redstar	1.15	1.90	3.00	6.00	9.40	15.00
Fairland	1.50	2.50	4.00	8.00	12.50	20.00

Our 1948 catalog illustrates in color and describes 20 other leading varieties of Strawberry plants; contains valuable planting and cultural directions; describes hundreds of best fruits and ornamentals for home planters. **Free Copy—Write Today**

BUNTINGS' NURSERIES, INC.
BOX 65 SELBYVILLE, DELAWARE



KANT SWITCH
QUARRYVILLE, PA.

Cow Tail Holder

Pat. Pend.

A New Invention

60c each
$1.00 for two
Postpaid

A favorite of the dairyman. Stops pernicious switching. Bronze spring clip holds worst switcher, yet is harmless. Chain and leg band cadmium plated. Lasts indefinitely.

Directions Mailed with Holder—Order Today

Dealers and Agents Wanted

KANT SWITCH
Route 1 Quarryville, Pennsylvania

Wakmann

Finest of Swiss Watches

LANA—17 jewel, 14K gold case. Unusual dial. Silk Cord.
$39.50

313—Ladies' watch. 17 jewels, 14K rolled gold plate, stainless steel back.
$29.75

Wakmann watches — built with shock-proof protection — carry the famous Wakmann guarantee: "Unconditionally guaranteed for one year against defect or damage." Compare this with other watch guarantees!

Simon Coblentz & Son

Dealer and Repairer
of
American and Swiss Watches

Telechron Electric Clocks
—Westclox Material

Route 1 Uniontown, Ohio

1/6 of the farm has often appeared unattractive. So, in many cases, all the sons have left home, leaving the parents with a farm which they are unable to handle effectively. In such cases, if definite arrangements were made with one of the sons as to how he might start buying the farm before he is of middle age he might agree to stay home.

In order to understand the problem let us consider the "cycle of farm value" as it occurs all too often. A young man buys a farm which has been run down. He builds it up by increasing the amount of livestock, spreading manure on the back fields, repairing buildings, building new fences, picking stones, buying lime, and many other things. Sooner or later he reaches the age when he ceases to farm actively. If he is alone on the farm the "building-up" process is reversed. The amount of livestock is reduced, buildings are not repaired, no more lime is bought, and the manure is put on the fields near the barn.

If there is a son at home when the father gets ready to let up a bit, this deterioration of the farm will be prevented. If the son knows what he is doing, he will not want to stay on the farm and add to its value, and then later have to buy much of it over again. This has sometimes happened.

A couple of years ago I visited a farm in the corn belt consisting of 240 acres of some of the best land that lies outdoors. The farmer and his wife are both intelligent people and good managers. The house and barn were only fair. They were not of the quality which one would expect on this kind of land, with this kind of people. Investigation of the situation revealed that this farmer was cash-renting the farm from his father who was living in town. The son on the farm was the oldest of 8 children. He expects to be the owner of this farm someday but he expects to become the owner by buying out his seven brothers and sisters. He feels that if he should spend $1.00 in fixing up the buildings now, he would later have to spend 87½¢ over again. Therefore, he doesn't spend the dollar. This procedure of letting a set of buildings deteriorate and then building them up again is expensive business.

Some young men, in a situation similar to that described above have gone ahead and spent the dollar and then found to their regret that they had to pay for much of it over again.

Transfer by Deed Instead of Will

A central New York farm which I visited illustrates a very happy solution to this question, as well as several related questions. On this farm, the father sold out to his son. The father had recently purchased a house and lot adjoining the farm. The father and mother moved to that house. The son now knows whose farm he is farming and whose barn he is fixing. His brother and sister know who has the home farm. The father has been relieved of the responsibility of farming operations but still has the opportunity to work on the farm whenever he wants to. The father's major interest in life is his grandchildren and he lives close enough to see them but not so close as to cause family difficulties. The son is paying the father for the farm gradually and the father and mother are able to use these payments to live on.

What about the brother and sister in cases like the above? The son at home has the farm. What will the brother and sister get? The important point to remember is that nothing has been given to any of the children. The son bought the farm. What the father may wish to give his children is his affair, and not connected with the transfer of the farm.

All of this leads to one conclusion on the question of shifting farms from one generation to the next. More of these shifts should be made by deed within the family and less of them by will.

EASTERN MENNONITE COLLEGE

announces

Summer Session

June 14 to August 21, 1948

Courses offered in:

Bible English
Mathematics
History German
Teacher Training

Refreshing Bible study and broadening liberal arts courses are highly desirable to all.

Teachers, returned C.P.S. men, ministers, missionaries, and other Christian workers will find this an enriching vacation.

For further information, write
Chester K. Lehman. Dean
Eastern Mennonite College
Harrisonburg, Virginia

TOWARDS A CHRISTIAN STANDARD

[Continued from page 19]

spirit of humility, simplicity and nonconformity. We need to ask ourselves whether we have not emphasized nonconformity to the world in the area of attire while overlooking large segments of life where pride and ostentation have displayed themselves. And even in the field of attire we need to ask whether our testimony has been only against the latest styles or whether it has also been as Menno Simons wrote against "silk, velvet and costly finery," which one might add means elaborate wardrobes and unnecessary expenditures for clothing.

Perhaps we have sinned most grievously in the area of our food habits. We have great pride in our Mennonite cooking and many homes serve elaborate meals to their guests. How shocking these sumptuous meals would be to our starving European brethren! Pride, display, ostentation and intemperance characterize many a Mennonite Sunday dinner. C. S. Lewis in **The Screw Tape Letters** points out one of the most effective ways to win a convert for Satan's kingdom is to get the person to the place where he will be fussy about his food. When he begins to worship his stomach, he is on the way to perdition.

THE COMMUNITY CHORUS

[Continued from page 25]

one would be in the selection of a school chorus. Possibly the strictly community chorus might be run on the same principle as congregational singing. So from that standpoint there should be very little ability test given, if any at all. The very fact that a director might be able to select from a certain group only fifty per cent of the personnel and yet obtain a better singing group than when using the larger group would not be satisfactory argument for this procedure.

However, all this should not dampen the effort of both singers and director to obtain the very best results possible in the rendition of such programs as are to be given. Our best is never too much in any service for our Lord and Master. Also there will be occasions when there will be selected the very best of voices to render certain musical works, but this will not be the community chorus.

There are times when the organization of a community chorus will not be as difficult as retaining the interest of such a group after a year or two. Some people will be attracted by the project because it is something new. After a year or two this attraction will wear down. I believe that one cause of a decrease of interest is the lack of new blood which should be injected into the chorus as rapidly as it is available. Too many groups feel satisfied simply to retain the original membership. Rather we should be looking for additional voices and especially young people who will be able to lend new interest by their presence.

Robert E. Lee was a poor man after the Civil War. He was offered a salary of fifty thousand dollars a year by an insurance company to become its president. He was told that he would not need to do any work. All the company wanted was to use his name. Lee refused the offer, saying that if his name was so valuable, he must guard its integrity.

—Walter Dudley Cavert in "Remember Now"

Recording trays of eggs prior to placing them in incubators

The Shenk Hatchery

Harrisonburg, Virginia

We Specialize in
NEW HAMPSHIRES
and
BROILER CROSSES

PROFITABLE BOTH FOR EGG AND MEAT PRODUCTION

Our strain is noted for fast even growth and quick full feathering.

Most of our chicks are sold locally. However, we have customers in many of the eastern and some of the midwestern states.

We will deliver large orders by truck right to the brooder house in Ohio and Indiana for slight additional charge.

We invite your inquiries.

THE SHENK HATCHERY HARRISONBURG, VA.

HOSIERY

Wholesale and Retail

Men's
Work and Dress

Women's
Cotton—Lisle—Silk—Nylon

Infants'
Long

Children's
Long—¾ length—Anklets

Shades:
Black—White—Tans—Dark

Write for circular and prices.

DANNER'S HOSIERY STORE
Hanover Route 1 Pennsylvania

ADVERTISERS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1948

Brilhart, David S., 227 Pittsburg Street, Scottdale, Pennsylvania 30
Brubacher, S. C., Ayr, Ontario 34
Brunk, J. Irvin, 537 Sixth Avenue, Upland, California 28
Buntings' Nurseries, Box 65, Shelbyville, Delaware 31
Coblentz, Simon and Son, Route 1, Uniontown, Ohio 31
Danner's Hosiery Store, Route 1, Hanover, Pennsylvania 34
Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg, Virginia 32
Glick's Book Store, Smoketown, Pennsylvania 34
Hess, Mrs. N. H., Lederach, Pennsylvania 28
Hostetler, George M., Westover, Maryland 28
Hubbard Farms, Manheim Pike, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 28
Kant Switch, Route 1, Quarryville, Pennsylvania 31
Kulp, Jacob, North Main Street, Telford, Pennsylvania 28
Laurelville Mennonite Camp, Route 2, Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania 35
Little Eden Camp, Onekama, Michigan 2
"Maple Leaf," Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana 35
Martin, Luke W., Goodville, Pennsylvania 28
"Mennonite Quarterly Review," Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana 34
Midwest Coach Company, Elkhart, Indiana 28
Mininger, Mary, 1624 South Eighth Street, Goshen, Indiana 28
Newcomer Oil Company, 903 South Market Street, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania 36
Palmer Farms Growers Co-operative Association, Sarasota, Florida 36
Rhodes O. K. Cleaners and Dyers, Box 142, Hesston, Kansas 28
Sarasota Celery Company, Sarasota, Florida 36
Shenk Hatchery, The, Box 46, Harrisonburg, Virginia 33
Swartz's General Store and Seed House, Route 4, Lima, Ohio 28
Taub, Mrs. Daniel, 1550 Mineral Springs Road, Reading, Pennsylvania 28
Townsend Nurseries, 30 Vine Street, Salisbury, Maryland 31
Witmer Implement Service, Route 3, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania 28
Worley's Nurseries, York Springs, Pennsylvania 35

Purebred Service Age

Holstein Bull

Sired by Walpine Sovereign K.B. Sambo XX 195849
Sambo's Dam: V.G. 4 y. 305 d. 15,279 M. 3.98 604.

Dam: Walpine Dutchland Ormsby, G.P. 478613
4 y. 365 d. 18,439 M. 4.16% 767.
5 y. not yet reported; more milk and good test.
Her sisters produce as follows:

(1)	7 y.	365	17,636	3.98	703
	6 y.	305	14,659	3.93	576
(2)	3 y.	365	13,001	3.73	485
	2 y.	305	9,287	4.36	405

This is a nicely marked calf, about three quarters black; a strong top line; a good rump; lots of conformation and dairy temperament throughout.

Our herd is small, but produces well under ordinary care.

WALPINE HOLSTEINS
S. C. BRUBACHER
Ayr, Ontario Canada
Inquiries are promptly acknowledged.

Sawyers
VIEWMASTER
Projectors Now Available

Write for complete list of over 250 available Viewmaster Reels in full color—Free

Why Not Share McCowan's
CHARACTER BUILDING Stories
With Your Friends?

"The Lovers" "The Son Thou Gavest Me"
"The Love Letter" "A Heart of Gold"

Price: 10c each, 4 for 25c, 20 for $1.00

GLICK'S BOOK STORE
Smoketown, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania

Send your advertising to
The Mennonite Community today.

Mennonite Quarterly Review

Published by the Mennonite Historical Society of Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana

Now in its twenty-second year of publication

Editor: H. S. Bender. Associate Editors: Ernst Correll, J. Winfield Fretz, Robert Friedmann, Melvin Gingerich, G. F. Hershberger, Cornelius Krahn, C. Henry Smith, Don E. Smucker, John C. Wenger, John S. Umble.

A quarterly publication devoted to the history and thought of Mennonites and other Anabaptist groups from Reformation times to the present. The articles published in the MENNONITE QUARTERLY REVIEW represent the best scholarship and research available in this area. They include studies in the field of theology, literature, and sociology in their many aspects.

For further information write

N. P. Springer, Circulation Manager
Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana

Goshen College Students

Present:

The 1948

Maple Leaf

View of Goshen College Campus Entrance

★ The Largest Student Publication Ever to be Printed

★ Portrays a Vivid Picture of Student Life in the Biggest Year of Our History

★ An Inside Picture of Mennonite Youth Preparing for Service

$3.00 payable in cash, or C.O.D. after May 15, 1948
Send orders to Donald Miller, Business Manager, 1948 Maple Leaf

Laurelville Mennonite Camp

MENNONITE CAMP

1948 Schedule

First Family Week	June 19-25
Music Conference	June 26 to July 2
First Young People's Institute	July 2-5
American Sunday School Union	July 6-10
Girls' Camp	July 10-16
Boys' Camp	July 17-23
Second Young People's Institute	July 24-30
Second Family Week	July 31—Aug. 6
Third Young People's Institute	Aug. 7-13
Missionary Bible Conference	Aug. 14-22
Reformed Presbyterian	Aug. 23-29

For information concerning any of these dates write:

Laurelville Mennonite Camp

Winter Address (Until June 1): Scottdale, Pa.
Summer Address: Route 2, Mount Pleasant, Pa.

Worley's Fruit Trees

Peach Apple Plum Pear
Apricot Nectarine Quince

Every tree inspected by a varietal specialist for trueness to nature.

Worley's Plants

Raspberry Blueberry Asparagus

For catalog, write to
WORLEY'S NURSERIES
Dept. C,
York Springs, Adams Co., Pa.

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY *A Magazine on the Affairs of Everyday Living*

One Year .... $2.50 Three Years $6.00

SUBSCRIBE TODAY
SEND A GIFT SUBSCRIPTION

Subscription Blank

NAME ....
ROUTE OR STREET ....
CITY AND STATE ....

Remittance together with this subscription blank should be sent to
—THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY—
SCOTTDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

Greetings from Florida

We Grow

Tasti Flavor Pascal Celery

The Variety YOU *Prefer*

Shipped by

Palmer Farms Growers Cooperative Association
and Sarasota Celery Company
Sarasota, Florida

Ernest Yoder	Irvin Eicher Lewis Britsch	David Miller Olen Eicher	Henry Crossgrove Landon Pletcher	Clayton Martin Harvey Martin	William Wyse

---

Keep Your Home Warm

...WITH *Rich-Heat Fuel Oil*

Keep Your Motor Young with Richfield Gasoline and Richlube Motor Oil

Newcomer Oil Company
Phone 226

903 SOUTH MARKET STREET
ELIZABETHTOWN, PA

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

MAY, 1948

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Hesston College and Bible School

Bible College **Junior College** **High School**

Invites You for the 1948-49 Term

To HESSTON, KANSAS

Courses offered in:

Pre-nursing Teacher Training Secretarial Training
Liberal Arts Vocations

A Christian Training Center
With Proper Emphases on

- Christian Expression
- Christian Nurture
- Extra-curricular
- Curriculum

Write for Catalogue

Excellent meals are served in this new kitchen and dining room.

Greetings from Florida

We Grow

Tasti Flavor Pascal Celery

The Variety YOU Prefer

Shipped by

Palmer Farms Growers Cooperative Association
and Sarasota Celery Company
Sarasota, Florida

Ernest Yoder	Irvin Eicher	David Miller	Henry Crossgrove	Clayton Martin	William Wyse
	Lewis Britsch	Olen Eicher	Landon Pletcher	Harvey Martin	

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

MAY

1948

VOLUME TWO Scottdale, Pennsylvania NUMBER FIVE

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE
Scottdale, Pennsylvania
Telephone 314

EDITOR
Grant M. Stoltzfus

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Paul Erb, Guy F. Hershberger
Olive Wyse

ASSOCIATE EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER
H. Ralph Hernley

PHOTOGRAPHER AND ARTIST
Paul W. Hertzler

EDITORIAL COUNCIL
Dr. H. C. Amstutz, Goshen, Indiana; Leland Bachman, Goshen, Indiana; Atlee Beechy, Basel, Switzerland; H. S. Bender, Basel, Switzerland; S. F. Coffman, Vineland, Ontario; E. I. Culp, Tiskilwa, Illinois; S. E. Eicher, Albany, Oregon; Erma Erb, Wellman, Iowa; Henry F. Garber, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania; Melvin Gingerich, Goshen, Indiana; Simon Gingerich, Wayland, Iowa; Noah Good, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Howard Kauffman, Goshen, Indiana; John E. Lehman, Columbiana, Ohio; Ivan Lind, Hesston, Kansas; Jacob Moyer, Souderton, Pennsylvania; Orie O. Miller, Akron, Pennsylvania; John R. Mumaw, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Mary Emma Showalter, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Oliver Snyder, Hespeler, Ontario; Maude Swartzendruber, La Junta, Colorado; Gideon Yoder, Harper, Kansas; John L. Yoder, West Liberty, Ohio.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the
MENNONITE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHERS OF "THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY"
Paul Erb, President, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
John L. Yoder, Vice President, West Liberty, Ohio
Guy F. Hershberger, Secretary, Goshen, Indiana
H. Ralph Hernley, Treasurer, Scottdale, Pa.
Ivan Miller, Corry, Pennsylvania
Clayton L. Keener, Refton, Pennsylvania
A. J. Metzler, Scottdale, Pennsylvania

Unsolicited manuscripts and pictures will be accepted and will be reviewed and filed for possible use. Material which is to be returned must be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Photographs on pages 6 and 7 are by the Farm Security Administration.

The picture on page 11 was furnished through the courtesy of Viking Press, 18 E. 48th St., N.Y.

The scene on page 12 was taken by the courtesy of D. P. Forney in Goshen, Indiana. Dr. Forney's patient is Gene Wagner.

The pictures on pages 12, 14, 26, 27, were taken by John Harshberger.

The large picture on page 17 was taken by Strohmeyer and Carpenter.

The pictures on page 18 of Russell J. Wenger's barn and on page 19 of Langwater Timothy and St. Alban Hail Spot were taken by Shanklin Studio, Goshen, Indiana.

The picture on page 22 was taken by Gould Studios, Elkhart, Indiana.

The cover picture of the April, 1948, issue and the picture on page 5 of the same issue were taken by Robert Miller of Akron, Pennsylvania, now a student at Eastern Mennonite College.

For the Month of May

Daisies (Poem) 4
BLISS CARMAN

God and the Poor 6
MILLARD LIND

Milk in the Family Diet 8
IRENE HERSHBERGER

The Young Community 10
ELAINE SOMMERS, RUTH CARPER, OWEN GINGERICH

Just a Child (Poem) 11
BETTY JEAN NAFZIGER

The Importance of the Early Care of the Teeth 12
EARL STOVER

Nature Experiences with Children 14
ARETA GRABER LEHMAN

The Wonderful World 15
WILLIAM BRIGHTY RANDS

Which Side of the Battle? (Editorial) 16

Dairying in Elkhart County, Indiana 18
RUSSELL J. WENGER

How to Patent Your Invention 24
GEORGE FALB

Dear Reader 26

Household Hints 26

Our Contributors 27

As Seen by Others 27

Trading Post 28

The "Mennonite Quarterly Review" 29
JOHN A. HOSTETLER

"It's an Old Pennsylvania Custom" (Book Review) 32
MELVIN GINGERICH

Readers Say 33

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY is published monthly by the Mennonite Community Association, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Entered as second-class matter March 7, 1947, at the post office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price: $2.50 for one year; $6.00 for three years. Single copies, 25c each. Checks and postal money orders should be made payable to Mennonite Community Association and sent to the office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Publication office: 610-614 Walnut Avenue, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Printed in U.S.A.

Daisies

Over the shoulders and slopes of the dune
  I saw the white daisies go down to the sea,
A host in the sunshine, an army in June,
  The people God sends us to set our hearts free.

The bobolinks rallied them up from the dell,
  The orioles whistled them out of the wood;
And all of their singing was, "Earth, it is well!"
  And all of their dancing was, "Life, thou art good!"

—Bliss Carman.

NOT BY CHOICE

The poor among us include the families of migrant workers who follow the harvest from one state to another. Only one in ten, it is estimated, receive material or spiritual help from the churches.

GOD AND THE POOR

by Millard Lind

"I desire goodness, and not sacrifice; and the knowledge of God more than burnt offerings." (Hosea 6:6, R. V.) This was the message of the prophets. Isaiah in the beginning of his book rehearses the evils which had befallen his nation. The foreigner had overrun the land and the country was desolate: the cities were burned with fire. To appease their God, the Israelites increased their offerings and worship. Isaiah declared, however, that they were on the wrong track if they would have favor with God. "Your new moons and your appointed feasts my soul hateth. . . . When ye make many prayers, I will not hear; your hands are full of blood. Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well." The way of God's favor was not through the formal worship of sacrifices, but through the true worship of righteous living.

What did the prophets mean by "righteousness"? Not merely the inner experience of piety, nor the maintenance of individualistic holiness toward God. Righteousness was primarily social. To gain favor with God, Judah must "seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow" (Isa. 1:17).

The Law of Moses regarded the person of the poor to be more sacred than the property of the rich. In this respect it differs greatly from Roman law. Roman law was the law of a totalitarian state, a state where wealth was monopolized by a few, and where human personality as such counted for very little. The fact that our own law system is based upon Roman law is probably the chief reason for our exaggerated conception of property rights.

Prevention of Poverty Through Land Distribution

The Mosaic law first of all aimed at the prevention of poverty by a wise distribution of wealth. In an agricultural society, land is the basic unit of wealth. An equitable distribution of land was therefore necessary to any scheme which would avoid poverty. Land was accordingly apportioned out to the several tribes "according to their families" (Josh. 16:5ff.). The small landowner was to be protected from those who would build up huge estates, by the year of jubilee when all land was to revert to its original owner. (Lev. 25:13, 28.) For the violation of this principle in the course of Israel's history see "God and the Land."

If a fellow Israelite became so poor that he finally sold himself to pay his debt, he was to be treated, not as a slave, but as a hired servant. On the year of jubilee he was to have a new start. He was to be freed with his family and was to return to his possession, the land, his own inheritance. The year of jubilee was never observed. It was against the interest of the rich and powerful who controlled the government. The Israelites became so inconsiderate of their fellow men that they sold them off into slavery even for small debts. Amos saw a man sold for a pair of shoes.

Provision for the Poor

Another protection given the poor was the right of the gleaner. The harvesters were not to harvest the fields thoroughly, but were to leave the corners and forgotten sheaves for the poor. The beaten olive tree was not to be picked over for the olives which had not fallen: the husbandman was not to glean his own vineyard. This was the right of the poor, a reminder that the land belonged not only to the individual "owner" but to the whole commonwealth, to God. A beautiful picture of how this worked out in practice is shown us in the book of Ruth.

The dispossessed who had no influence or wealth, who had no relatives to protect them or to plead their cause, received the special protection of God. God was the father of the fatherless. He championed the cause of the dispossessed. Psa. 10:14, 68:5. This meant that those who posed as God's representatives, the king, the courts, the governments, must champion this class. Any oppressor of this class was opposing the interests of God. He was an unrighteous man.

The history of Israel is a story of a people who disobeyed the social laws of the covenant. With the reign of Solomon the nation began the significant change from an agricultural economy to a commercial one. With the growth of commerce wealth accumulated in the hands of the few. Wars made the poverty of the poor landowner unbearable. He was required to fight in the king's army, but did not share in the increased commercial advantages or in the spoils of the successful war. In the unsuccessful war, he often suffered the greatest, as his lands were overrun by marauders and his livestock taken as spoil. To make matters worse, the government was corrupted and failed in its task of protecting the helpless. Judges were bought off with money. See Amos 5:7, etc. The government was on the side of the rich.

The Role of the Prophets—Pleaders for the Poor

The prophets were the watchdogs of the theocracy. The true prophet upheld the Mosaic Law, the cause of God against any king or government which failed to represent Him. The prophets therefore sided with the poor against the rich and against the corrupted government. Amos 2:6; Isa. 5:8; Mic. 2:2. They called the rich and the government to repentance—not the repentance which increases sacrifices and worship, but which ceases oppression and practices justice. Micah 5:6, etc. Not only did the prophets call to repentance, but they predicted ruin and disaster if their call was not heeded. The false prophets sided with the government and the rich. They did not deliberately prophesy falsehoods, but they were short-sighted optimists. They were on the popular side and preached the status quo. Perhaps they blamed the poor for their own poverty, the result of laziness or poor management. They looked on the surface of things and failed to see the true issues of their times. They measured the nation's devotion to God by its "religion"—the amount of sacrifices and magnificence of worship. Against them the true prophets also thundered.

Because of the unpopularity of their cause, the true prophets suffered. They were the unpatriotic demagogues. They opposed the government, and were therefore the unpopular men of their day. But they were right. The nation refused to repent, and their prophecies came to pass. In the Northern Kingdom as well as in the South, the rich and powerful were carried away captive, while the poor and weak were left, coming into their inheritance at last. Why did Israel and Judah fall? Because there were not enough sacrifices, enough worship? No, because they failed to do justly, to love mercy, to walk humbly with God. Wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few. The government was corrupted and sided with the wealthy few. Extreme wealth and extreme poverty existed side by side, and undermined the morality of the rich and poor alike. Property became more important than personality.

"Which Way Are We Going Now?"

Have we wisdom enough to learn the lesson for our day? Christianity was born in a time of great inequalities. It was a brotherhood of equality which prompted the rich to sympathize and to share with the poor. Mennonitism was born under the same conditions. Wealth was concentrated; the poor peasants had nothing. Mennonitism was a return to the close brotherhood of the early church. The movement spread like wild-fire, especially among the disinherited classes. Which way are we going now? Are we adequately caring for our own poor? Do our widows, orphans, disabled, and unemployed receive the Christian consideration from the brotherhood, the Church? Or are those "individual matters" to be faced by the unfortunate person? Should the Church be concerned only with "religion," with prayers, with sacrifices? "The new moons and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with; it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting. . . . When ye make many prayers, I will not hear: your hands are full of blood. Wash you, make you clean . . . learn to do well; **seek judgment** (justice), **relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow."**

"WHITE UNTO HARVEST"

To help the "other half" it is first necessary to learn how they live. For 30c a pamphlet—Migrant Labor, A Human Problem—can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C. Material is also available by writing to the Home Missions Council, 139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

MILK IN THE FAMILY DIET

by Irene Hershberger

The Value of Milk in the Diet

Life begins on milk—no one outgrows it. Nutritionists recommend a pint of milk per day for the average adult. They suggest that children, expectant and nursing mothers should have one to one and a half quarts of milk each day. They make these high recommendations because it is difficult to plan nutritionally adequate diets when milk is excluded. It is comparatively easy to substitute other foods to supply most of the nutrients milk contains. However, it is very difficult to meet the body's requirements for calcium and riboflavin (Vitamin G) if milk is not used.

There is no **perfect** food which can alone fill all nutritional needs. Although all of the nutrients of a balanced diet are found in milk, they are not present in ideal proportions. Milk is used to best advantage when taken in combination with other foods.

Milk contains:

1. *Protein*—needed for growth, development, and maintenance of every part of the body.
2. *Carbohydrates*—milk contains lactose, which is a sugar. This supplies energy to the body and has some laxative action.
3. *Fat*—Whole milk contains fat in the form of small round droplets or globules. These globules are lighter than water and tend to rise to the top of the milk as it stands, forming the cream.
4. *Minerals*—either whole or skimmed milk is the most practical source of *calcium* and a good source of *phosphorus*. Although milk contains only a small quantity of *iron*, that small amount is used very readily by the body. *Phosphorus* and *calcium* are the chief minerals for the growth of the bones and teeth. Calcium and phosphorus are necessary seven months before birth when the cells are multiplying rapidly and the bones and teeth are just beginning to form. By the time the child is born, all of the crowns of his first teeth are formed in his gums and four of his permanent teeth are partly developed in his jaws. This certainly is enough reason for the pregnant woman to use a *quart* of milk daily. In growing children, if teeth are decayed already, it has been found that improving the diet in minerals checks these cavities and prevents new ones.
5. *Vitamins*—these are substances in food that are necessary for good nutrition. They promote growth and are vital to good health all through life. Each vitamin has a special job to do and no one can take the place of any other. The cream of milk is a good source of Vitamin A. This vitamin is essential to prevent night-blindness and to insure the health of all epithelial tissues in the body. Milk is an excellent source of riboflavin (Vitamin G), a substance which promotes the health of the eyes, the skin and the digestive tract.

One pint of milk furnishes approximately one-fourth of the protein, two-thirds of the calcium, one-fifth of the Vitamin A, and two-fifths of the riboflavin needed to meet the daily requirements of the average adult.

Home Care of Milk

As soon as milk comes into the home, the responsibility for keeping it clean, covered, and cold lies with the housekeeper. No matter how carefully milk is handled up to this point, it will not keep well if it is then carelessly treated. In the farm home, where milk is likely to be used within 12 hours after it is milked, the problem of caring for it differs somewhat from that in the city where the supply usually comes once in 24 hours and often from a great distance.

Rules for storing milk follow:

1. Provide a cold, clean place in which to store milk.
2. Put milk and other dairy products into the refrigerator or cold storage place as soon as possible. Milk standing on a sunny porch for several hours in summer may increase in temperature as much as 10 to 20 degrees. It also loses vitamins.
3. Keep milk in the refrigerator as continuously as possible until it is used. Form the habit of putting milk, cream, and butter away first when clearing up after a meal. When using milk in cooking, put the milk container away as soon as the required quantity is measured.
4. Keep milk closely covered to exclude not only dirt, bacteria, and particles of spilled food, but also flavors and odors which dairy products readily absorb.
5. Never mix new milk with old except for immediate use, because the old milk is likely to contain more bacteria than the new supply. Never pour back into a partly filled container milk that has been out in the air and in another container. Small covered jars and half pint bottles are convenient for storing small quantities of cream or milk left over from a meal.
6. Clean the top of the milk or cream bottle before removing the cap.
7. Wash milk bottles as soon as they are emptied, by rinsing first with lukewarm water and then with hot water.
8. Use empty bottles for nothing except milk.

If one does not know how the milk has been handled before it reaches the home, one should heat the milk before using. Milk may carry disease-producing bacteria if it has been handled under unsanitary conditions or if it comes from diseased herds. Pasteurization of all milk and cream, careful inspection of all animals, and medical care of workers who come in contact with infected animals, are important measures for the prevention of undulant fever (malta fever).

The Use of Milk

Milk has many uses in cookery. It can be used in the preparation of other foods and can add materially to the nutritive value of meals. Cooking with milk is an easy means of helping adults get their daily milk quota if they dislike to drink it. The problem is not quite so easily solved if a child develops a milk prejudice because it is more difficult to put the child's full quota of a quart a day into his prepared food. It can be done, however, by:

1. cooking his cereal in milk;
2. serving him milk soups, creamed dishes, flavored milk beverages, hot milk toast, and milk made desserts, such as:
    - custards
    - puddings
    - sherbets
    - ice cream
    - Bavarian creams

[Continued on page 31]

MILK SHERBET

(A good dessert for meeting children's milk quota)

Step 1—Slowly heat 1 cup of milk while gradually adding 1½ cups of sweetened condensed milk (1 can of Eagle Brand). As soon as condensed milk is well blended with warm milk, remove from fire. Add 2 cups of cold milk, 1 tablespoon of lemon juice (or 2 tablespoons orange juice) and 1 teaspoon vanilla

Step 2—Pour into two automatic freezer trays or into one large shallow tray. Put metal ice-cube divisions in the trays. Turn refrigerator to coldest temperature. Place trays on bottom shelf of freezer compartment. Remove cubes to cold bowl when cubes are almost frozen solid—the center of the cubes should be soft, not frozen stiff.

Step 3—Crush cubes. Beat with egg beater until smooth and creamy.

Step 4—Pour immediately into cold trays and return to freezer. The metal ice-cube divisions need not be used at this stage.

Step 5—Serve within an hour after freezing. If the shebert is to be held longer than an hour after it is frozen, the refrigerator should be turned back to normal temperature.

Chocolate fudge syrup, fresh fruit or preserves may be served on top of sherbet.

EAGLE BRAND
SWEETENED
CONDENSED MILK

RECIPE FOR CHOCOLATE SYRUP

(3 cups)

1 cup cocoa 2 cups sugar 1½ cups hot water ¼ teaspoon salt	Mix and cook until syrup is thick enough to flow from spoon in drops.
¼ cup coffee beverage 1 inch stick of cinnamon or pinch of ground cinnamon	These ingredients may be added for flavor a few minutes before removing from the fire.

1 teaspoon vanilla—add after removing from heart.

One tablespoon of this syrup may be added to a cup of hot milk to make cocoa or a glass of cold milk for chocolate milk.

THE YOUNG COMMUNITY

Looking at the Stars

By Owen Gingerich

Star light, star bright,
First star I've seen tonight.
I wish I may, wish I might
Have the wish I wish tonight.

Have you ever said this rhyme on a clear spring evening? Perhaps you saw a bright star in the west soon after the sun had set. Often it is called the "evening star." The real name of the "evening star" is Venus. It isn't a star at all, but a planet. Venus is like our moon. Although it is almost as big as the earth, it looks like a star because it is far away. But it is not nearly as far away as the stars. Because of this, planets appear to move among the stars. The name planet means "wanderer."

The stars are very much like our sun, but they are so far away that they look like points of light. If you would take a trip to the nearest star in the fastest airplane known, it would take 3,000,000 years. A trip to Venus would take only 4 years.

Venus and the other planets are like big mirrors. We can see them because they reflect the light of the sun toward us. But the sun and stars are like big balls of fire in the sky. They shine with their own light.

On a clear spring night, you can see about 2,000 stars with your naked eye. With a pair of field glasses you could see many more. But while there are many stars, only nine planets have been discovered. Two of them, Neptune and Pluto can be seen only with a telescope. Another, Uranus, is hard to find without a pair of field glasses.

Fortunately, the rest of the planets can be seen easily. May is a good month in which to see Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

All of the planets go in paths around the sun. Because Mercury is near the sun, it is hard to find. Near the end of May this planet can be seen in the west soon after sunset. It will not be as bright as Venus, which is higher in the sky. Mercury is a very hot place, because it is so close to the sun. A year on Mercury would be only 88 earth days long.

On May 18, the next planet, Venus, will appear the brightest. Then, if you look at the right place, you can see Venus in the daytime. A year on Venus is only two-thirds as long as on earth.

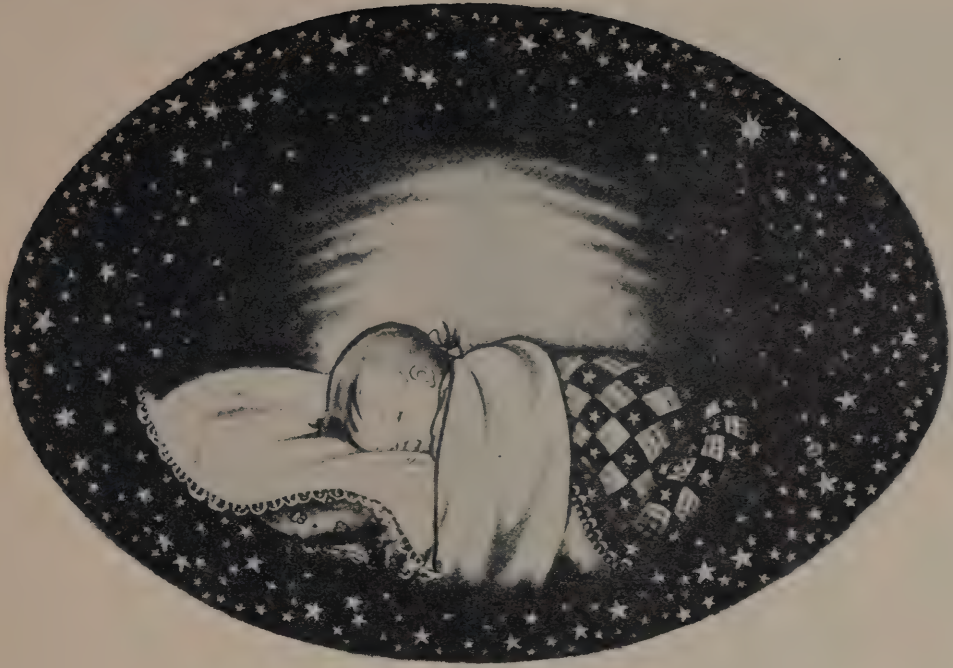
The earth comes next in line, and then Mars. Mars is easy to find because of its red color. It is high in the southern sky, and slightly to the west. Mars has two moons. One of them travels so fast that it goes around the planet three times a day. Mars is much colder than the earth. Some astronomers believe that moss might be found on Mars, but they do not believe there are people on this planet.

Three hundred forty million miles beyond Mars is the largest planet of all, Jupiter. If one thousand planets as big as the earth were all put together into one large ball, it would still not be as big as Jupiter. If you weigh 75 pounds here, you would weigh 200 pounds on Jupiter.

Near the end of May, Jupiter will rise in the southeast at nine o'clock. In the following months it will rise earlier. Jupiter should not be confused with the bright star near by, Antares. This star is red in color, while the planet is pale yellow.

We know that Jupiter has eleven moons. Most of them can be seen only with a large telescope. But the four brightest ones can be seen with a good pair of field glasses. With a small telescope, large bands of clouds may be seen on its surface.

The planet Saturn now appears near Mars in the sky. It appears as a bright cream colored star. Although Saturn is not as large as Jupiter, it is many times larger than the earth.



. . . and underneath are the everlasting arms.

This picture and Bible verse come from a book all of you would like to look at and read often. In it are the verses from the Bible you already know and love best and some others to learn. There are many pictures, of children in the schoolyard, in the fields and woods, in the sunshine and in the rain. There are little animals, birds, and flowers. These pictures will help you know what the Bible verses mean. The book is *Small Rain,* by Jessie Orton Jones and Elizabeth Orton Jones, Viking Press, $2.00. It may be ordered from the Mennonite Publishing House.

Through a telescope, Saturn is a wonderful sight. Around the planet are three shining rings. Astronomers think the rings are made of thousands of tiny moons. Besides the rings, Saturn has nine large moons.

The planets are but a few of the many wonders appearing in the May sky. The whole universe is declaring the glory of God, and the firmament is showing His handiwork.

If you would like to learn more about the stars and planets, a little book called "Seeing Stars" is very helpful. Another booklet showing many beautiful pictures is "Splendors of the Sky" (40¢). Both books may be obtained from Fels Planetarium, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Just a Child

"Just a child," I hear them say,
"Really very small."
"Just a child," they say again,
But is that really all?

Big blue eyes of innocence,
Soft, moist kisses.
A dimpled smile, an impish grin,
Genuine embraces.
Love for "Mom," love for "Dad,"
Sis and brother, too.
Love for "Gram," love for "Gramps,"
Love for you and you.
A heart full of forgiveness,
Soon forgetting wrong.
A reverent way of lisping "God,"
A happy little song.

"Just grown-up," a child could say,
"Really rather small."
"Just grown-up," they could say,
"In stature, that is all!"

—Betty Jean Nafziger

Betty Jean Nafziger is sixteen years old and lives on a farm near Hopedale, Illinois. She is a junior in high school and besides writing poetry she enjoys oil painting, drawing and music. She has two brothers and two sisters.

YOUR FRIEND, THE DENTIST

The first visit to the dentist should be at about three or four years of age. A healthy attitude in early life toward going to the dentist will mean healthy teeth in later life.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EARLY CARE OF THE TEETH

Dr. Earl Stover

Looking back into your childhood lives, many of you may still remember your first visit to the dentist. Even at the present time your first impressions may still govern your attitude toward the dentist and the care of your teeth; and it may also have influenced the attitude of your children toward the care of their teeth. Outside influences have also played their part, for you have heard many stories of the experiences of many of your friends and relatives in the dental office. Some have told their stories so vividly and in such detail that you feel you know all that might happen to you at some future visit to the dentist.

Then again, you may never have told any of your children any of your dental experiences, but their attitude may have been influenced by others outside of your family.

Keep Them Clean—See Your Dentist

The first step to be taken, therefore, in the early care of the teeth is to impress upon the minds of your children the importance of keeping their teeth clean. This should be taught just as early as the need of the washing of our faces and our hands, combing our hair, etc. Your children should have brushes of their own (children's size) as soon as they are able to imitate your actions, and you will find them imitating you as you brush your teeth without being told to do so.

The second step in the early care of the teeth is an early visit to the office of the dentist. This should be done as soon as the child is able to talk and to understand ordinary conversation—at about the age of 3 to 4 years. The child should see, on his first visit, the complete office and make his acquaintance with the dentist, being assured by you as the parent that the dentist is his friend and that the dentist will always try to help keep his teeth and mouth in good condition so that they will perform their functions properly.

By following these simple suggestions, you will be building in your children a healthy attitude toward the care of their teeth at an early age, when impressions are most lasting.

The first set of teeth which erupt in the mouth are called the deciduous teeth, or the baby teeth. They begin to form about the 4th or 5th month, before the child is born, as tiny groups of germ cells. At the time the child is born, these teeth have their crowns formed, except the baby molars, which are then at this time about ⅓ to ⅔ formed. You can readily see that since these teeth form so early, it is most important that the mother has an adequate diet during pregnancy, to maintain her own health and to provide the proper body building materials for the unborn child. One month prior to birth, the first permanent tooth, or the six-year molar, begins to form. The permanent teeth develop during infancy, and the development of these teeth will depend upon the foods the child eats during his early years.

When your child has his complete set of baby teeth, it is important that they be preserved and cared for in the same manner as the adult should care for his permanent teeth. This is because each deciduous or baby tooth maintains a certain space in the jaw, and as each tooth erupts, the jaw develops the width of that tooth.

As you know, all the baby teeth are shed, and there is a proper time for each of these to shed. If one is lost prematurely, the support that it gave to the adjoining teeth is lost, and they will be forced out of position by other erupting permanent teeth, closing or narrowing the space that the tooth maintained. Such premature loss of the baby teeth will in all probability result in the crooked eruption of the permanent teeth, and under-developed jaws. It would thus be advisable for you as the parents to check your child's mouth often. If any cavities form in the deciduous teeth, the child should be taken to the dentist immediately for proper treatment.

The first permanent tooth to erupt is the sixth year molar. Many times this is mistaken for a baby tooth, because it erupts directly behind the last baby molar. Because of this common error the tooth is often neglected with sad results. These sixth year molars (of which there are four—two in the upper jaw, and two in the lower jaw) are the most important teeth in the mouth. They have the firmest attachment in the jaw. They are the only teeth that are constant in taking their correct and normal position in the mouth. By the length of their crowns they determine the extent of separation of the jaws and the length of the bite. Their position in the mouth determines the position of each succeeding permanent tooth. Because this tooth performs such important services, it is commonly known as the "cornerstone" of the mouth. Too often because of neglect it has to be extracted, and as a consequence all succeeding permanent teeth erupt in wrong positions.

Looking Out for Diseases

In caring for your teeth, you should be familiar with the most common dental diseases. There are two: dental caries or decay, which affects the structure of the teeth; and the other is known as pyorrhea, which affects the investing tissues of the teeth.

When decay begins, it is begun by small particles of food which become wedged in a flaw in the enamel of the tooth. Bacterial action causes an acid to form, causing decay to begin. The decay will continue through the tooth until it reaches a point just above the pulp (or nerve) of the tooth without pain. However, when it reaches this point, there will be pain, and we then have what is called "toothache." Of course, the wisest thing that you can do is to have the tooth treated before the decay has reached this point. Should the decay progress further and reach the pulp, the bacteria now at work will then work their way down to the end of the roots of the tooth, and cause the pulp to die—then we have what is called a "dead tooth." At this point another thing has occurred: the bacteria of this decayed tooth now have an entrance into the circulatory system of the body, giving them an opportunity to enter the body and to infect important organs of the body.

Often when the bacteria have reached the end of the root of the tooth, an abscess will form. It is in this way that Nature tries to wall off the bacteria from entering the rest of the body. However, should this abscess remain unattended, the infection will then spread to the rest of the body. An abscess of the tooth is an infection in the bone, and should not be neglected.

The second common dental disease is that of pyorrhea. This disease is found in mouths which have not been kept clean. The disease is due to the accumulation of food particles which have wedged their way between the teeth and gums, forming after a period of several days a hard substance commonly known as "tartar." This tartar forms a rough surface and begins to irritate the gums. A continual accumulation of such tartar will work itself slowly toward the apex of the root, causing the destruction of the bone which surrounds the tooth, breaking the attachments which the tooth has in its socket. Finally, the tooth will become loose and may need extraction. This disease is one that affects the tissues which surround the tooth and is not a disease of the tooth. It is for this reason that some of the teeth which must be extracted may be in perfect condition. This disease can usually be prevented by exercising the proper home care of the teeth.

On Brushing the Teeth

Home care of the teeth can be made very simple and very effective if done correctly. Brush your teeth regularly; eat good and healthful food; get plenty of rest and exercise. When brushing the teeth, brush them the way they grow: up on the lower teeth, and down on the upper teeth. Use a small brush which can reach all areas of the mouth effectively. Use tooth powder, tooth paste, or salt and bicarbonate of soda (baking soda). Rinse your mouth with salt water or some recommended mouth wash. After using your brush, wash it out well and let it dry in the sun if possible. When the bristles are worn, then it is time to replace it with a new one.

With these suggestions concerning the dental health of your children and yourselves, check your family and its needs. Try to see to it that each member visits the dentist as frequently as your family dentist deems necessary. The dentist is your friend—let him help you.

BOOKS CAN HELP

Richard Graber looks at a picture of an ivory-billed woodpecker, a species facing extinction. Parents and children together can learn the secrets of nature. Books listed in this article can be obtained from the Mennonite Publishing House, Scottdale, Pennsylvania.

NATURE EXPERIENCES WITH CHILDREN

Areta Graber Lehman

The miracle of God's creative and sustaining power is ever before us; but how often we are blind. Did you notice the blossoming trees this spring, and how the first tender leaves uncurled? Or were you aware of the brilliant orange black flash and clear whistle of the first returned oriole?

Children's eyes can "hold wonder like a cup." Their fresh, eager, penetrating observation is a constant reminder that life and the world itself is a never-ending miracle. For—can we know **how** the spiny caterpillar can change in those few weeks to a delicate winged creature? Could we ever produce the myriads of minute, lacy snowflakes, which God has made each in his own design? Or can we ever fathom how the world is "hung on nothing," or how the stars and planets keep their perfect timing through the ages?

There are several reasons why one should wish to share nature experiences with children. Surely it is a means of enriching one's life on this earth. Others might be—for one's protection, e.g. (knowing poison and 5 leafed ivies apart), to help in conservation, e.g. (knowing which wild flowers should not be picked), etc. But in this limited discussion, we will confine our thinking largely to the first mentioned, that of enrichment of life.

> "But more than all, nature-study gives the child a sense of companionship with life out-of-doors and an abiding love of nature." Comstock, **The Handbook of Nature Study.**

A parent should never be ashamed to say, "I don't know," to the many why, how, what, and when questions of his children concerning nature. But he should not be content with stopping there; he should add, "Let's find out." In one case that may be by observation; in another, by asking someone who knows; or, in a third case, you may wish to refer to a magazine article or to a book. That experience of "learning together" may be one of the finest means of strengthening the bond of comradeship between you and your child.

A book which is very helpful for parents and teachers, is: **The Handbook of Nature Study,** by Comstock. (Comstock Publishing Co. 841.) By photographs, colorful words, questions, and suggestions of methods and materials, this book is invaluable.

Other helpful books are:

Audubon, Birds of America, Macmillan, 1942

Blough, Basic Science Education Series, Row, Peterson and Co. **Birds in the Big Woods, An Aquarium, The Pet Show, Animals and Their Young, Animals Round the Year, Plants Round the Year, The Insect Parade, How the Sun Helps Us, Toads and Frogs, Clouds, Rain and Snow, Animals We Know, Trees,** and others.

These Row, Peterson Unitexts are graded from 2nd to 8th grade and have beautiful colored illustrations.

Following are several suggestions on how to make the study of nature interesting and profitable for you and your children.

Learning About Insects

One of the common caterpillars to those who have gardens is the one which lives on carrot leaves. It is a worth-while study to observe the life history of this insect—from the green and black striped caterpillars to the beautiful butterflies.

The caterpillars may be kept in a box or jar, and fed fresh carrot leaves each day. What appetites they have! One can observe at firsthand the way the caterpillars grow, shed their skins, eat and grow again, until the last time a brown leaflike chrysalis emerges from the old skin.

When the chrysalis breaks open, the transformation is complete. The crumpled wings soon open into the full beauty of a black (marked with blue and yellow) swallow-tailed butterfly.

A moth caterpillar which may be found is the spiny, green one of the Cecropia, which grows almost four inches long. It likes apple, maple, and other tree leaves as its fare. But more likely one will find the silky brown hammock-like cocoon in fall on these trees. When the cocoon is kept inside, it should be dampened every few weeks, as it would receive some moisture outdoors.

A Cecropia cocoon was kept in an insect cage in the schoolroom. One of the children had found it in the autumn. Now it was spring, and the interest in the lifeless-looking cocoon had died down.

But one morning, wide-eyed, Phil surprised the class by announcing. "I believe there's something alive in the cage!"

For the children, the name Cecropia was new but interesting, a big name for a big brown and orange moth. Yes, it had feathery antennae, as all moths do. After knowing and seeing this moth's life, even the most heartless boys were anxious to see it fly away on its new-found wings.

Adventure with Birds

A sad comment on our living, is for an adult who has lived his whole life in the country, to say, "About all the birds I recognize are the robin and the sparrow." We ought to know the common birds, for our own enjoyment and information.

Although one should avoid mere "name calling," names have their value. Suppose a table had not that simple label, but were a "piece of furniture with four legs and a top, on which articles are placed." So a name, such as "chipping sparrow" can call to mind a host of past experiences, and make a bridge of understanding between two who have observed the same thing. Someone has said, "We cannot think with words we do not know." So in nature study, we must learn names of plants and animals, processes and movements, in order to think intelligently about them.

There are often opportunities to watch a nest being built, eggs laid, and the little birds fed and taught how to fly. A worth-while project might be to record these stages by photographs. If the nest is one that will not be used again, one might begin collecting various kinds of bird nests. But this is a collection hard to store and keep orderly.

During the spring and fall migrations especially, the woods, fields, and waysides are teeming with bird life. Field glasses are helpful, and fun to use, but not essential. A good pair of eyes is most needed in observing the different birds.

When you describe a new bird, do you say, "It was big and brown." Or can you say, "Its back and long tail were reddish-brown. It had a spotted breast. It was about the size of a robin. Its song was lively." If you notice sharp details, then you are ready to find the bird's name in a bird guide, but not before.

One of the most widely known and handiest bird guides is by Reed, sold in two pocket-size books. (Doubleday Doran.) These small books can help you name the birds you wish to know.

THE WONDERFUL WORLD

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful World,
With the wonderful water round you curled,
And the wonderful grass upon your breast—
World, you are beautifully dressed!

The wonderful air is over me,
And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree—
It walks on the water, and whirls the mills,
And talks to itself on the top of the hills.

You friendly Earth, how far do you go,
With the wheat fields that nod and the rivers that flow,
With cities and gardens and cliffs and isles,
And the people upon you for thousands of miles?

—William Brighty Rands from
Lilliput Lyrics

EDITORIAL

COVER SCENE

Paul Nelson Kreider was 11 years old when this picture was taken in the summer of 1947. The scene is on his father's farm near Palmyra, Missouri. Laddie, his collie dog, is 4 years old.

> Our strength grows out of our weakness. When man is pushed, tormented, defeated, he has a chance to learn something; he has been put on his wits, on his manhood; he has gained facts; learns his ignorance; is cured of the insanity of conceit; has got moderation and real skill.
>
> Selected.

WHICH SIDE OF THE BATTLE?

There was a time when the struggles and battles of this world didn't seem to affect the farmer and his close neighbors. Groups in labor, politics, and elsewhere could have their squabbles and the farmer need not bother himself as to the outcome, or so he thought.

More and more it is clear that the farmer has taken a permanent seat beside the businessman in what someone has called the "shaky roller-coaster that rides the booms and depressions of the business cycle." And it is claimed that too often farmers show the same tendency toward using pressure methods, political lobbies and doubtful ethics that others use and which they once condemned.

In the controversy now raging between the butter and margarine interests the dairy farmer has much at stake. Whether butter interests will always be able to keep a tax on margarine is open to some doubt, according to certain dairy groups who are lobbying for butter.

The Two Sides

All will admit the gain that margarine has made in recent years. Many of the arguments advanced against it in the past are not mentioned any more by the butter side of the battle. The New York Academy of Medicine, and the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council, report the same nutritional value for fortified margarine as for butter. The University of Illinois College of Medicine studied two groups of children for two years. Both were children housed in institutions and both received the same diet except that one was given margarine and the other butter. Repeated checks on weight, blood condition, and amount of sickness showed no difference in two years time.

The battle line is drawn around the issue of colored margarine. Dairymen claim that yellow is butter's natural color, a kind of trademark, and that it is unethical for yellow margarine to sell on butter's reputation. Let it sell in its natural color and on its own merits, they say. Meanwhile it must be controlled in order to "protect" the public.

Is There a Plumbline?

Those who hold to the nonresistance of Christ's teaching in the Sermon on the Mount find it is not always easy to do unto others as we would be done by. Mennonites have often sought to apply this in areas where others have not. Just what is its application in this instance? How many people look upon the controversy and see that in many respects both sides use questionable ethics? Or does financial interest and profit make each side see only its own case?

Is it ethical for a margarine company to advertise their product with a picture of a dairy barn and silo in order to associate margarine with dairy barns and, by implication, with butter? Such advertisements have appeared. One margarine company mentions that "sweet skim milk" is an ingredient of its product thereby leading consumers to think that butter and margarine may have things in common after all.

On the other hand, is it protection for the public or profit for themselves that make butter interests force margarine to be taxed? What conclusion is to be drawn from the fact that the House of Representatives Committee killed the bill to remove tax on margarine on Tuesday and on Wednesday the wholesale price of butter (already high for low income groups) rose another five cents?

The Elkhart County, Indiana, Dairy Industry

Featured on the following pages is the story of the dairy industry in Elkhart County, Indiana. The tourist who passes through this section of northern Indiana is impressed by the many dairy herds that graze on the broad acres. Something of the growth and extent of this industry is told on the following pages by one who has played an active part in it. The story is one of co-operation, foresight in pioneering and continuous efforts to improve dairy breeds.

To the left is a scene in the barn of Oscar Weaver of Wakarusa.

Below is J. Orville Miller's Junior Get of Sire at the Elkhart County Dairy Show.

DAIRYING IN ELKHART COUNTY, INDIANA

by Russell J. Wenger

Dairying leads all industries in Elkhart County in capital invested, and numbers employed. This includes the music industry of Elkhart, the county-wide trailer industry, the iron and brass industry of Elkhart, the wood-working factories of Goshen and the broiler and turkey industry scattered throughout the county. Elkhart County is the leading dairy county in the state of Indiana and one of the leading dairy counties in the nation. This holds for the total amount of milk produced per cow as well as for the amount of breeding stock sold in and out of the county.

There are enough producers doing cow testing to employ five full-time testers. This will give an idea of the interest in efficient production that exists among the producers and breeders of dairy cattle. This program is under one association which hires testers and keeps the best of relationships between testers and producers.

There are four active breed organizations in the county. They are Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey. The Holstein and Guernsey breeders each put on an annual sale with very good success.

The 1946 fall Guernsey sale had an average of $540 each for 45 head, which was the second highest county Guernsey sale in the nation. This and other large sales in this area such as Midwest Sale and Indiana Sale have been well supported with the result that Elkhart County cattle have been sent to the east coast, to the west coast and down into the Gulf states. This has been accomplished through the large sales as well as through many private sales. The other breeds have also enjoyed comparatively wide circulation.

There are quite a number of cattle in the county that are more valuable than the cars which their owners drive. This shows the interest that the owners have in breeding better livestock. A large percentage of these cattle are owned or have been owned by Mennonite farmers. Not long ago one animal sold for $3,500; another for over $3,000. This was a Holstein that made a record of 800 pounds butterfat as a three-year-old, and was classified as excellent. Of several that have sold for over $2,500, one was a Guernsey, Saint Albans Hail Spot, now owned by Lookwell Farm. She has a record of 872 pounds butterfat as a three-year-old, and her dam has a record of 1106 pounds butterfat, both of which are class leading records. Although Spot has not been classified, she has been grand champion all three years she has been shown. She is now a four-year-old and off to another good record. The Lookwell Farm has refused $5,000 for her. A number of other animals have sold for $2,000 and quite a number for $1,000 or more. To be able to do this requires a well planned program plus a lot of hard work.

In referring to the value of the cattle, the former Pine-Manor Guernsey herd, located just south of Goshen, was not mentioned.

SOME OF THE FARMS

1. The dairy barn of Russell J. Wenger (Valley Set Farm), breeder of registered Guernseys, is modern.

2. A winter view of Maple Manor farm operated by I. S. Roth who specializes in Holstein cattle.

3. On the C. E. Lehman farm near Elkhart. Holsteins are also raised.

Some of the cattle bred there were Gardenville Coronation King, recently sold in the Gardenville Sale for $45,000, and his half brother, Curtis Franchester Levity Ace, which sold for $37,000. These are the two highest priced animals of the breed for all time. The herd was sold several years ago, however, and is no longer a part of the Elkhart County picture.

There are a large number of herds in the county that are not purebred herds but their standards have been raised through the use of sires from the purebred herds.

The County Dairy Show

One of the aids in accomplishing the results in the sale of cattle mentioned before is what is known as the Elkhart County Dairy Show. This show is held each year during the month of August, on four successive days. This gives each major breed of cattle in the county a chance to be shown on one day. Then the barns are cleaned up for the next breed the following day. In this manner there are approximately 400 head of purebred cattle shown on the four days. The largest day for this year was Guernsey Day, with 127 cattle displayed before a nationally known judge, Professor James Hilton of North Carolina, who judged all four breeds.

This show is entirely of an educational nature, with no side attraction and no premiums given. All that the exhibitors take home with them are the ribbons presented (if they are fortunate enough to get any) and tired feet at the end of the day. But they are able to show the public what they are accomplishing in the way of breeding cattle and it is a source of inspiration for others to strive towards the perfection seen in this display. In other words, it is a show window display such as you would observe in viewing the show window of your favorite store in town. The payoff comes in being able to sell cattle at the sales or privately. Also, at these shows the judge gives his reasons

---

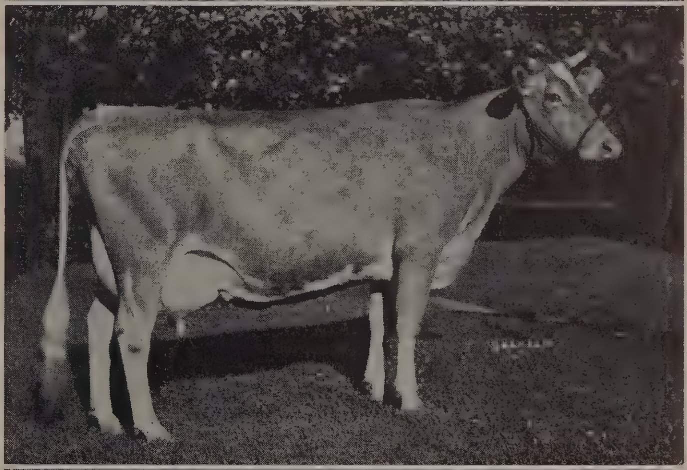
SOME OF THE CATTLE

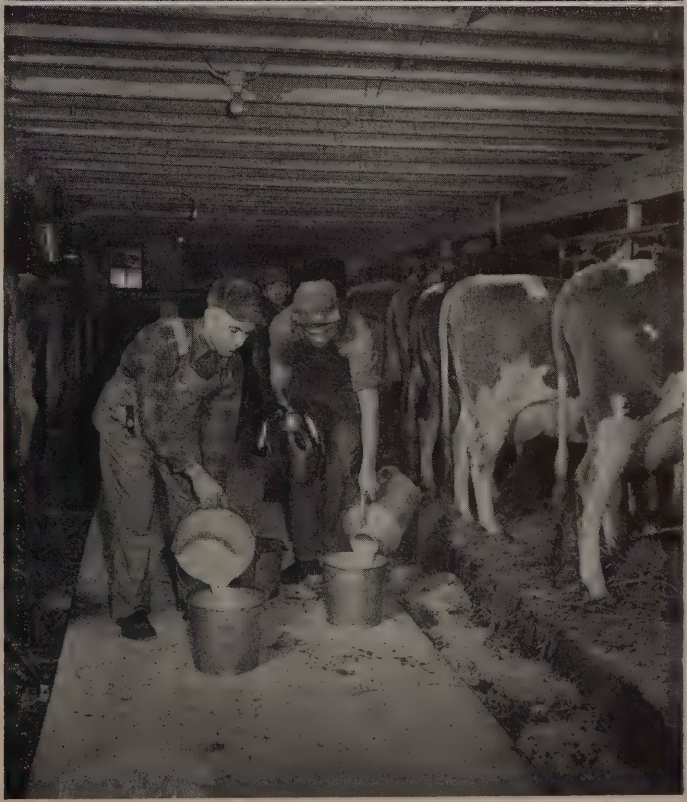
4. An Ayrshire cow and her newborn calf on the farm of Ira Eby.

5. Langwater Timothy is herd sire at Valley Set Farm, and Lookwell Farm.

6. Saint Albana Hail Spot, owned by Lookwell Farm, produced 872 lbs. of butterfat as a three-year-old, a class leading record.

7. Russell J. Wenger (left) and hired man at work in the milk barn.





for placing the animals, which teaches all who are interested to observe the finer points of cattle breeding.

The Elkhart County Dairy Show is a part of the activity of the Elkhart County Dairy Council which is composed of representatives of each active breed organization, as well as each distributor and processor. There are bimonthly meetings held where all the problems that may arise in such a group are brought up and settled. This has brought about an excellent relationship between the different breeders, distributors, and processors. These organizations are assisted by the County Agriculture Agent and his two assistants, one of whom specializes in dairying while the other's specialty is poultry. It may be of interest to point out that there are nine members on the board of directors for the Guernsey Breeders, of whom six are Mennonites.

Activities for Boys and Girls

Another part of the Dairy Council's work is that of its Junior Activity, better known as the 4-H Dairy Calf Club. Each breed's representatives encourage the boys and girls as much as possible in the work. 4-H Club work is much like our day schools. Much good can come out of them if those in charge give proper direction. We have been very fortunate in having a well-trained leader who is a graduate of an agricultural college and who is a fine Christian young man. Many of the parents go with the children to the meetings where the children are taught how to take care of good cattle and how to show them.

Such activities help to take the drudgery out of farming and provide incentives for young boys and girls to become enthusiastic farmers someday.

Dairies in Local Towns

There are also two dairies owned and operated by Mennonites in the city of Elkhart. They are the Eby's Guernsey Dairy and the Lookwell Farm's Dairy, the former with eight retail routes and one wholesale; the latter with four retail and one wholesale. It was these dairies that started Grade A milk in the city as well as Golden Guernsey Sales. Also they came to the conclusion that it would not be necessary to deliver milk on Sunday since the majority of the homes had some sort of refrigeration. Thereby they inaugurated a system where there would be no milk delivered on Sunday so they and their labor could attend church service. The competitive dairies were a little slow in accepting this system until they saw that those who tried it didn't lose but actually gained business. The result was that the four other dairies also accepted this system. There is also one Mennonite-owned dairy in Goshen. This dairy, known as the Goshen Farms Dairy, retails its milk in paper containers exclusively.

Why Is Dairying Important in Elkhart County?

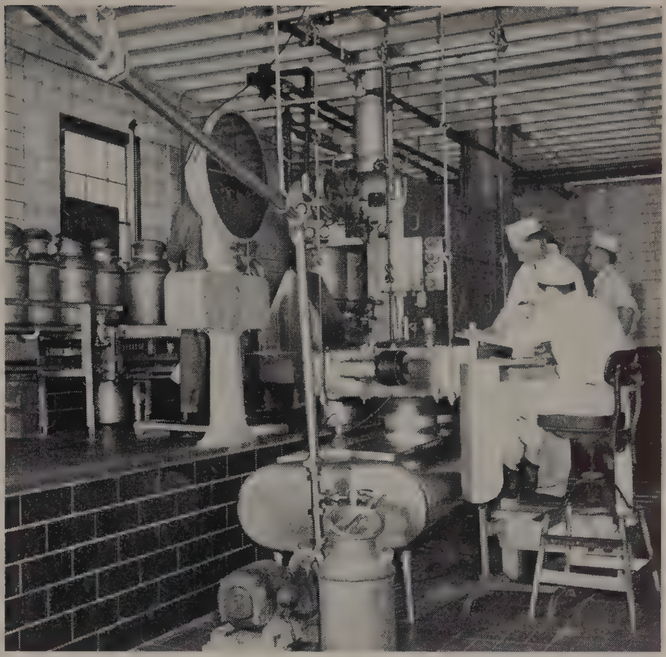
This can very largely be summed up in three main reasons. First, there was the untiring effort and foresight of those who pioneered in dairying. Continuous good breeding, with the ability to create a desire among their friends and people of this area and use better dairy cattle started this industry. A survey has shown that where dairying plays a prominent part, there will also be a high standard of living.

The second reason is that of markets. Mennonite folks have usually been alert to watch for good markets and the Men-

nonites in Elkhart County are no exception. We do have very favorable market conditions for dairy products. Goshen and Elkhart cities are in the county with a combined population of 50,000 people. South Bend and Mishawaka with a combined population of 150,000 are just west. The Calumet area of Gary, East Chicago, Hammond and Chicago receive a very substantial supply of milk. They are only ninety to one hundred miles from us. Also the city of Cleveland, Ohio, receives some milk through the Goshen Condensery. The New Paris Creamery sends sweet cream to Philadelphia. We have four processing plants in the county: the Middlebury Creamery with its "Crystal Springs" butter which meets the approval of the most discriminating buyer, the Goshen Condensery which makes condensed milk, dried milk, and a very delicious ice-cream mix, the New Paris Creamery which also makes dried milk; and the Pearl Creamery of Nappanee also enjoys a very good business.

The third reason is the influence dairy farming has had on the soil of our area. Mennonites have long been known as farmers, but they, like many other people, have abused the soil in the past with an intense grain farming program with only a few cattle and hogs to keep them in milk and meat and a little spending money. The result has been that after many years of that type of farming the soil began to show a definite decline in productivity. Thus they began to see the need for some soil building practices. It is very much as Professor Weaver of Michigan State College remarked, "that where the fertility level remains high, little attention is given to soil improvement or to the use of livestock as an alternative. But the misfortune

[Continued on page 33]



ABOVE:
Milk is received at the New Paris Creamery, one of the four processing plants in the county.

ON PAGE 20:
Barn cleaners are probably here to stay. This one is on the farm of Oscar Weaver near Wakarusa.

BELOW:
A fleet of trucks such as this one hauls milk and sweet cream as far as Philadelphia.

NEW PARIS CREAMERY CO.

LEFT:

On the Eby farm in Goshen orangeade is bottled as well as milk. Guernsey milk is their specialty.

BELOW:

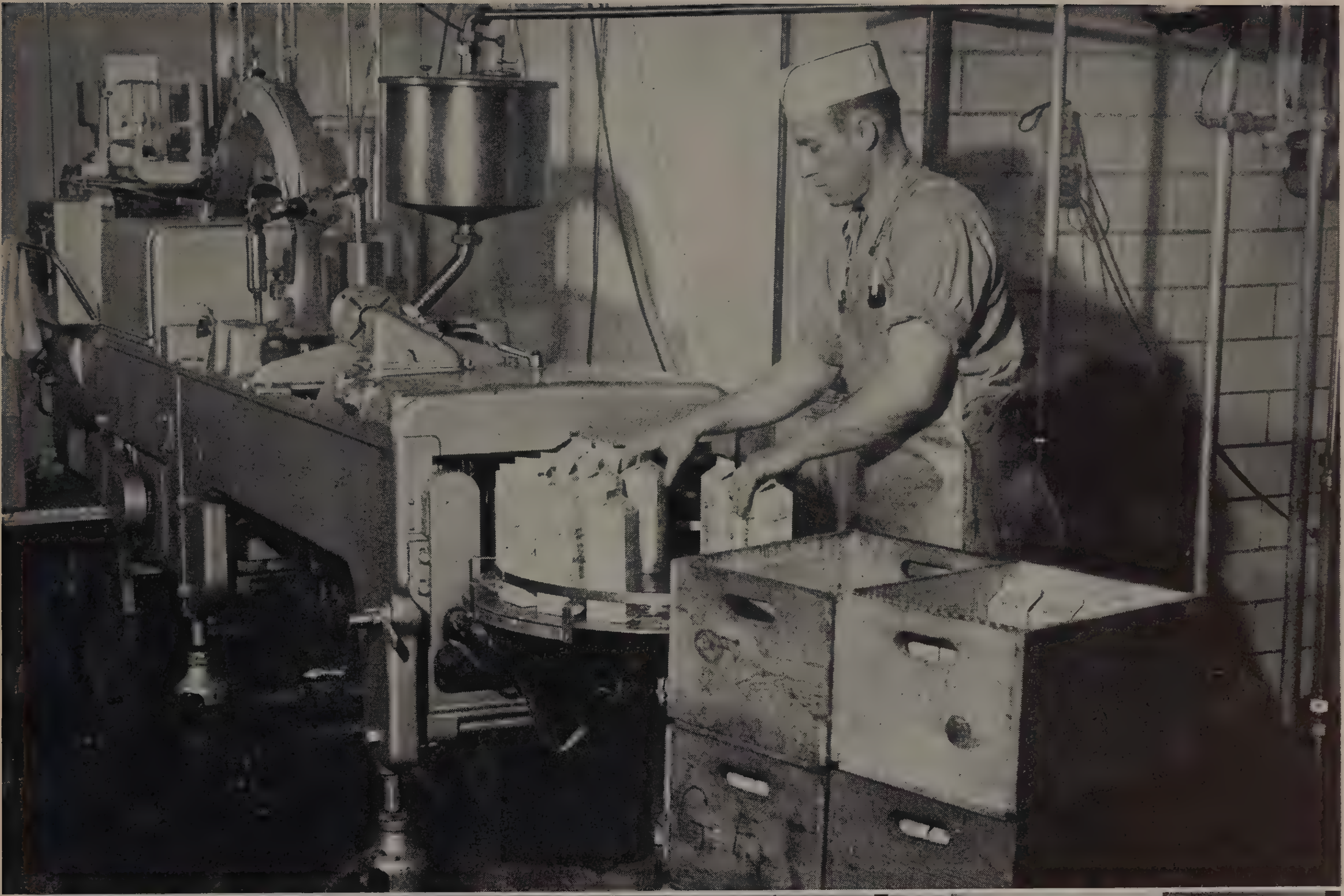
The Eby Dairy has eight retail routes and one wholesale route in the Elkhart City area. Together with the Lookwell Farm Dairy it started the sale of Grade A milk in the city.

RIGHT:

Goshen Farm Dairy (Lester Yoder, owner) began to use paper bottles a few years ago. The paper bottles are not returned, saving both housewife and dairy considerable work.

RIGHT BELOW:

A view of the Goshen Milk Condensery shows the milk drier in operation. Powdered milk is made by spraying a fine mist of milk into a blast of hot dry air. The dry milk falls to the floor of the drier and is carried off by a conveyor belt.



H. KOHNSTAMM & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists
MARCH—1940

HOW TO PATENT YOUR INVENTION

by George Falb

A model of an elevator invented by Abner J. Troyer of Smithville, Ohio. A patent has been applied for by its inventor, who is head of the Troyer Manufacturing Company at Smithville. The elevator is designed to handle coal, lime, bags of grain, potatoes, etc.

We all like to build things. And most of us do. Some of the things that are produced in our farm shops are displays of great ingenuity intended to save time, labor, energy, or do the job much better. Some of these new creations come about for the mere reason that someone wanted to invent, while most devices were produced because of sheer necessity. Then someone would come around and say "You've really got something there. You ought to get a patent on it." So then inquiry is made here and there trying to find out how a patent is secured and what, if any, protection is obtained thereby. The inventor is sometimes confused unless he goes to the proper person or place for information and that item that "you ought to get a patent on" is either used by some manufacturer or then lost on the junk heap. Often if these inventions had been properly patented and sold, the inventor would soon have been in a very comfortable financial position. The purpose of this article is not to give a thorough treatise on all the details involved in patent protection, but rather to serve as a guide and encouragement for someone who has invented things to get on the right track to secure protection that he is entitled to.

The forefathers of our country sought to encourage new ideas and inventions by providing in the Constitution of the United States the provision that

> "Congress shall have the power to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

This is the basis for the present patent law which provides that

> "Any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvments thereof, or who has invented or discovered and asexually reproduced any distinct and new variety of plant, other than a tuber-propagated plant, not known or used by others in this country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, or more than one year prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in this country for more than one year prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, may, upon payment of the fees required by law, and other due proceeding had, obtain a patent therefor."

The term of a patent in the United States and in most foreign countries is 17 years. In connection to the foregoing patent law, it should be pointed out that a patent grant only gives the inventor the right to exclude others from making, using, or selling his invention for the term of 17 years and it does not, as many think, give the inventor the right to make his own invention because such manufacture might be an infringement on some other unexpired patent. The Patent Office does not consider in its investigation if an invention would be an infringement of prior patents. There can be no extension to a patent term except by an act of Congress which has never yet taken place. There are ways, however, of prolonging the useful period of a patent by making improvements without which the original patent would be of little value. For example, the patents on the first farm tractor have long expired yet no one would think of producing that model because of the various improvements that have taken place down through the years.

Who May Obtain a Patent

A patent may be granted to a sole inventor, to joint inventors where two or more individuals have had a share in thinking out the invention, or to an assignee, regardless of citizenship, race, or color. Where joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent, neither of them can obtain a valid patent without the other entering on the patent. An assignee cannot apply for a patent in his own name but can have his name appear on the patent grant provided that the proper assignment papers are filed with the patent application forms. An inventor may assign a portion of his invention to a financial backer so that he may continue with his inventive work. In this case it is not a joint invention but merely a portion of his patent rights are assigned to someone else for financial assistance. It must be emphasized here that only the true and original inventor or inventors can apply for a patent grant and if not properly done, the patent is invalid.

What May Be Patented

The patent law provides for a patent to be granted for inventions or improvements in certain defined categories. The four major types of patents are mechanical, design, compositions or compounds, method or process, and a fifth can be added, namely, plants other than tuber-propagated plants. As can be thought, the usual required type of patent is the first or the mechanical patent. The invention need not be basic to be patentable or worth while. Most of the patents today are improvements on already exisiting inventions and these improvements are often worth more than the basic invention itself. For instance, many of the recent inventions in the line of farm machinery is that of power application to already existing machines or tools plus some improvements made possible through the use of power.

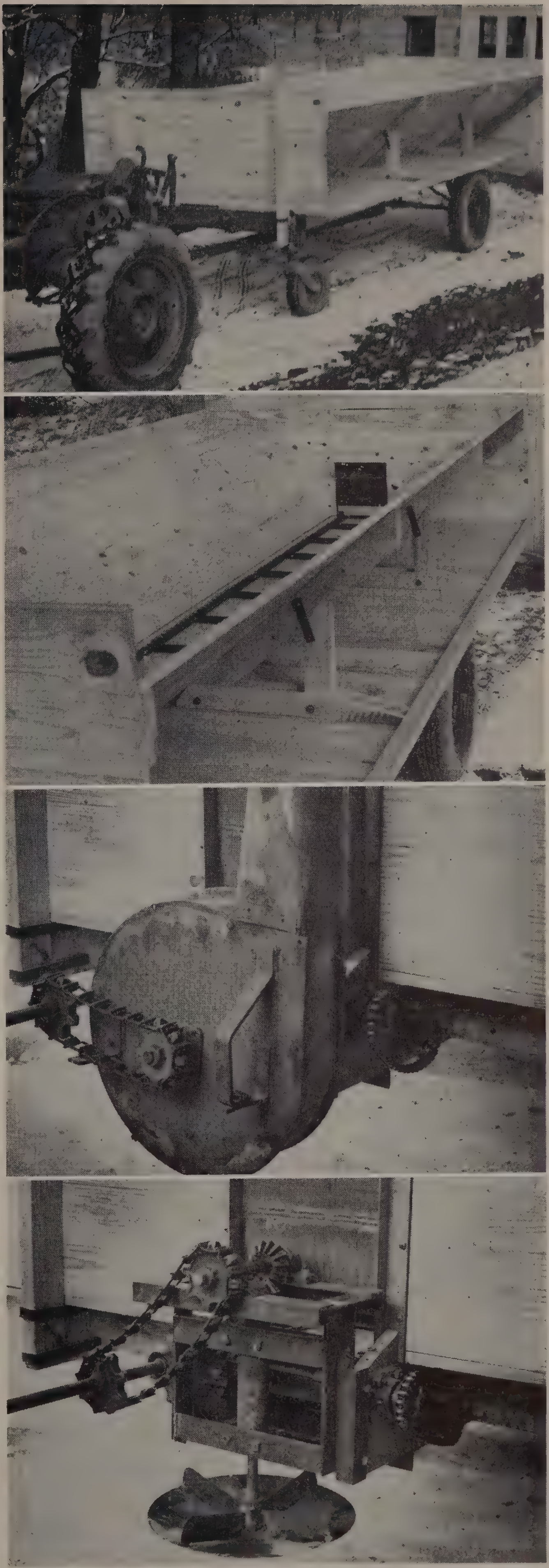
There are also some limitations as to what may be patented and what items are not worth while to get patent protection for. A basic mechanism, of course, cannot be patented nor can an old principle or skill slightly changed or altered be patented unless it performs a new or noticeably different function. Some devices or improvements regardless of how new or ingenious they might be would not be worth patenting if their need and usefulness no longer existed. For example, an improvement to an oxcart or an old horse-drawn implement going out of date might be patentable as far as originality and newness is concerned but it might be difficult to prove its usefulness. There might be no occasion for an infringement in a case of this sort so therefore patent application would not be advisable or necessary and no good could possibly result from this patent. No patent is granted on a mere idea or suggestion. It must be reduced to practice. The filing of an application for a patent is considered sufficient reduction to practice.

Patent Procedure

Once the inventor has decided that he will file an application for a patent, the first and one of the most important steps is the selection of a patent attorney. Someone has said that the attorney's skill is second only to the inventor's originality and that the value of a patent depends upon the skill of the patent attorney. There are some 12,000 patent attorneys registered to practice in the United States Patent Office and it needs no explanation that these men, like other professional men, vary in skill and ability. Therefore the utmost care should be taken to secure one that is utterly reliable and trustworthy. Your local attorney can perhaps recommend one with whom he has had dealings and can verify as to his integrity if you need assistance in the selection of a patent attorney. After you have made this selection, you should be prepared to give the matter over to him completely, co-operate with him to the fullest extent, and trust his prosecution of your patent application.

The next step after the patent attorney has been selected is to draw up a sketch and description of your invention to submit to your attorney. This sketch need not be elaborate or detailed—just so it embodies the principle of your invention and that your attorney will be able to thoroughly understand it.

[Continued on page 31]



MULTIPLE-PURPOSE WAGON INVENTED

On his farm near Orrville, Ohio, Milton Falb has completed several inventions, the latest a multiple-purpose wagon which is attached to a tractor (1) and has caster wheels in front. It is self-unloading. Note web (2). Detachable parts are the blower (3) and a device for lime spreading (4). Falb has begun manufacturing wagons of this type.

Dear Reader:

RURAL MINISTERS PLAN

In the last ten years many Protestant denominations have started new programs to strengthen their rural churches. Nearly every major denomination has a Town and Country Department. Often the state schools of agriculture lend their support and help to these movements.

From June 14 to 18 the tenth annual Conference for Town and Country Pastors will be held at State College, Pa. Ministers from all churches are welcome to attend and become acquainted with what the college can offer those who want to build rural communities. Prof. William V. Dennis, Chairman of the Conference, is a devout churchman and has given many years of his life to the cause of the rural church. The course of study which his committee has arranged for these days is intended to help the ministers of a town or country church. Among the courses are: Agricultural Economics, The Rural Family, The Cooperative Movement, and Rural Sociology.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE . . . 1948

A booklet can be secured from Voluntary Service, Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa., which tells of many opportunities for young people.

The booklet is published in the belief that "every young person ought to be willing to give at least a year of his life to the service of the church." Young people who have a lull in their usual occupation can give several months to such service.

What are some of these services? There is work in the community project at Gulfport, Mississippi; the health project in Cuauhtemoc, Mexico; and the new mental rest home near Hagerstown, Md. Year around units are in mental institutions at Skillman, N. J., Richmond State Hospital in Richmond, Indiana, and St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington, D. C. A unit is at the M.C.C. headquarters and one unit will do work in relief and reconstruction in Europe.

The actual work itself consists of some of the following: caring for mentally ill on the wards, teaching mothers how to care for children in poor communities, teaching summer Bible schools, directing boys' and girls' groups in recreation, packing clothing for relief, etc.

Applicants are wanted who are "desirous of serving wherever possible in the name of Christ and willing to do the most menial task cheerfully."

Interested persons should write to Voluntary Service, Mennonite Central Committee, for further information.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAY OFF MORTGAGES

"Under present conditions every effort should be made to reduce or pay off mortgages, loans, or notes as rapidly as possible. Money should not be loaned to make permanent improvements or purchase of new equipment unless returns pay the capital invested within two years. Building material and labor costs are very high at present, and should be deferred to a later date. Many farmers with a little planning have remodeled buildings not used, and utilized them as poultry houses, garages, calf pens or implement sheds at relatively low costs."

The above advice is from H. S. Sloat, Assistant County Agent of Lancaster County, Pa., as reported in the *Lancaster Intelligence - Journal*. Mr. Sloat comments further on farm records of investments in farm machinery.

"A study of the summaries of farm records kept in Lancaster County last year, showed cash receipts increased 7% over the previous year, while expenses increased 14% over the previous year. With the recent break in most farm commodity prices, this rising trend in costs will have to be carefully watched.

"Investment in farm machinery per crop acre varied from $18.00 to $12.00. Some farms are definitely overcapitalized in farm machinery for efficient returns in their investment. During the war, there was a definite trend because of labor shortage from horses and mules to tractors. This required the purchase of other tractor-operated equipment at highly inflated values, because of scarcity, while much of the horse-drawn equipment declines in value or becomes obsolete."

BETTER USE OF MILK FOR FOOD IN POSTWAR YEARS

We are using more milk for human food than we did before the war, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture specialists.

More of the total supply is being sold as bottled milk, and more is going into whole milk products today. Of nearly 120 billion pounds of milk produced on farms last year, 57 billion pounds were consumed as fluid milk and cream—12 billion pounds more than in prewar years.

Last year about 22 billion pounds of milk went into such whole milk products as cheese, canned milk and dried whole milk, an increase of 10 billion pounds over prewar years. Last year cheese accounted for 13 billion pounds of milk, canned milk for seven billion, dried whole milk and miscellaneous items for about two billion. Ice cream took an additional seven billion pounds.

In contrast, less milk is being used for the manufacture of butter. Last year was the second lowest on record, about 27 billion pounds of milk being used for butter—a decrease of eight billion pounds.

Skim milk is being used for food to a greater extent than ever before. Last year 15 billion pounds were used in such food products as cottage cheese. Nearly eight billion pounds were dried for food, considerable quantities of which was exported. Before the war only about half the skim milk was used as food; the other half was fed to animals, made into casein products like buttons, or wasted. Today two thirds is used for human food.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To Clean Scorched Dish

To clean a dish that has become scorched while cooking, put a tablespoon of baking soda in a little water and boil a few minutes.

Sent in by Mrs. Jacob N. Brubaker, Route 1, McAllisterville, Pa.

To Save Paint

Pour melted paraffin over the paint left in a partially used can. This saves waste when next you want to use the paint.

Sent in by Mrs. Paul V. Snyder, Kalona, Iowa

Note: A free subscription is given to each person who sends in a hint that finds its way to these pages. Address THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY, Scottdale, Pennsylvania.

Our Contributors:

Millard Lind of Scottdale, Pa., contributes a second article on the Christian's social obligation. He is author of numerous articles and studies of the Old Testament.

Irene Hershberger is formerly from Sugarcreek in Holmes County, Ohio. She has studied in the field of Home Economics and Commerce and at present is teaching in the latter field at Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana.

Owen Gingerich spent his first years in Iowa and also lived for several years in Kansas. At present he is a freshman at Goshen College. His interests include the various branches of science with a special interest in astronomy.

Dr. Earl Stover is formerly from Blooming Glen, Pa. He received his dental training at Temple University in Philadelphia and is now living at Aibonito, Puerto Rico, where he is practicing his profession among the Puerto Ricans and working with the Mennonite Hospital.

Areta G. Lehman lives and works at the Mennonite Mission in Chicago, Illinois. For two years she taught the third grade of a public school in Indiana. As a young girl she kept a wildflower garden in her home. She is the mother of a baby boy.

Russell J. Wenger of Goshen, Indiana, operates the Valley-Set Farm and is breeder of registered Guernsey cattle. As president of the Elkhart County Dairy Association and the Dairy Herd Improvement Association he is in position to tell the story of dairying in his area. He is father of two sons who raise and show dairy calves.

George Falb of Orrville, Ohio, has a degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Detroit. During the war he served in Civilian Public Service units and for a time was stationed at Landisville, Pa., where he assisted in the work of an artificial breeding association. He is father of one child.

John A. Hostetler spent a few years in Civilian Public Service and is now a student at Goshen College. His interests are in the field of church history and lately he has been active in the work of the forthcoming Mennonite Encyclopedia.

As Seen By Others:

TUBERCULOSIS STILL SERIOUS

A century ago, tuberculosis killed, in the United States, 450 out of 100,000 of the population each year. Today, this disease claims fewer than 35 out of every 100,000 persons. Many people are of the belief that, on account of the amazing reduction in tuberculosis deaths, the disease is practically defeated. This is far from the truth, for there are, at the moment, in excess of half a million active cases of tuberculosis in the United States, with 100,000 new cases reported every year. No disease can be said to be overcome when it kills 50,000 a year in this country—and that was the toll for tuberculosis in 1946.

Tuberculosis can only be conquered when all active cases are under control. Many cases of tuberculosis are coming into the country as immigrants and displaced persons. There are not nearly enough beds in tuberculosis sanatoriums to isolate active cases so as to protect others. The non-white population now constitutes a serious focus for the disease, for although these people comprise about one tenth of the total population, they contribute more than one fourth of all deaths from tuberculosis. Case finding is a basic weapon and mass X-ray examination is extending the search to the entire population. The figures show that tuberculosis has been reduced—but they also show that tuberculosis is still a serious health problem.

—Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

YOUNG PEOPLE PUBLISH PAPER

Another paper to join the ranks of community newssheets is The Youth's Missionary Messenger published and edited by Alvin Coblentz of Uniontown, Route 1, Ohio. It serves the young people and many others in the community around Hartville. It is published on the fifteenth of every month.

This 8-page paper is mimeographed and carries articles, poetry, program announcement and the like on its pages. Some of the articles are by young people who are away from home. Thus the paper serves as a binding influence on all the young folks wherever they may be.

Of particular interest in recent issues are the notes from the Youth's Fellowship Circle Program. This group meets in different homes for programs and fellowship.

A fine spiritual tone is evident throughout the paper. Subscription rates are $1.00 per year.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA

Canada is the largest country in the Americas, and the third largest in the world, with an area of 3,700,000 square miles stretching from the United States to the North Pole.

Canada has great areas of farm lands, mostly in the west, which produce food in abundance and could treble that production. Canada has great regions of mineral-bearing formation, a literal treasure-trove of gold, silver, nickel, lead, zinc, copper, iron, aluminum, asbestos and the immensely important uranium.

Canada has the earth's largest area of fresh-water lakes with abundance of fish, and faces on two oceans rich in marine life.

Canada's great forests, with proper conservation, should provide an endless source of lumber, pulpwood, and other forest products.

Canada is first in the production of nickel, newsprint, asbestos, platinum and radium. She is one of the world's greatest food producing nations. She is the world's second largest producer of aluminum, wood pulp and hydro-electric power.

Canada is, from an economic standpoint, at the mercy of the United States. That neighboring nation could effectively strangle the Dominion by refusing to supply such essential commodities as oil, coal, steel and cotton. If such a thing should happen the wheels of industry in Canada would stop turning.

—Brooks (Alberta) Bulletin

BULLETIN ON TOMATO BLIGHT

In 1946 late blight of tomatoes caused more damage than it had caused in any previous year. Until then it was almost unknown in many tomato-growing sections. Importance, symptoms, cause, and how to control late blight are given in a bulletin just published by Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Washington, 25, D.C. It is entitled *Late Blight of Tomatoes* and can be obtained free of charge by writing the Department.

THREE GENERATIONS

1. Grandfather had a farm.
2. Father had a garden.
3. Son had a can-opener.

TRADING POST

SPENCER CORSETS

Complete Spencer Corset Service
By Authorized and Registered Corsetiere

Individually Designed
Health and Posture Garments

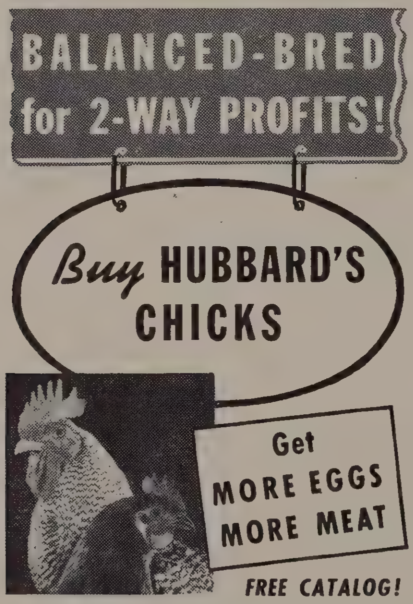
MRS. N. H. HESS LEDERACH, PA.
Phone Schwenksville 2394

For Good, Used, and Rebuilt

Tractors	Threshers
Power Units	Sawmills
Husker-Shredders	Balers

See, write, or phone

WITMER IMPLEMENT SERVICE
PINOLA
Shippensburg Route 3 Pennsylvania
Phone Shippensburg 917R23



FREE CATALOG!

Hubbard's New Hampshires and Barred Crosses are balanced-bred to live, grow fast, produce. Pullets mature early and lay more and larger eggs. Cockerels develop broad breasts and deep thighs, get to market quickly. You get more eggs, more meat—make 2-way profits—when you buy Hubbard's chicks. Hatches every Monday and Thursday year around. Phone or write today! Ask for free catalog

Phone: Lancaster 2-2154

HUBBARD Farms
Manheim Pike
Box 32 Lancaster, Pa.

COVERINGS: Five different sizes; all same style. Medium quality material, 35c each; best quality, 50c. Send me your covering to determine size. Mary Mininger, 1624 South Eighth, Goshen, Indiana.

FOR SALE: Small poultry farm. Nine-room modern dwelling, on state road near Eastern Mennonite College. Write Box 113, Linville, Virginia.

WANTED: A Mennonite girl for general housework. Sleep in or out. Good home. Mrs. Daniel Taub, 1550 Mineral Springs Road, Reading, Pa.

WE CARRY a full line of covering and bonnet materials and supplies for bonnet making. Whitehall Book Store, Mrs. Eli Zook, Belleville, Pa.

FOR RENT March 1, 1949: 160-acre dairy and hog farm; Mennonite community; northern Illinois; 50-50 basis. Address inquiries to THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY, Scottdale, Pa. Give qualifications, references, etc.

Your
MENNONITE COMMUNITY
will make a beautiful book
Bound and Shipped Postpaid $3.50
Bibles, Books and Magazines Bound
J. Irvin Brunk
537 Sixth Avenue Upland, California.

Midwest Trailer Coaches

Designed for
Comfort and Service

★

Built to High Quality Standards by Skilled Craftsmen. Custom-Built to Your Plans.

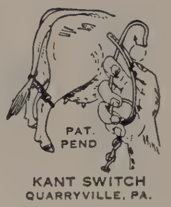
★

Also Commercial Trailers

★

Send for free folder

Midwest Coach Company
Elkhart Indiana



Cow Tail Holder

Pat. Pend.

A New Invention

60c each
$1.00 for two
Postpaid

A favorite of the dairyman. Stops pernicious switching. Bronze spring clip holds worst switcher, yet is harmless. Chain and leg band cadmium plated. Lasts indefinitely.

Directions Mailed with Holder—Order Today

Dealers and Agents Wanted

KANT SWITCH
Route 1 Quarryville, Pennsylvania

Keep rug colors bright with a new
HOOVER*®
triple-action cleaner
HOOVER

Exclusive Triple Action—it beats, as it sweeps, as it cleans!* Converts in a jiffy for above-the-floor cleaning. Model 28, cleaner alone,

$69.95

Cleaning tools.
$18.00.

We pay shipping charges.

Ministers and mission workers, we can save you money. Write us.

C. A. Brilhart
HARDWARE
236 South Broadway Scottdale, Pennsylvania

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING IS LISTED UNDER THIS HEADING AT 10 CENTS PER WORD. MINIMUM CHARGE IS $1.00. COPY IS DUE BY THE FIRST OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE. INCLUDE NAME, ADDRESS, CITY AND STATE IN WORD COUNT. ADVERTISING BY THE COLUMN INCH $2.00. REPEAT RUNS OF SAME ADVERTISEMENT 15 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

THE MENNONITE QUARTERLY REVIEW

John A. Hostetler

The historic ideals of the Anabaptists have not ceased to function even in this century of progress and change. *The Mennonite Quarterly Review* has for twenty years held before its readers the historic vision of a people who have labored long and hard toward the establishment and maintenance of a pure New Testament brotherhood. Since the first issue which came from the press in January, 1927, it has been published four times a year, January, April, July, and October. This quarterly journal is devoted to discussion and review of Mennonite affairs—history, thought, life, doctrine, literature, and activities. In the first editorial of the January, 1927, issue the editors state as their purpose, "to publish only such material as is scholarly, of literary merit, and of permanent value." According to the editors this periodical was formulated to be a servant to the truth and to the historic ideals and faith of the Mennonite Church. It was not intended to be a journal of propaganda, of opinion or comment, neither was it intended as an instrument to remake the thinking of the church. The content of this new journal was to be devoted to the life and welfare of the Mennonite church, and it was the hope of the editors that its pages would be of interest to all Mennonite groups as well as to other church groups.

Contents and Authors

A survey of the contents from 1927 to 1947 reveals that there have been more than a hundred contributors to the *Review*. From 1927 to 1942 a total of ninety-nine books were reviewed by twenty-five book reviewers. Some of the most frequent contributors since its inception are worthy of note. Harold S. Bender, the editor, has written extensively on many subjects including numerous editorials. Ernst Correll, of German Mennonite background and now professor of history at the American University Graduate School, has written extensively on the Swiss Brethren, on Mennonite immigration, the value of family history, and social implications of Mennonitism. Robert Friedmann, professor of history at Western Michigan State Teacher's College and formerly a professor and scholar in Vienna, has conducted careful research on "Anabaptism and Pietism" with a forceful and sympathetic interpretation of their literature. G. F. Hershberger has written a long line of articles on the general theme of war and peace, nonresistance and its implications, and Mennonite community life. John Horsch, writer and historian, has with careful documentation, set before us the nature of the beliefs, practices, and attitudes of the early Swiss Brethren. John Umble has written several chapters on the history of Sunday Schools, Amish customs, and educational institutions. John C. Wenger has made no small contribution in searching out and publishing early records of Pennsylvania Mennonite history, the life and work of Pilgram Marpeck, and has translated valuable chapters of old Anabaptist literature hitherto unknown. Edward Yoder has rendered an invaluable service by translating Latin and Greek documents, particularly letters of Conrad Grebel and Ulrich Zwingli. Yoder has also contributed several simple and clear presentations on the relation of church and state. Other scholars and writers who have contributed frequently are, Melvin Gingerich, Cornelius Krahn, and J. Winfield Fretz. No small group of other writers composed of ministers, laymen, students, teachers, and specialists have written on a wide range of subjects.

A large amount of valuable historical material has been published in the *Review* which would otherwise never have been printed. Unknown sources of Mennonite history have been exploited. Since its beginning this journal has consistently carried a sprinkling of critical bibliographies of American and European Mennonite literature, and has won for itself a respectable place in the field of literary scholarship. The historical articles are original and authoritative. The doctrinal and theological discussions are conservative, evangelical, Biblical, and notably free from stereotyped denominationalism and the petty arguments frequent among minority sects. The thought represented in its pages is intellectually stimulating and challenging to the youth of the church who are seeking for a solid ground and foundation. Articles devoted to the discussion of current problems are not numerous, but such as have been published have come from men of experience, leadership, and vision.

FOR GARMENT DYE WORK

That Must Satisfy

Send it to

The Only Mennonite Wholesale and Retail Dyers in America

We have a large number of satisfied cleaner customers that send work weekly

We dye to live

RHODES
O.K. CLEANERS AND DYERS
Hesston Box 142 Kansas

Wakmann

Finest of Swiss Watches

LANA—17 jewel, 14K gold case. Unusual dial. Silk Cord.
$39.50

313—Ladies' watch. 17 jewels, 14K rolled gold plate, stainless steel back.
$29.75

Wakmann watches — built with shock-proof protection — carry the famous Wakmann guarantee: "Unconditionally guaranteed for one year against defect or damage." Compare this with other watch guarantees!

Simon Coblentz & Son

Dealer and Repairer of American and Swiss Watches
Telechron Electric Clocks —Westclox Material
Route 1 Uniontown, Ohio

Its Scope and Appeal

The *Mennonite Quarterly Review* needs no justification for its unique existence other than its original intention and purpose. No American Mennonite periodical has cultivated such an extensive and scholarly discussion of Mennonite history and thought. The Journal has served its own constituency well. It has attracted wide attention among university, seminary, and college libraries, and ministers and theologians in other parts of the world. It serves not only a large number of Mennonite ministers in most of the Mennonite groups in America, but also is a noteworthy contribution to historical scholarship for all historians interested in the history of the Reformation period.

The topics discussed in the *Review* constitute a wide variety of thought which to some extent accounts for its world-wide and intergroupal circulation. It has not slavishly devoted itself to one group of Mennonites or to one section of Mennonite history. Reference to Prussian and Russian Mennonite history is rather limited, however.

A complete set of this Journal is a rich source of information, without which the modern Mennonite scholar would be greatly handicapped. The Journal is the established scholarly medium of expression for Mennonite ideals, faith, and life to an inquiring and questioning world. The expectation of the editors that this publication should be a servant to the truth and to the church has to a large extent been realized. It has the promise of continued success and will be a lasting monument to Mennonite research and scholarship. It will continue to have a warm reception in the stream of American Mennonite literature, and in the cause of Anabaptist history the world over.

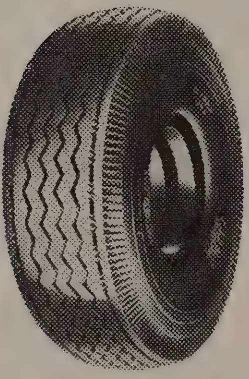
For a sample copy of the *Mennonite Quarterly Review* write to John C. Wenger, Circulation Manager, Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana. The subscription price is two dollars a year.

War always tends to brutalize people. Even those who do not take part in the actual fighting are affected by the spirit which pervades the whole life of a nation. As Christians, we need to be on our guard that the virtues of gentleness and tenderness are not crowded out of our lives.

—Walter Dudley Cavert in "Remember Now"

Our modern demand for "pep" involves the danger of having a superficial zeal for all sorts of enterprises, regardless of their value, instead of a lasting devotion to causes most worth-while. Foundations are laid and fine structures built, not by spurts of enthusiasm, but by slowly adding brick after brick. We talk about executive ability, but more important is "consecutive ability," the capacity to keep going. —Walter Dudley Cavert

---


S.T.P.T.

H. R. T. T.
(Hi-Rib Tractor Tire)

K. S. R. T.
(Kant Slip Rear Tractor)

RT-4771

Geo. W. Leaman

Mount Joy, Pennsylvania

KELLY Springfield TIRES

TIRE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS

MILK IN THE FAMILY DIET

[Continued from page 8]

Concealing milk in prepared dishes is a good means of protecting a child's nutrition while he forgets or is helped to overcome his prejudice against milk. Evaporated whole milk may be used instead of cream in many recipes in order to increase the calcium content of the child's diet.

In the regular adult daily diet, some common foods using milk are:

- chowders
- white sauce
- creamed gravies
- creamed soups
- creamed or scalloped vegetables and meats
- beverages
- batters & doughs
- desserts

The adult may substitute cheese for some of his daily milk quota, because one-fourth cup of grated fresh cheese equals one cup of milk in calcium content. Therefore, dishes which combine cheese and milk, such as cheese souffles, macaroni and cheese, and cheese sauce, make good nutritional contributions to the family's diet.

DAIRYING IN ELKHART COUNTY, INDIANA

[Continued from page 21]

of a depleted soil can soon be changed to a fortune when good livestock is placed upon it." This is exactly what has happened in our county with the result that in many cases where corn had gotten down as low as 35 to 50 bushels per acre, now the yield is 75 to 100 bushels of corn and even 125 bushels in soil that has received the better care.

The use of alfalfa has been a great help in soil building and the feeding of dairy cattle. A popular rotation is a five year rotation of three years alfalfa, one year corn and one year oats as a nurse crop to the next seeding of alfalfa. These oats often yield fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre as a nurse crop. The use of lime and adequate drainage is very essential in raising good alfalfa. The recent introduction of Ladino clover has been very successful as a pasture crop particularly. It makes excellent growth and is very high in protein.

All these things I have mentioned in this paper should make us more conscious that God has put us on this earth to care for His vineyard, and it is up to us to be good husbandmen with the material God has so graciously supplied.

YOUR INVENTION AND HOW

[Continued from page 25]

After the attorney has your sketch and understands the ideas that you wish to have patented, he may proceed to file the proper application forms. However, much expense can often be saved by having a patentability search made in the Patent Office before application for patent is made. There have been over 2,400,000 patents issued in the United States so it is very possible that your invention might have been anticipated by someone else at an earlier date. This search is made in the patent records to determine if that has or has not been the case. These records are open to the public and you may do this yourself. It is recommended, however, that the attorney do this for you since the cost is very reasonable and the average individual would soon become confused and lost in the multiplicity of records and documents. The cost of having a search made runs from $15 to $25 and up depending on the reputation of the attorney. The

Entrance to Hatchery

SHENK CHICKS

Our New Hampshires and Crosses have proved to be outstanding for broiler production.

YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THEM

The Shenk Hatchery
Box 46
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Removing chicks from tray

patent records are divided into 300 main classes and some 40,000 subclasses. The legal wording would perhaps be confusing to the average layman so that it would be difficult to determine what is actually patented. The main value in a personal search would be more negative than positive, that is, a person might learn what to patent or what not to patent but he would have difficulty to determine if his invention would be an infringement to something very similar already patented.

Assuming that the patentability search has been authorized and properly done by your attorney, he then makes a complete report of his search which he sends to you along with the copies of the patents which come nearest to the item that you have in mind of securing a patent on. His recommendation then is based on his findings and he either advises that your invention is patentable or that it is not. The reliability of this report depends to a great extent on the attorney, further emphasizing a previous recommendation that the attorney should be selected with the utmost care. It should also be borne in mind that pending applications are not and cannot be included in this preliminary search. These are not open to anyone except the patent examiners. Even after the preliminary patentability search has been made, the decision as to the filing of the actual application forms is up to the inventor.

Upon the advice of the inventor the application forms are carefully drawn up and completed by the attorney and sent back to the inventor for confirmation and signature. The parts of the application consist of (1) the petition, (2) the specifications, (3) the claims, (4) oath or affirmation, and (5) the drawings. The petition is simply a formal request addressed to the Commissioner of Patents asking for a patent grant. The specifications are the details of the invention in written form so that they are clearly understood and describe the invention exactly. They explain the drawings which usually accompany the application and constant reference is made to them by a numbering system. The claims are the most important part of the patent. They consist of consecutively numbered paragraphs which describe one by one the items on which patent protection is sought. This is the most difficult part of the application and requires the greatest skill on the part of the attorney so that all parts are properly protected and that no omissions occur. The patent grant is no broader than the claims thus set forth. The oath or affirmation is a solemn statement that you believe that you are the first and true inventor of that which is claimed for you in the patent application. The drawings that are required are very important. These drawings have to be drawn to very rigid Patent Office specifications and should not be entrusted to an ordinary mechanical draftsman. Usually your attorney will be able to have this done under his supervision.

After all the details of the application have been properly executed, the formal papers are filed in the Patent Office by the attorney. After that has been done and only then, can you truthfully mark your invention with the words "Patent Pending" or "Patent Applied For." It has no actual legal force but it is of the greatest practical effect on would-be infringers. During this period the inventor should be expressly cautious in disclosing information on his application, that is, he should not expose the claims that he has made so that no one can "invent around" these claims before the patent is made public.

When the patent application is filed, the Patent Office requires that a fee of $30 be paid at that time. When the patent grant is allowed another fee of $30 must be paid before issuance. These fees are the only fees required by the Patent Office for a routine patent grant. The patent attorney's fees depend a great deal on his skill and reputation and the complexity of the invention. On the average invention which would not require more than one sheet of drawings, the cost has been estimated to run from $125 upwards. Usually, and in all fairness to both parties, the patent attorney should be required to make an estimate of the total cost after he has made the preliminary patentability search. The time required to secure a patent after the application has been filed runs from one to two years.

The patent applications are examined by the Patent Examiner in their order of filing. Here the invention is put through its most rigorous test to determine if it meets all the necessary requirements as prescribed by law. If the Examiner rejects some of the claims of the patent, the patent attorney is notified and the reason for the rejection given. The attorney is then given ample time to make an amendment to those claims objected to by the Examiner. If these amendments are accepted by the Examiner, the patent is granted provided that no other objection is found. Even if the Examiner has finally refused for a valid reason to issue a patent, the inventor still has the privilege of filing an appeal in the courts if he so desires. If and after the letters patent are granted, the inventor then has the patent rights and he has the protection provided for under the United States patent law. Now he may proceed with the proper exploitation of his invention either by making the item himself or then sell part or all of his patent rights in an outright sale or as is more common, on a royalty basis. The scale or exploitation of the patent rights will be more fully discussed in a later section of this article.

It should be pointed out that every patented item must be so labeled usually with the patent number. This is to serve as a warning to would-be infringers, and in case of infringement where the item was not marked as patented, the owner of the patent right cannot collect damages and profits until after he has notified the infringer and requested him to cease. Marking an item "Patented" is usually good advertising and lends dignity and sense of value to the item so marked.

[To be continued in next issue]

BOOK REVIEW

"It's an Old Pennsylvania Custom"

by EDWIN VALENTINE MITCHELL

Reviewed by MELVIN GINGERICH

The author of this book has been in the book field for about 25 years and has written twenty volumes, of which the above is the latest. Vanguard Press, Inc., 424 Madison Avenue, New York 17. 262 pp. $3.00.

The publishers state, "The thousands of people who shared Mr. Mitchell's joy in old Yankee quirks and foibles will be equally entranced by the rare qualities, the strange superstitions, the quaint customs, the many people — Amish, Mennonites, Quakers, Dunkers—who make Pennsylvania the colorful state it is."

It's an old Pennsylvania custom "to dwell in caves," "to use plain and fancy speech," "to found Utopias," "to build Conestoga wagons," "to build magnificent barns," "to make Kentucky rifles," "to resort to arms," "to believe in witchcraft," "to be fond of music," "to have a tavern in the town," "to enjoy shoo-fly pie," "to observe strange customs of courtship and marriages," "to wear beards and dress plainly," "to embellish the useful," and "to look backward."

The above are the fifteen chapter subjects. Each is a unit in itself; the book, therefore, can be read a chapter at a sitting without losing the theme of the book or the connection with what was said before. The publishers insist that if you believe in enjoying books and not just in reading them that this is the book for you.

There is a large amount of information in this book. The chapter on Utopias not only tells well the widely known accounts of the Ephrata cloisters and of the Rappites but it relates equally interesting but less generally known stories of other Pennsylvania Utopian settlements.

Many knew that the Conestoga wagons which later became the prairie schooners originated in Lancaster county. Some of us did not know that the reason the center of the wagon bed was lower than each end was to keep the load from sliding to the front or back when going up or down the steep mountain roads.

The author states that although Pennsylvania has more nonresistant people than any other state, it has been the scene of more armed conflict than any other state. The French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War and the Civil War streaked its record with blood. Of course, there were many people in the state who were not members of the nonresistant churches.

So these chapters do not by any means apply principally to the Mennonites, Quakers, and Brethren. There are, however, enough chapters primarily on the Amish and Mennonites and enough references to them in other chapters to make the book interesting to students of our church history.

The author does deny some legends that persist in spite of the many denials. One of them is that the Amish paint their front gates blue when they have marriageable daughters. The writer says they paint them blue because this happens to be their favorite color.

The writer, however, goes astray when he insists that the founder of the Amish church, Jacob Amman, "introduced" plain dress and the use of hooks and eyes. As a matter of fact, Amman was not an innovator but merely a conservator of the conservative customs of his day as they applied to dress.

All in all, the book is entertaining and will furnish several evenings of recreational reading for anyone who delights in becoming acquainted with the folkways of the American people. The impression left upon the reader is however a somewhat one-sided one. It may be an old Pennsylvania custom to do all the things mentioned in the chapters but the Pennsylvanians are after all very similar to the people of Ohio, Illinois, or Nebraska.

(Reprinted by permission from the February 26, 1948, *Mennonite Weekly Review*)

READERS SAY

Community Service News, Yellow Springs, Ohio, quoted from *The Simple Life and the Simple Death* and made this comment:

"If a part of the energy we consume in bemoaning corrupt government and business exploitation should be used in correcting that elaboration of barbarism, the modern funeral, the experience gained would teach us how to refine other phases of community life."

H. H. Bennett had a good article in the March issue of the COMMUNITY. I also was glad to see Lowdermilk's *Palestine, Land of Promise* reviewed, also his eleventh commandment printed in the same issue. Other recent issues also contained very helpful articles on conservation. This is good material for all Mennonites to read. It's later than we think in many of our Mennonite communities as far as conservation is concerned.

—SILAS J. SMUCKER, Rensselaer, Indiana.

GOSHEN FARMS DAIRY

Protected Milk

the

PURE-PAK WAY

Goshen Farms Dairy
Inc.
624 East Jackson Street
Goshen, Indiana

Bottled Exclusively
in Paper

Visitors Welcome

MENNONITE LIFE

Is the new illustrated, 48-page, quarterly magazine, now in its third year of publication, telling the story of the Mennonites the world over.

The April issue features in many illustrated articles

Music Among the Mennonites

Other articles tell the story of the Prussian Mennonites by one of their leaders, of new settlements in northern Alberta by John A. Hostetler, and of Vachel Lindsay among the Mennonites by Paul Erb.

For single copies and subscriptions use coupon.

MENNONITE LIFE
North Newton, Kansas

I enclose $___ for ___year's subscription.
___copies of April issue.

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

Single copies 50 cents. One Year $2.00.
Two Years $3.50. Three Years $5.00.

ADVERTISERS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1948

Brilhart, C. A., Hardware, 236 South Broadway, Scottdale, Pennsylvania	28
Brunk, J. Irvin, 537 Sixth Avenue, Upland, California	28
Coblentz, Simon and Son, Route 1, Uniontown, Ohio	29
Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg, Virginia	35
Goshen Farms Dairy, 624 East Jackson Street, Goshen, Indiana	33
Hess, Mrs. N. H., Lederach, Pennsylvania	28
Hesston College and Bible School, Hesston, Kansas	2
Hubbard Farms, Manheim Pike, Box 32, Lancaster, Pennsylvania	28
Kant Switch, Route 1, Quarryville, Pennsylvania	28
Leaman, Geo. W., Mount Joy, Pennsylvania	30
"Mennonite Life," North Newton, Kansas	34
Midwest Coach Company, Elkhart, Indiana	28
Mininger, Mary, 1624 South Eighth Street, Goshen, Indiana	28
Newcomer Oil Company, 903 South Market Street, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania	35
Palmer Farms Growers Co-operative Association, Sarasota, Florida	2
Rhodes O. K. Cleaners and Dyers, Box 142, Hesston, Kansas	29
Sarasota Celery Company, Sarasota, Florida	2
Shenk Hatchery, The, Box 46, Harrisonburg, Virginia	31
Taub, Mrs. Daniel, 1550 Mineral Springs Road, Reading, Pennsylvania	28
Ulrich Products Corporation, Roanoke, Illinois	36
Whitehall Book Store, Mrs. Eli Zook, Belleville, Pennsylvania	28
Witmer Implement Service, Route 3, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania	28
Worley's Nurseries, York Springs, Pennsylvania	34

Worley's Fruit Trees

Peach Apple Plum Pear
Apricot Nectarine Quince

Every tree inspected by a varietal specialist for trueness to nature.

◆ **Worley's Plants** ◆

Raspberry Blueberry Asparagus

For catalog, write to
WORLEY'S NURSERIES
Dept. C,
York Springs, Adams Co., Pa.

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

A Magazine on the Affairs of Everyday Living

One Year .... $2.50 Three Years $6.00

SUBSCRIBE TODAY
SEND A GIFT SUBSCRIPTION

Subscription Blank

NAME ....

ROUTE OR STREET ....

CITY AND STATE ....

Remittance together with this subscription blank should be sent to
—THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY—
SCOTTDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

Give

The Mennonite Community

To the Graduate

This Spring

A Present to be enjoyed

the year round

(Use coupon on this page.)

Keep

Your Motor

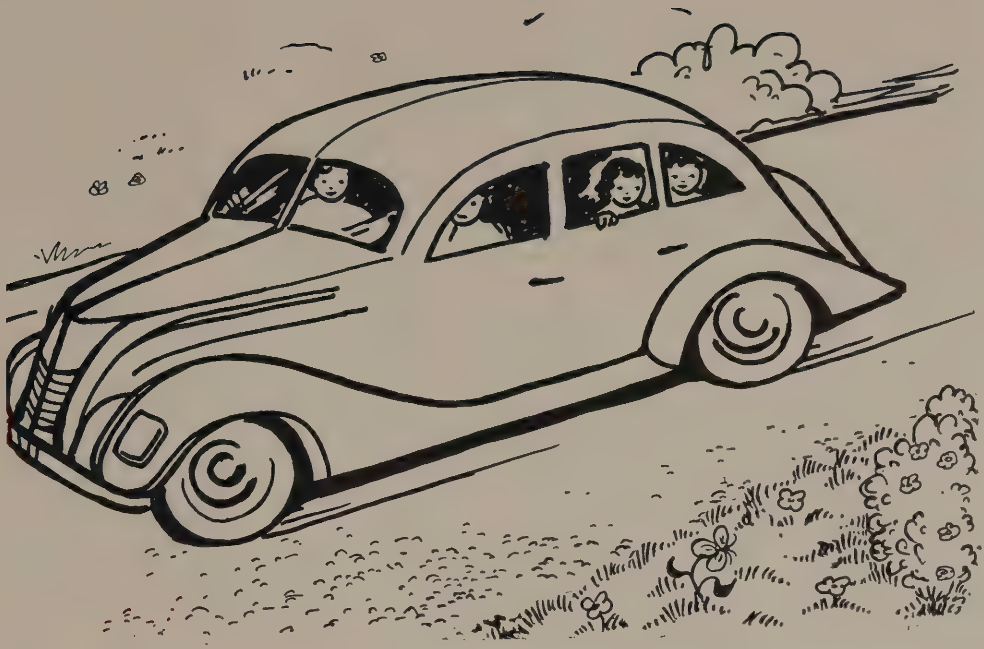
Young

WITH

Richfield Gasoline

and

Richlube Motor Oil



« *Keep Your Home Warm with Rich-Heat Fuel Oil* »

Newcomer Oil Company

Phone 226

903 SOUTH MARKET STREET ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

EASTERN MENNONITE COLLEGE

announces

Young People's Institute

July 21-25, 1948

Courses Offered in the following fields:

Christian Experience Christian Doctrine Christian Education

Bible Study Missions Music Social Life

- Daily Assembly Talks on Current Church Problems
- Evening Addresses Designed for the Christian Worker
- Afternoons devoted to recreation and relaxation in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley
- Sunday Program—Youth Conference

For further information, write

J. Otis Yoder, Director Young People's Institute

Eastern Mennonite College

Harrisonburg, Virginia

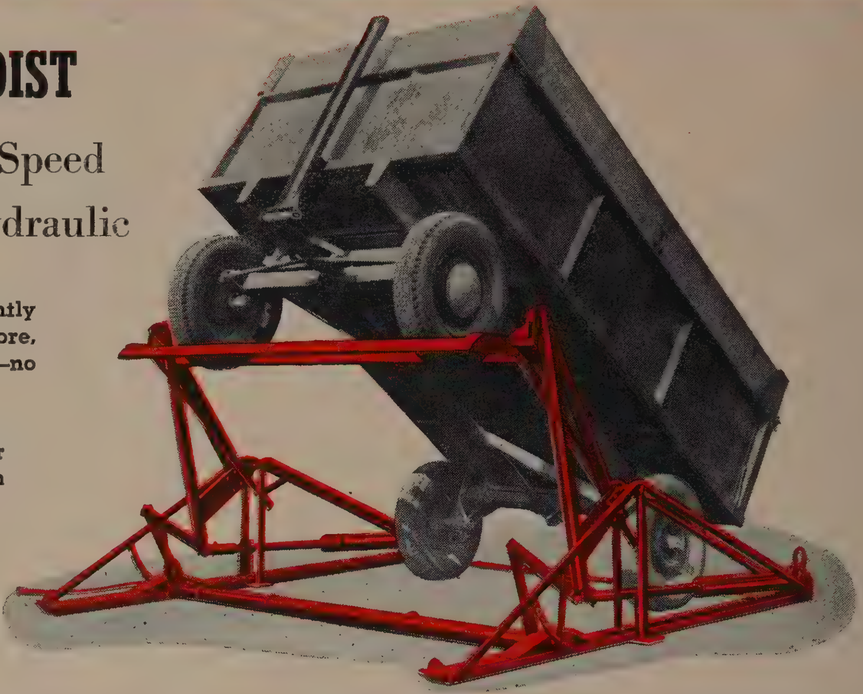
DOMOR

TRADEMARK

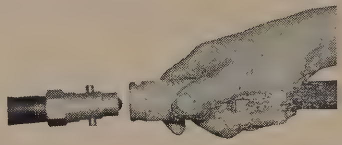
TRUCK AND WAGON HOIST

Lifts Extra High With Ease & Speed

Dependable . . . Smooth . . . Hydraulic

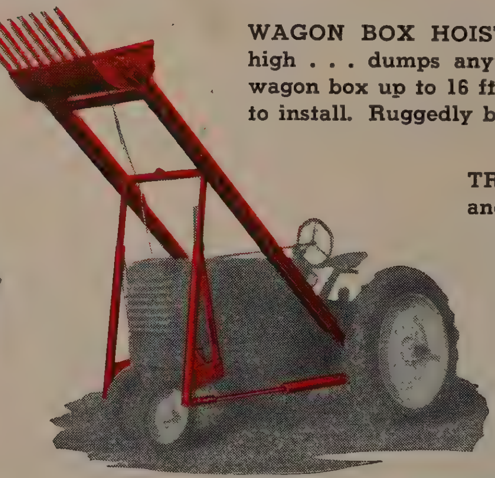


- **DUMPS HEAVY LOADS** quickly and efficiently with a flick of the switch. Raises 5 feet or more, fast or slow as you choose. Steady and safe—no sudden drops, stops or jerks.
- **HOLDS WAGON STEADY.** No sideplay or rocking. Rear wheels are in same position when body is raised as at start—no "creeping."
- **FITS 10 FT. DRIVEWAYS**—Portable—easy to move. Compact—no complicated apparatus to get out of order. Rugged all-steel construction of extra heavy parts.
- **INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS** with Tractor Loader—save money on both! Ulrich-designed power distribution through equalized cylinders handles unbalanced loads without twist or strain.



ULRIX QUICK COUPLER—standard on all DOMOR products. A twist-of-the-wrist connects or disconnects hydraulic lines. Makes fluid-tight seal . . . keeps fluid in, dirt out. Holds loads in raised position when disconnected.

Other DOMOR Hydraulic Equipment



WAGON BOX HOIST. Lifts heavy loads extra high . . . dumps anywhere. Fits practically any wagon box up to 16 ft. lengths . . . quick and easy to install. Ruggedly built . . . low in price.

TRACTOR LOADER. Smooth and powerful . . . simple and safe. Convertible to lifting boom and fence post puller. Bulldozer blade available. Lifts 10 feet or more . . . low clearance.

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

"DOMOR DOES MORE"

Ulrich Products Corporation

Roanoke, Illinois, U. S. A.

THE MENNONITE
COMMUNITY

JUNE, 1948
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Study the Bible — the best of all books —

Our College offers the following:

- Th.B. Curriculum—6 years
- B.R.E. Curriculum—4 years
- Junior College Bible Curriculum—2 years
- High School Bible Curriculum 2 years
- Special Bible Term—6 weeks
- Bible Correspondence Courses

A Bible Fellowship—Theosebian

- Study the Bible in a Christian Environment
- Acquire a Thorough, Firsthand Knowledge of the Word
- Prepare to Do Your Part in The Great Work of the Kingdom

EASTERN MENNONITE COLLEGE

Harrisonburg, Va.

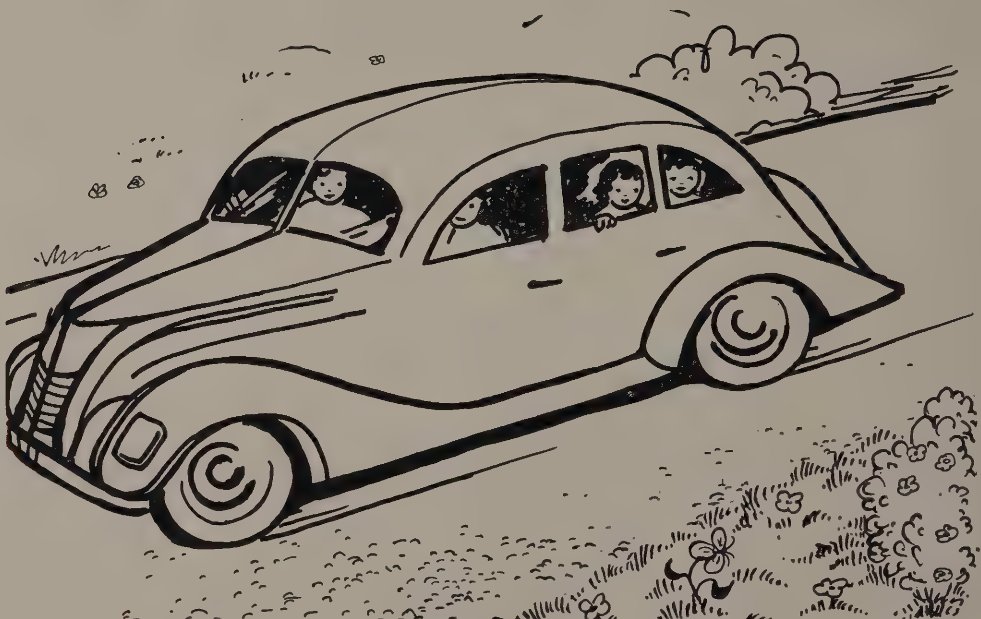
Keep Your Motor Young

WITH

Richfield Gasoline

and

Richlube Motor Oil



« *Keep Your Home Warm with Rich-Heat Fuel Oil* »

Newcomer Oil Company

Phone 226

903 SOUTH MARKET STREET

ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

THE MENNONITE
COMMUNITY

JUNE
1948

VOLUME TWO
Scottdale, Pennsylvania
NUMBER SIX

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE
Scottdale, Pennsylvania
Telephone 314

EDITOR
Grant M. Stoltzfus

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Paul Erb, Guy F. Hershberger
Olive Wyse

ASSOCIATE EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER
H. Ralph Hernley

PHOTOGRAPHER AND ARTIST
Paul W. Hertzler

EDITORIAL COUNCIL

Dr. H. C. Amstutz, Goshen, Indiana; Leland Bachman, Goshen, Indiana; Atlee Beechy, Basel, Switzerland; H. S. Bender, Basel, Switzerland; S. F. Coffman, Vineland, Ontario; E. I. Culp, Tiskilwa, Illinois; S. E. Eicher, Albany, Oregon; Erma Erb, Wellman, Iowa; Henry F. Garber, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania; Melvin Gingerich, Goshen, Indiana; Simon Gingerich, Wayland, Iowa; Noah Good, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Howard Kauffman, Goshen, Indiana; John E. Lehman, Columbiana, Ohio; Ivan Lind, Hesston, Kansas; Jacob Moyer, Souderton, Pennsylvania; Orie O. Miller, Akron, Pennsylvania; John R. Mumaw, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Mary Emma Showalter, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Oliver Snyder, Hespeler, Ontario; Maude Swartzendruber, La Junta, Colorado; Gideon Yoder, Harper, Kansas; John L. Yoder, West Liberty, Ohio.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the
MENNONITE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHERS OF "THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY"

Paul Erb, President, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
John L. Yoder, Vice President, West Liberty, Ohio
Guy F. Hershberger, Secretary, Goshen, Indiana
H. Ralph Hernley, Treasurer, Scottdale, Pa.
Ivan Miller, Corry, Pennsylvania
Clayton L. Keener, Refton, Pennsylvania
A. J. Metzler, Scottdale, Pennsylvania

Unsolicited manuscripts and pictures will be accepted and will be reviewed and filed for possible use. Material which is to be returned must be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The picture on page 5 is used through the courtesy of U.S. Forest Service.

The picture on page 14 was taken by John Harshbberger, Goshen, Indiana.

The picture on page 23 (lower right) was taken by John Harshberger, Goshen, Indiana.

The picture on page 24 was furnished upon request by Sauder Brothers, New Holland, Pa.

The article, **Satisfactions of Business,** is reprinted from **A Business of My Own** by Arthur E. Morgan.

For the Month of June

He Who Has Not Felt the Silence (Poem) 4
ALMETA GOOD

The Satisfactions of Business 6
ARTHUR E. MORGAN

What About Tobacco? 8
GLEN R. MILLER

A Four-point Program for Successful Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables 10

The Young Community 12
ELAINE SOMMERS, NORMA HOSTETLER, TILLIE YODER

Nature Experiences with Children 14
ARETA GRABER LEHMAN

How Stands Our Press? (Book Review) 15

Wheat Country—Symbol of Change (Editorial) 16

For the Sake of Youth (Editorial) 16

The Crystal Springs, Kansas, Community 18
GIDEON G. YODER

Summer Camp Programs 23
COFFMAN SHENK, MELVIN GINGERICH

How to Patent Your Invention 24
GEORGE FALB

Dear Reader 26

Household Hints 26

Our Contributors 27

As Seen by Others 27

Rise and Fall in Land Prices 28

Trading Post 29

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY is published monthly by the Mennonite Community Association, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Entered as second-class matter March 7, 1947, at the post office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price: $2.50 for one year; $6.00 for three years. Single copies, 25c each. Checks and postal money orders should be made payable to Mennonite Community Association and sent to the office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Publication office: 610-614 Walnut Avenue, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Printed in U.S.A.

He Who Has Not Felt the Silence

He who has not felt the silence
Of the wilderness of woods;
He who never saw the portents
Of the clouds' light-shifting moods—

Lacks a strength of mind and spirit
That the lonely places give
To him alone who, in and near it
As a child, had come to live.

Youth that grows within a forest,
Youth that, like the trees and sod,
Finds the eternal things the realest,
Grows each day more close to God.

—ALMETA GOOD.

THE SATISFACTIONS OF BUSINESS

Arthur E. Morgan

MORE THAN PROFITS

Small, independent businesses have many possibilities for pioneering and giving service. Clyde Stutzman, of Hannibal, Missouri, is owner of a small upholstery shop which has slowly expanded and is now in a new building. Stutzman is stitching a cushion cover.

What should one aim for as the outcome of his lifework? What satisfactions should he seek from it? It has been said: "Where a man's treasure is there will his heart be also." If one's aim is the biggest possible income, then he will leave or sell a business whenever it is to his financial interests to do so, even if thereby he interrupts the continuity of his service to society and turns adrift those who co-operated with him in building the business.

If a man's eyes are constantly on new fields, if his present business is a temporary interest, to be dropped when he has skimmed the cream from it, seldom will it have his full interest and effort. If he thinks of his business as lasting through his life and beyond, he will be more inclined to put into it the best there is in him. He will think of mastering handicaps, rather than of escaping from them.

First, a business should exist by serving some real need.

Otherwise it provides no basis for self-respect, no justification for its existence. Needs are not the same as wants. Many businessmen justify harmful business on the basis of "giving people what they want." Yet, wants are increased by the very process of supplying them. The demand for salacious literature or for opium will decrease or increase with the scarcity or the abundance of the supply. A self-respecting businessman will desire the satisfaction of knowing that his business has not lowered public taste, public health, or public ethical standards, but has contributed to their betterment. He will be tolerant in serving those who differ from him, but in matters where his convictions are clear he will not make profit by debasing standards. One man, who did not want either to dictate the standards of his customers or to make profit from selling goods he thought were harmful, made a custom of giving away any profit he made from supplying his customers' demands for goods he thought were worthless.

On this question of making a living only by useful service, no set rules can be devised. Each person must work out his program by his own standards. But the principle is fundamental to self-respecting business, though too often disregarded. It is a chief source of lasting satisfaction, and of the respect of discriminating people.

Second, one's business should furnish adequate living and economic security for those engaged in it. If it is to survive, it must pay. There is little satisfaction in a losing venture, even if one has the resources to keep it going. Good motives can set fine standards, but competence is necesary to make them work successfully. There is great satisfaction in having achieved such competence.

Third, there is satisfaction in providing a dependable part of the going structure of society. When we need goods or services we like to know where excellent, dependable service can be had. We like to know that we can turn again and again to the same sources. A nation in which most needs can be supplied with excellence and dependability will be a wholesome, strong nation. There is satisfaction in being a sound part of that far-flung economic structure.

Fourth, there is satisfaction in advancing the field or arts in which one works. To steadily produce better goods or services, to produce more economically, to find new and better answers to people's needs, to lower prices while raising wages and the quality of the product, to make the doing of business pleasanter and more convenient; these activities, in which many businesses are engaged, are never-ending sources of interest.

Fifth, there can be satisfaction in gradually working out ways in which all those engaged in the business can share in the responsibilities, the opportunities, the profits, and the adventure. There can be satisfaction in eliminating all arbitrary elements in ownership, control, and power, and in bringing about a condition where each worker participates in proportion to his interest and ability, and to some degree in proportion to his need.

Sixth, there is satisfaction in making one's business an integral part of one's community, adding to its stability and quality; in being an institution in which its young people can find interesting careers, in which the community leaders can count on support for what is worth while. There is satisfaction in having one's factory or place of business neat and attractive, so that home owners would as gladly live next to it as a public park. Some industries do that and find it economical.

Seventh, there is satisfaction when the owners and workers in a business live near its plant, when children can see at first hand the processes by which the family living is made, and so far as is feasible can feel at home there. One of the greatest losses of modern life is that children are removed from the processes by which their parents make their living, and thus fail to learn at first hand the arts and standards of work. There can be satisfaction in recovering that vital contact.

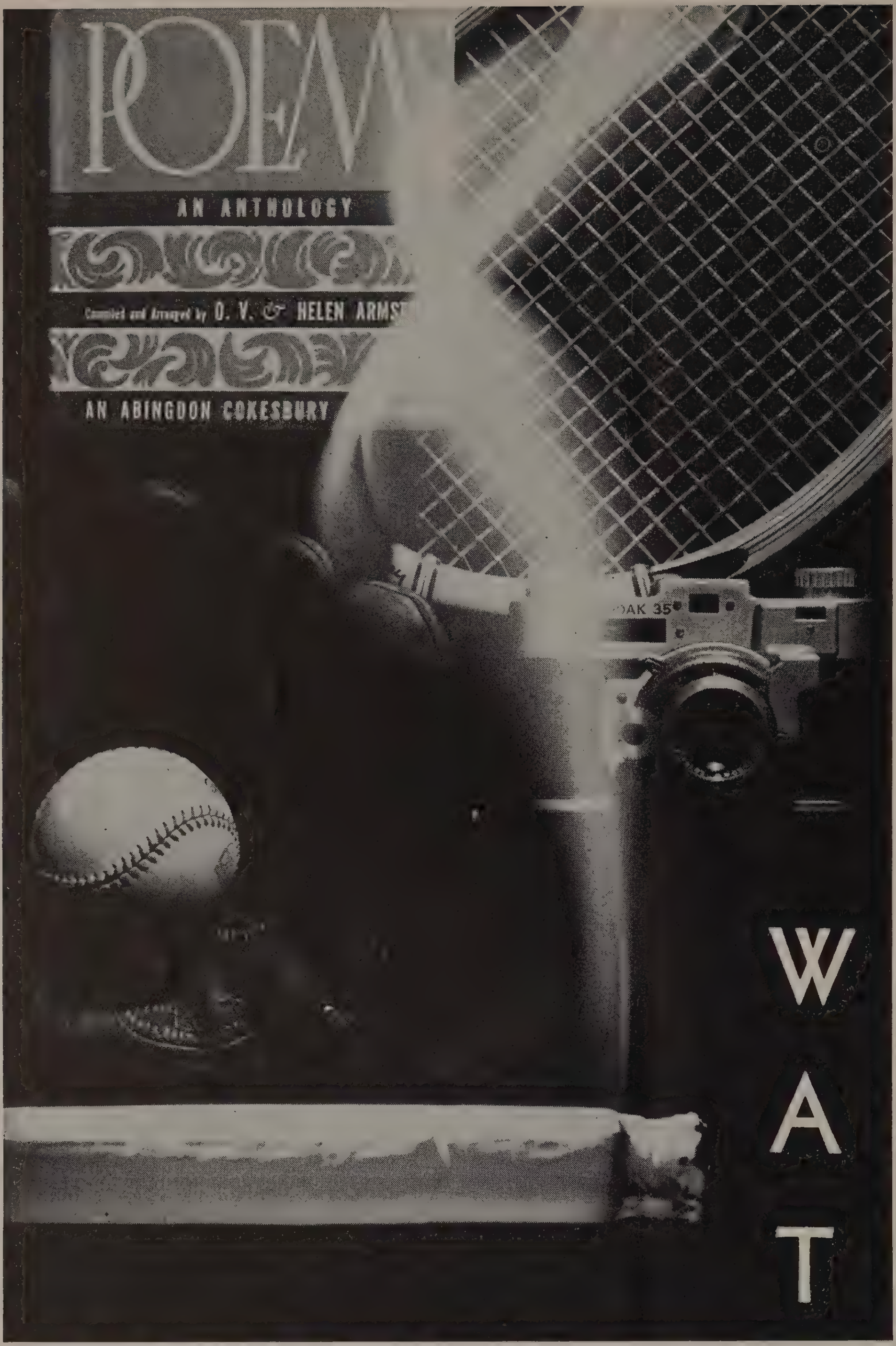
Finally, there is satisfaction in passing on to the next generation a good business, a good name, an institution in which freedom and adventure and pioneering and fellowship are strong. Americans have a habit of restlessly pushing on to bigger business, rather than enjoying and seeking excellence where they are. We have made great economic gains, but we tend to burn out our personal family and national resources in the process. There can be satisfaction in feeling that one has conserved and increased the nervous and vital resources of himself and his fellow workers and their families, that families and communities are stronger and stabler, that the community has deeper roots, and that one has helped to build, not a flash-in-the-pan success, but a long continuing society. If one feels that he is building a social and economic structure that may have long life, then he can take satisfaction in modest income, in a reputation that is sound, even if it does not extend far, and in a business which has not grown by leaps and bounds. He will not crave fame or great prestige or wealth.

How much of interest and zest and adventure American business misses by that old fiction that it is chiefly concerned with profits, when in fact it is chiefly concerned with the great adventure of living!

DEPENDABLE WORKMANSHIP

Arland Miller is a helper in the Stutzman upholstery shop and is shown at work on a large chair.

"The standard should prevail that nothing is good business which is not also good taste, good ethics, good will, and good neighborliness."



IN EXCHANGE FOR A HABIT

You can buy a lot with the money you might spend for tobacco. You can do a lot with a physique that is unharmed by it. You can be a lot with a character strong enough to be free from it.

WHAT ABOUT TOBACCO?

by Glen R. Miller

Many millions are habitual users of tobacco, finding varying degrees of pleasure in its use. If we are to believe the tobacco companies, we nonsmokers are denying ourselves the satisfying, rich, cool, toasted, mild, fragrant aroma and flavor of choice blended tobaccos. We should be ready to walk a mile for that which gives a lift, aids digestion, restores energy, and relieves fatigue. Are we being cranks and kill-joys when we venture to examine and question the use of tobacco? We are bombarded so incessantly by the high-pressure advertising of the tobacco interests and we see so much smoking that we are apt to forget that there are millions who have not yielded to the habit and who find the present day use of tobacco objectionable in a number of ways. Why then is the opposition so silent? It seems that occasionally we state our case but that most of the time the opposition is resting. I offer the following analysis as a partial answer.

First, most of us do not relish saying, "No," saying, "Don't." We would rather be on the positive side. I, personally, would prefer to say, "Come, let's go fishing," "Let's play a game of chess," "How about a trip to the Dunes?" Furthermore we have known too many severe-looking individuals who were too frequently saying "NO" to too many things. The story is told of the little boy who defined God as that man who is always watching to see if anybody is having fun so that he can put a stop to it.

Secondly, we have many good friends, perhaps close relatives, who use tobacco. And we are personally acquainted with ministers and social workers who are doing a great work, and they smoke. We do not want to offend them, and most of all we do not want to assume a holier-than-thou attitude with anyone.

Again, we may think that maybe after all, it isn't as bad as it once was pictured, or we may feel that there are so many things in this world far worse than smoking, so that we just don't have the time to do anything about it. We have heard a few speakers, perhaps saw a sparrow or goldfish killed by tobacco smoke, but what did that prove? We remember certain individuals in their nineties still smoking a pipe. Some of the statements and claims made in the past by fiery reformers regarding the evils resulting from the use of tobacco, have certainly been exaggerations and opinions or hearsay that could not be substantiated. This type of crusade may do more harm than good, in that smoker and nonsmoker alike may be skeptical whenever a statement is made that throws tobacco in a bad light.

As a final reason or excuse for remaining silent one may say, "Of course I am not a doctor, nor a scientist, so I would hardly be able to speak intelligently on the subject of tobacco." It is, however, my contention that a number of the most potent arguments against the use of tobacco are simply plain everyday common sense observations that require no specialized scientific skill or knowledge.

Servitude to Habit

First of all, the use of tobacco is very definitely habit forming. There may be a few individuals able to smoke or easily let it alone, but the vast majority find it extremely difficult to quit. Drs. Kahn and Gildea of Yale University Medical School suspect that in the case of heavy or tense smokers there is a causative tension, or life dissatisfaction—perhaps it is the pressure of work, marital difficulties, or inferiority complexes, that make it next to impossible to quit. It is possible that if certain changes in one's manner of living and thinking would be made so that these irritations or tensions would not continually arise, it would be much easier to stop the habit. Without entering into an extended explanation of the nature of habit, all that I mean at this point is that for most smokers, it becomes very difficult to quit, even when the smoker knows that his health is suffering and when he actually wishes he could quit. An otherwise considerate father must have his weekly ration of tobacco even if there isn't enough money available for the proper care of the family. Consider the plight of those in Europe when cigarettes became practically unavailable during and after this last war. Anything for a cigarette, with prices skyrocketing fantastically. I have stood in hallways of mental institutions as groups of mental patients were herded from one room to another and watched them dart at every little object on a filthy floor that even remotely resembled a cigarette fragment. Or I have watched shabby individuals shambling along the gutter in quest of cigarette butts. Paul in writing to the Corinthians says, "All things are lawful for me, but I will not be brought under the power of any." That, surely, is the correct position to take concerning anything that can get a grip on one such as is the case with tobacco.

Counting the Cost

Secondly, what about the cost? If one were to use a package of cigarettes per day, at twenty cents per package this would amount to seventy-three dollars per year. If seventy-three dollars were placed on interest at the end of each year from the time a boy is fifteen until he is sixty-five, even at the rate of only two per cent interest, the accumulated fund would amount to $6,175.00. And some of the heavy smokers use two or even three packages each day. Wouldn't you like to contemplate what you could do with such an amount of money, with even the money left over after you had taken your wife for a cruise around the world?

Or look at it in another way. Our entire 1947 wheat crop of approximately 1.4 billion bushels if sold at three dollars per bushel would not quite pay our annual bill for cigars and cigarettes.

Isaiah's question is still quite appropriate, "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labour for that which satisfieth not?" Secretary of Agriculture Anderson asks the question of the State Department in 1948 style. Since the Marshall plan of vital aid includes an item of a half billion dollars' worth of tobacco to be sent to Europe, Secretary Anderson has been asking, "Is it eatin' tobacco?"

Next, what about the fire hazard? I happen to have a large poster distributed by the United States Forest Service. Theirs is not a campaign against smoking but one of saving our forests. But I note the first three rules are as follows:

1. **Matches.** Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. **Smoking.** Smoke only while stopping in a safe place clear of all inflammable material.
3. **Tobacco.** Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette butts are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves or needles.

Fire insurance companies state that at least a third of all fires are started by smokers. This would add some hundreds of thousands of dollars to our annual tobacco bill. Furthermore there are on the average about 15,000 people killed each year in fires, which means that 5,000 lose their lives because of smokers.

Another objection to tobacco is the fact that its constant use seems to dull the sense of consideration for others. Personally, I do not like to be drenched with tobacco smoke. I don't like to breathe it. I don't care to have my clothes impregnated to the extent that they stink for several days afterwards. It would seem that a nonsmoker should have as much right to pure clean air as to uncontaminated drinking water. I am quite certain that I am not alone in feeling irritated, annoyed, and often disgusted with the stench, the thick murk, the ashes, the cigarette butts, and especially with the crass unconcern of those creating all this mess.

What Has Science Found?

Thus far I have looked at tobacco without regard particularly whether the argument would be considered scientific or not. I think that there is rather general agreement that it is habit forming, costly, a fire hazard, and an imposition on others. In the same spirit I might conclude in a general way that no one can show that it is beneficial, but that the weight of the evidence is that it is harmful to the body. Many of the smokers themselves would freely admit this. Since people are so different in their temperament, their physical constitutions, their natural abilities, their allergies, and in the way they use tobacco, and since there are so many other factors affecting the health and well-being of an individual, it is difficult to prove conclusively that any particular ailment is due to nicotine or tobacco. There are some things we know with certainty; the factual material which follows clearly marks tobacco as harmful, as something to avoid. I shall quote individuals, but in doing this it is remembered that a thing is not true just because someone says it is. In fact that is what we object to in the tobacco testimonials and statements. There is some value in the opinion of experts, especially when we feel certain that they have not been paid fabulous sums to make the statements. It should also be remembered that expert opinion and genuine scientific facts do not necessarily

[Continued on page 30]

A FOUR-POINT PROGRAM FOR SUCCESSFUL HOME FREEZING OF FRUITS & VEGETABLES

One factor which influences the successful home freezing of fruits and vegetables was considered in the March issue of Mennonite Community, namely, the importance of selecting suitable varieties. There are four other big factors which control the quality of home-frozen products: (1) the maturity of the fruits and vegetables; (2) the speed from harvesting to freezing; (3) the proper preparation and packaging; and (4) the storage temperature.

WATCH STAGE OF MATURITY

Fruits and vegetables should be at their best eating quality when they are harvested for freezing. Peas should be at their sweetest stage. Corn kernels should be milky and sweet, not starchy. Green beans should be firm, with a lot of "snap." Fruits should be ripe, soft, but not mushy or bruised. Tree-ripened fruit and vine-ripened berries are of higher quality than fruits picked green and allowed to ripen in storage. Pears are the only exception to this rule. If fruit is overripe, it may be juiced or pulped (pureed) for freezing. Berries put through a strainer to remove the seeds make delicious "Velva Fruit" desserts. The frozen fruit puree may be mixed with ice cream to make a fruit ice cream or it may be mixed with gelatin and served as frozen Velva Fruit.

RUSH FROM GARDEN TO FREEZER

If vegetables are picked in the heat of the day and allowed to stand several hours before they are prepared for freezing, much of their sweet and tender quality will be lost. Corn and peas become starchy. If peas and corn must be held a while before they are frozen, the peas should be left in the pod and the corn should be left in the husks. Asparagus and string beans become tough and woody if they are allowed to stand at normal summer room temperatures. Greens allowed to wilt will lose flavor and vitamins. If vegetables must stand, their quality will be retained for a longer period if they are stored at refrigerator temperatures. For the best quality in frozen products, fruits and vegetables should not be prepared and held until the following day before freezing. The importance of speeding produce from harvest to freezer cannot be overemphasized.

PREPARE AND PACKAGE RIGHT

The first step in the preparation of fruits and vegetables for freezing is to sort, wash, and prepare as for cooking or for table use. Some light-colored fruits need special treatment to prevent discoloration. The addition of one-fourth teaspoon powdered ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) to each cup of sugar syrup has proved the most effective means of preventing the darkening of fruits. A less expensive method for fruits like peaches is to allow the sliced peaches to stand in a citric acid solution a few minutes before packaging. One teaspoon citric acid to one gallon of water will be necessary for a bushel of peaches. Ascorbic acid and citric acid can be purchased at drugstores. It is difficult to obtain powdered ascorbic acid in some places, but if it can be used it will not only be more effective in preventing frozen fruits from discoloring but will also add to the nutritional value of the fruit.

The second step in the preparation of fruits is sweetening. Although some fruits, such as loganberries, raspberries, and cranberries, are good frozen without sugar, most fruits have a better texture, color, and flavor if sweetened before freezing. One part sugar to three to four parts fruit may be used on juicy fruits like berries and cherries. Strawberries will be better when thawed if they are sliced and sweetened before freezing. Fruits which darken readily, such as peaches and apricots, are better frozen with a sugar syrup (three cups sugar to four cups water).

The third step in the preparation of vegetables for freezing is blanching. If vegetables are not properly blanched to stop enzyme activity, they develop an "off" flavor in a few months. To insure proper water blanching it is necessary to take these precautions:

1. Be sure the water is boiling vigorously before the vegetables are placed in it.
2. Time accurately, counting the time only after water again comes to a boil after vegetables are in.
3. Small amounts should be blanched at one time in a large quantity of boiling water. One pound of vegetables may be blanched successfully in one gallon of water placed in a 6-12 quart kettle.
4. Agitate the basket or colander containing the vegetables during the blanching period so that all surfaces of the vegetable may be uniformly treated.

After blanching, chill vegetables in cold water quickly and thoroughly. This is necessary to stop cooking and to cut down the growth of undesirable spoilage organisms. If the vegetable is not thoroughly chilled immediately, heat-loving bacteria may multiply rapidly and cause changes in the flavor. In order to chill the blanched vegetable rapidly, the water should be 60° F. or lower. A test for determining whether the vegetable is adequately cooled is to bite a piece of the food. If the interior feels cold to the tongue, the vegetable should be removed from the water and drained. A fine-mesh wire deep-fat frying basket is a convenient container to use in the blanching, cooling, and draining processes.

The best containers for freezing foods are made of moisture-vapor-resistant material that can be sealed tightly. Waxed cups are convenient but they do not seal vapor-proof. Ordinary waxed paper and butcher's paper do not give adequate protection against drying out. Moisture-proof vegetable parchment paper and special moisture-proof cellophane which can be heat-sealed make containers and bags which provide proper protection. A paper-thin aluminum foil and fiberboard-metal materials have been developed for use in recent years.

The type of carton which has an inner cellophane bag has proved very satisfactory for freezing vegetables. After filling the bag, as much air as possible should be pressed out before heat-sealing with a hot iron. If the food is packed with liquid, one-inch head space should be allowed for expansion of the food during freezing.

FREEZE QUICKLY AND STORE AT O° F.

If packaged foods can not be frozen immediately in the deep-freeze or the community locker, they should be stored in the refrigerator. It is important to keep the foods cold all the time after they are packaged. It is desirable to transfer the packages to an insulated box for carrying any distance to a locker plant. Foods should be frozen in the fast-freezing room before putting them into the individual locker storage bins.

When packages are frozen in a home freezer they should be placed against the freezing coils and spread so that air can move between them. Too many packages should not be frozen at once. Usually no more than 15 pounds of food should be frozen at one time in a small home freezer. Large freezers of 36 cu. ft. capacity will freeze as much as 40 pounds at once.

After quick-freezing store the package at zero. Frozen foods deteriorate more rapidly if they are stored at higher temperatures. If the electric power is interrupted during the storage period, keep the cabinet closed. A well-filled freezer will usually keep the food frozen for two days after the power is off if a lot of warm air is not introduced by opening up the freezer.

TIME TABLE FOR BLANCHING VEGETABLES

Vegetable	*Time to Scald in Boiling Water
Asparagus	2 to 4 min., according to size of stalk
Beans, lima	2 to 3 min., according to size of bean
Beans, snap	2 to 3 min.
Broccoli	4 min., for heads not more than 1½ inches across
Cauliflower	3 min., for flowerets 1 inch across
Corn on cob	7 min., for slender ears 9 min., for medium ears 11 min., for large, thick ears
Corn, whole-grain	5-7 min.
Greens (leaves, stems removed)	1-2 min.
Pears	1 min.
Peppers, green and pimento	2 min.

*At altitudes of 5000 ft. or more above sea level the scalding time should be doubled. At 2500 ft. above sea level the time should be increased 50% (one-half again as long).

OPEN APPLE PIE

Pastry

1 c. flour
½ t. salt
⅓ c. lard
3 tb. cold water

Cut fat into flour and salt. Sprinkle water over mixture evenly. Combine lightly so that all parts are moistened and roll up into a ball. Roll out into sheet ⅛ inch thick. Line large pie pan.

Filling

4-8 baking apples
¾ c. sugar
¼ c. flour
3-4 tb. water
1 tb. butter
cinnamon

Quarter 8 small apples or cut 4 large apples into eighths. Mix flour and ½ c. sugar and place on pastry-lined pan. Arrange apples around pan, core side up. Dot with butter. Sprinkle with cinnamon and ¼ c. sugar. Add water (amount needed will vary with juiciness of apples). Bake at 450° F. for 10 minutes. Reduce heat to 350° F. and continue baking until apples are done, about 35 minutes.

—Mrs. C. M. Roth (Elizabeth Gerig), Wayland, Iowa.

THE YOUNG COMMUNITY

CHARLES TAKES A TRIP

by Tillie Yoder

"Mommie, it's almost bus time," cried Charles as he kissed his mother good-by. He picked up the pennies from the kitchen table for his trolley fare and dashed to the door. Miss Ruth, his teacher, met him at the trolley line and went with him to the bus station in downtown Chicago.

For weeks all the boys and girls at Sunday school had been talking about going to summer camp. Finally the day came when seventeen happy youngsters hurried to the station to get a bus for the beautiful hills of Ohio. When Charles arrived at the station, it was full of people. He could hardly find his way through the crowd; so his teacher led the way and Charles followed closely until they reached the center of the station. Most of the other boys had already gathered there in a little group.

Charles set his bag down and began to talk and laugh with the other boys in the group.

"Bus loading in dock number seven for Gary, Hammond, Ft. Wayne, Lima, and Columbus," shouted a deep voice through the microphone.

"That's our bus," announced Miss Ruth to the group of little boys. For a few minutes everything was hustle, bustle, push, and pull as everyone grabbed his bag and scrambled toward the door. Charles was glad. He was on the way to camp!

It was a long, long ride to Ohio, and all the children ate their lunch on the bus. At last, when it was almost suppertime, the bus stopped. Then there was more hustle, bustle, push, and pull until everyone was off the bus. Cars were waiting to take all the youngsters from the city to the camp on the farm. When they arrived, car doors flew open; children jumped, tumbled, and fell over each other in their excitement to get out first. The big, grassy grove had become alive. It seemed that even the tall trees were happy the children had come. In no time at all the swings went flying back and forth; little feet splashed in the tiny stream that trickled through the grove; the garden had a new path that ticklish feet had made; and happy shouts echoed back and forth from every corner of the grove.

Charles liked camp very much. It was so much fun to jump onto the clean, fresh hay in the haymow, to ride on the tractor, to help Farmer Jake cut the wheat, and to pick blackberries on the hillside. Charles also liked to go to Bible school every morning. Then, too, there was always a bedtime story hour every evening before he was tucked into bed. Charles knew he would miss all these things when he got back to the city again.

One of the most exciting days on the farm was the day Farmer Jake cut the wheat. Charles and all the other boys followed the binder around the field. Each time the binder went around, they helped to carry the bundles away as the binder kicked them out. Just as Farmer Jake started around the field the last time, a fuzzy gray bunny jumped out of the wheat right in front of Charles and started across the wheat field as fast as he could hop. The boys all ran after him. Just as the bunny got to the fence, Mosie, the black and white collie, caught him by the fur on his neck. The boys quickly took him away from Mosie.

"Let's take him to the house for a pet," suggested Charles. All the boys followed Charles to the house with the rabbit. They were so proud that they had caught the rabbit.

Charles thought the two weeks at camp lasted no time at all. When he said good-by to Miss Ruth, she thought she saw those big drops come into his eyes again. Perhaps he was thinking how nice it would be to come back again next year.

This is the binder Farmer Jake used to cut the wheat. Charles and the other boys at camp liked to sit on it when it was not moving.

Do not forget that the YOUNG COMMUNITY will be glad to hear from you. We may have room for your letter, drawing, poem, or picture on this page. Address in care of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Drawings should be made with pen and ink.

LEARNING BIRD HABITS

A bronzed grackle is caught and will soon have a metal band placed on his leg. This will make it possible to identify him at a later time and place. The bird is held by Merle Jacobs of Johnstown, Pa. Richard Graber is looking on.

NATURE EXPERIENCES WITH CHILDREN

Areta Graber Lehman

Learning About Trees

Perhaps your family will be especially interested in trees, interested enough to make a collection of leaf prints. It has not the disadvantage of crumbled leaves, such as a pressed-leaf collection would have.

Materials needed are: slightly absorbent paper, a piece of glass, printer's ink (bought cheaply at almost any printer's), and a rubber roller, or brayer, such as one buys for photographic work. The leaves you wish to print should not be dry or wrinkled. Put a dab of the sticky ink on the slab of glass and roll onto the brayer, until it is evenly coated. Then roll the brayer over the back of the leaf until the veins and high portions are coated. Lay the leaf, ink side down, on the paper, insert in a magazine, press until the shape and vein pattern of the leaf are clearly printed on the paper. An efficient and simple way to do the pressing is to walk carefully on the closed magazine. This gives sufficient pressure to make a clear print. It will take a little experimenting to learn the right amount of ink to use, but results are soon gratifying. (See print of cottonwood or Carolina poplar.) Comstock describes this same process, as she used it, on pp. 626-27 of Handbook to Nature Study.

The above-named book has a good section on trees. Other helps may be found in your nearest public library. Things to observe, in order to find easily what kind of tree it is, are:

size, shape, color, and thickness of leaves
flowers, and seeds
size, shape, and manner of growth of the tree
type of bark
buds, and arrangement of buds on twigs

Children enjoy, also, waxing leaves in autumn. With a warm iron, press the moisture from a colorful fall leaf. Then dip the leaf in hot, but not smoking paraffin. Shake off extra paraffin, cool leaf quickly in water, and lay on a newspaper to dry.

For several months (according to how much moisture has been removed) you will have a beautiful token of autumn's loveliness.

The Wonder of the Stars

Do you remember the night when Mother first showed you the Big Dipper, or the first time you saw a meteor? Then you know the interest that children, and adults also, can have in observing the night sky. A blanket on the grass and a cloud-less, moonless night can be the setting for a wonderful time with God's creation.

STARS

Alone in the night
On a dark hill
With pines around me
Spicy and still

And a heaven full of stars
Over my head,
White and topaz
And misty red;

Myriads with beating
Hearts of fire
That aeons
Cannot vex and tire;

Up the dome of heaven
Like a great hill,
I watch them marching
Stately and still,

And I know
I am honored to be
Witness
Of so much majesty.

—Sara Teasdale.

As for information concerning the stars and planets, some newspapers, and magazines, such as the Nature Magazine can be consulted. Comstock has good suggestions on how to begin learning the constellations.

Children enjoy making a miniature night sky, by removing one end of an oatmeal box and punching holes, for the stars, in the other end. It may be fun, but of little value, unless the stars are in correctly. The Big and Little Dippers are perhaps the simplest to show. One should keep in mind that the North Star (Polaris) is about five times the distance between the pointer stars of the Big Dipper.

These are only a very few of the many possibilities for nature experiences. They are endless. Make this next year one to be remembered by sharing enjoyment of nature with your children. In later years you'll hear them say, "Haven't we had good times together?"

BOOK REVIEW

HOW STANDS OUR PRESS?

How well do the American newspapers bring the truth to their readers? How honest was the press during World War II? Oswald Garrison Villard is perhaps one of the best qualified persons to answer such questions. In a pamphlet, *How Stands Our Press,* he gives his answers to these questions (obtainable for 25¢ from Henry Regrery Company, Hinsdale, Illinois).

He is critical of the American press because too often it merely echoes the will of the government or those who wield power and seek for more. It is now known that under secrecy our country attacked German vessels, killed German nationals, and placed fully-armed American vessels under British commanders before declaring war. On November 7, 1941, a month before Pearl Harbor, Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, wrote to Admiral Hart of the Asiatic fleet: "Whether the country knows it or not we are at war." Concerning all such things the press was silent and refused to inform the public.

Not only silence but misinformation is ascribed to the press. According to the press a navy flier once radioed: "Sighted sub. Sank same." It is now known by the public that no such message was ever sent. Lt. Col. Devereux never radioed from Wake Island: "Send us more Japs." It is now also known that Capt. Colin Kelly did not sink the battleship Haruna.

What of the Atrocity Stories?

According to a wartime statement by the American Red Cross (an official report) "99% of the American prisoners of war in Germany have survived and are on their way home." This, Villard says, was a remarkable record and "one vastly superior to the ghastly showing in our prison stockades, North and South, during the Civil War." However, "this favorable comment by the Red Cross was not allowed to make any impression upon our public." The dispatch which contained the information was never headlined on the front pages; instead it was skillfully hidden on inside pages.

Allan Wood, a war correspondent of the London *Express,* wrote: "The most amazing thing about the atrocities in this war is that there have been so few of them. I have come up against few instances where the Germans have not treated our prisoners according to the rules and respected the Red Cross. . . . I have rarely been permitted to mention chivalry when it is on the German side." As far as is known, this statement did not appear in the United States.

A high British official in the Air Ministry wrote a book which was approved and duly passed by the British Censorship, civil and military. This book was written during the war and said that not only did England begin the bombing of German cities before Germany attacked England but that England should be "proud" of having done so. Not one American correspondent reported such facts from this book.

What the Press Needs

The American press needs an overhauling, Mr. Villard concludes. "The turning more and more to purely amusement features . . . the growth of chain ownership . . . intentional coloring of the news . . . printing sensational stories"—all these are not a credit to the press of a free country.

The purpose of the newspapers should be "to attack evil, to uphold the truth, to spring to the rescue of the weak, the oppressed, and unfortunate, to assail those entrenched in privilege, to tear from faithless servants of the people their garments of hypocrisy or unrighteousness, to set forth what is actually going on in this suddenly shrunken world in which we live." To do this, he says, we need "men and women of conscience and ethical responsibility . . . . In this business or occupation, as elsewhere, it is character which is essential."

Thanks for your article *The Simple Life and the Simple Death.* It's high time we develop a conscience on spending exorbitant amounts "for that which is not bread." It's time for us to do a little thinking on this whole matter of funerals and burials. Can we conscientiously accept a heathen tradition for present day practice?

—Lester Glick, Goshen, Ind.

EDITORIAL

WHEAT COUNTRY—SYMBOL OF CHANGE

In this issue is featured the Crystal Springs community in Kansas. Crystal Springs is located in Harper County which is listed in the 1945 Census of Agriculture as one of the important wheat counties of the state and nation. In 1944 its wheat acreage of 231,874 produced 3,721,129 bushels of wheat.

The modern wheat farmer illustrates the change that has come to agriculture. In 1830 about 60 man-hours were needed to produce the 20 bushels of wheat from an acre. By 1940 the growing of wheat had become a mechanized industry and only four man-hours were needed. Better combines, newer tractors, gang plows, and the like will even reduce this figure. The revolution that replaced the sickle with the scythe, the scythe with the reaper, the reaper with the combine—this revolution is still going on. Some would say that the revolution has gone far enough, but we do not stop making cars lest we wreck them; we do not cease building dams because they might burst.

The future of the wheat-farming community (and all others) will be a more hopeful one if those now living in them see clearly what changing methods mean to the church, to youth, to the community. Changes in the *means* of living may change the *meaning of* living.

FOR THE SAKE OF YOUTH

An economist remarked recently that it is well for young people to see the relation between the work they do and the ice cream cones which they eat. "Most of us," he says, "would like to live under an economic system of no work and unlimited ice cream cones. It is a good thing to learn early in life that such a system cannot operate."

Nor do most young people expect this system to operate. Many look ahead with much eagerness to the day when they can be "on their own" and do their piece of the world's work. Most of them do not want charity; they want a chance.

There is a future for the church and community that gives the young people a chance. The family still continues as the best place for young people to learn lessons of life and it is the family that often furnishes the capital for young people to begin. But sometimes young people are born into families that are unable to give their children the help they need.

Many proposals are offered to help young people. Father and son partnerships in business and farming are often suggested. Schools now offer vocational guidance and give practical counseling to young people. This often avoids mistakes and keeps young folks from floundering about. It is sometimes suggested that local churches take the initiative and systematically help their youth find their place and field of opportunity.

What may be more necessary than anything else is for a few people to take a genuine and aggressive interest in young people and their problems. If this is done it will likely follow that the wise course will be taken. In one community the minister makes an annual trip with the young people of his church. Some place of interest is visited and several days are spent together in fellowship and comradeship. Such occasions may take time but they bring young and old together. They are good investments for the future.

COVER SCENE

A harvest scene on Ted Troyer's farm near Crystal Springs, Kansas. Troyer spent 3 1-2 years in C.P.S. and upon returning rented an 800-acre farm on which he grows wheat and raises beef cattle.

A SUNDAY IN HARVESTTIME

Members of the Crystal Springs Church in Kansas visit and talk after the morning services. Taken in the midst of the 1947 harvest season, the picture shows some of the trees that surround the church building and provide shade from the warm Kansas sun. On a typical Sunday morning one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five people gather here for worship.

HURCH
1904 - 1928

THE CRYSTAL SPRINGS, KANSAS,

by Gideon G. Yoder

In 1890 there were twelve Amish Mennonite organizations in Kansas. Of these Crystal Springs is the only one that survived as an individual congregation. With the exception of the congregation in Harvey County which merged with the Pennsylvania Congregation, the remaining congregations are extinct.

The origin of the Crystal Springs Congregation takes one to central Kansas in Western McPherson County. The church was located sixteen miles north and four east of Hutchinson. This location was just one mile south of the present site of the West Liberty Mennonite Church.

John Schlatter was the first Amish Mennonite settler to arrive. He came from either Lee or Henry County, Iowa, in 1872. Two years later his father, Christian Schlatter, joined him. In 1877, John Zimmerman, the first minister arrived from Iowa County, Iowa. He was born at Baden, Germany, in 1843, and his wife, Catherine Zimmerman, was born at Darnach, Elsas. He had earlier been ordained to the ministry for the Upper Deer Creek, Conservative Amish Mennonite Church near Wellman, Iowa.

John Zimmerman and his family came to Kansas by train. Leonard Kuhns from near Sharon Center, Iowa, accompanied the Zimmerman immigrant car. After assisting the Zimmermans for a short time, he returned to Iowa and moved his family to Kansas. The Kuhns family which was composed of seven members left Iowa in May by covered wagon, and arrived in the Zimmerman settlement on July 4, 1877. They crossed the Missouri River at St. Joseph by ferry. The river was low and the ferry was unable to reach the west bank of the river. Consequently, the family was placed on a small raft, after which Leonard Kuhns drove his team off the west end of the ferry into the shallow waters of the Missouri and on to the west bank of the river. From here they traveled to Topeka, the capital of Kansas. At Topeka they turned south and hit the old Santa Fe wagon trail near Burlingame.

The Santa Fe trail extended from Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico. This was a distance of about eight hundred miles. It went through the heart of the Amish Mennonite settlement crossing the prairie a short distance north of the site where the church was later erected. When the settlers arrived the trail was wide enough for four or five wagons to drive side by side. It angled back and forth selecting the most convenient places to cross the streams. Some places it was nearly worn out. This was due to hard usage as well as erosion which was caused by both wind and water.

Further Growth of the Settlement

In 1878 additional settlers arrived. The A. D. Troyer and Christian Reber families came from Johnson County, Iowa.

PAGE EIGHTEEN

LEFT:

Jacob J. Zimmerman, senior pastor of the Crystal Springs Church, came to central Kansas from Iowa at the age of twelve. He has been in the ministry for fifty-four years.

LOWER LEFT:

The Crystal Springs Church was first built in 1904. The present building was erected in 1928. Besides the regular Sunday service, there is a meeting each Friday for adults and children, in charge of Glen Whitaker, assistant pastor.

LOWER RIGHT:

Sunday evening service shows the congregation and the pastor, Gideon G. Yoder, in the pulpit. Each summer a summer Bible school is held in the church.

PAGE NINETEEN

ABOVE:

An aerial view of the Crystal Springs community shows the church in the foreground, the town in the middle. Stretching away are the broad prairie acres, neatly blocked into wheat fields and pasture.

LOWER LEFT:

The church chorus is for young and old and all who like to sing. Monday evening is regular chorus night.

LOWER RIGHT:

Near Harper, Kansas (ten miles east of Crystal Springs) is the Pleasant Valley Mennonite Church which claims a membership of one hundred and seventy-five members. Shown is the front entrance.

COMMUNITY

Also two brothers, Christian and Samuel P. Swartzendruber, both single, came from the same place. Another single young man, Joas Yoder, came from Holmes County, Ohio. The John Schlabaugh family came from Milford, Nebraska. The family was composed of six members. They traveled by covered wagon. The journey was made in thirteen days.

From 1879 to 1884 more families continued to arrive. Among them was the Peter J. Miller family who came from Johnson County, Iowa, in 1879. The Solomon Swartzendruber family came from the same place in 1882, and the Jacob Stutzman family came from Middlebury, Indiana, in 1884.

When the Amish Mennonite settlers arrived in central Kansas there was only an occasional house on the prairie, and most of them were made of sod. Prairie chickens were numerous, and antelope were frequently seen. Land was cheap. The rich black soil was purchased as low as six dollars per acre. In 1878 the first church service was held in a schoolhouse. A few years later Sunday School was introduced.

Jacob Stutzman was ordained to the ministry to assist John Zimmerman in 1884. Two years later when the congregation proposed to build a place of worship he and about four additional families organized an Old Order Amish Mennonite Congregation. This was a serious loss to the Amish Mennonites, but Jacob Stutzman and his followers didn't feel that they could conscientiously worship in a church building.

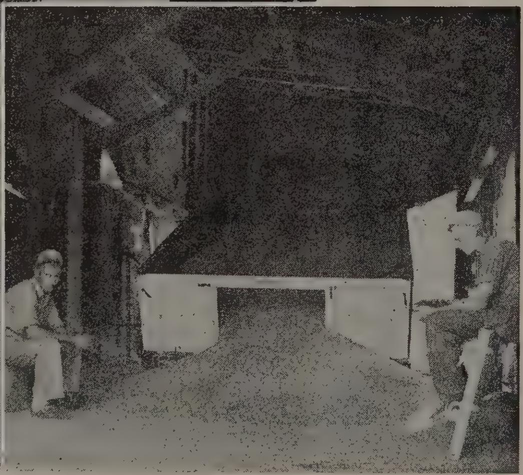
In spite of the schism John Zimmerman and the remaining members of the congregation built the church. Peter J. Miller being a carpenter managed the project. He also made the pulpit and the benches. These are still being used in the basement of the Crystal Springs Church.

The only resident bishop to serve the congregation was Solomon Swartzendruber. He was ordained to the ministry in 1889, and to the office of bishop in 1890.

David J. Yoder was the only deacon to serve the congregation in McPherson County. He was ordained to this office in Ohio in 1880, and moved to Kansas later.

In 1894, Jacob J. Zimmerman, a son of John Zimmerman, was ordained to the ministry. He was twelve years of age when his parents moved from Iowa to central Kansas. He has been in the ministry fifty-four years and still preaches occasionally.

By the latter part of 1900 Jacob J. Zimmerman was the only remaining minister, and the membership had dwindled to about twenty. Furthermore, a growing Mennonite congregation (West Liberty) was now worshiping in a building dedicated for that purpose just a mile north of the Amish Mennonite Church. This congregation was organized about 1884. Then, too, the Mennonites from Russia were constantly becoming



more numerous in and around the settlement. These and other reasons led the Amish Mennonites to seek a new home.

The only remaining evidence of Amish Mennonites in McPherson County is that of two cemeteries. One of these is a small burial ground on the John Zimmerman homestead where a few of the early settlers were buried. The other is quite a large cemetery located about a half mile east of where the church formerly stood. Many of the graves are marked by native rock. Others have on them common Amish Mennonite names.

Before the opening of the Cherokee strip which occurred during the latter part of the nineteenth century, pioneer settlers had located in south central Kansas. This area included Harper County which borders the Oklahoma line. About seven miles west of Harper in Harper County on the southern branch of the Santa Fe Railroad was a small countryroad town known as Crystal Springs. Near by the early settlers had built both a Presbyterian and a Methodist church. When the strip opened many of the Presbyterian and Methodist settlers as well as other settlers left their land in the hands of mortgage companies, and crossed the line into Oklahoma. This was the occasion for the coming of the Amish Mennonites to the Crystal Springs settlement.

In 1902 the M. A. Troyer family moved to Harper County from McPherson County. With the exception of one family, the remaining families had joined them by 1904. Late in the same year the church building was dismantled. The lumber was hauled to Hutchinson where it was shipped to Harper by rail. The benches, pulpit, doors, windows, and frames were hauled to Crystal Springs in wagons with teams. This was a distance of about eighty-five miles.

The church was rebuilt on a site about a quarter of a mile east and about three-quarters of a mile south of Crystal Springs. The land was donated by Joas Yoder who had purchased a half section. The building was dedicated on January 29, 1905. The congregation had been reorganized in 1904 with Jacob J. Zimmerman as their pastor.

When the Amish Mennonite settlers arrived in Harper County, Crystal Springs consisted of a post office, a blacksmith shop, a store, a stock yard, a depot, and two grain elevators. In addition to this there were four dwelling houses.

In 1906 the first ordination took place in the Amish Mennonite Church of Crystal Springs. Joas Yoder, son of Deacon David J. Yoder, was ordained as deacon. Since that time a number of ordained men have served the congregation. In 1907, Samuel Detwiler, a minister from Logan County, Ohio, joined the settlement. Three years later, Joseph Mast, a minister from Holmes County, Ohio, moved into the community. During this year he was ordained to the office of bishop. In 1919 Edward Shettler was ordained to the ministry. The same year David Geil, a deacon from South English, Iowa, became a member of the congregation. In 1924 D. Y. Hooley, a minister, and D. C. Schrock, a deacon, both from Jet, Oklahoma, located near Crystal Springs. In 1936 the writer, then of Parnell, Iowa, was given a call. He was ordained to the ministry early in 1937, and later to the office of bishop. Donald E. King was ordained to the ministry in 1942, and in the spring of 1947 Glen Whitaker, a son-in-law of Jacob J. Zimmerman, located near Crystal Springs. At the present time he is assisting in the ministry. Harry A. Diener served the congregation twenty-one years as bishop. His work terminated in 1945 when the present pastor was ordained as bishop.

PAGE TWENTY

ABOVE:
Lunch is eaten in the field to save time in the rush of harvest season. Women folks bring lunch to four hungry men on the Henry Yoder farm.

CENTER:
The tall wheat elevator in the town is a busy place during harvest.

LOWER LEFT:
Wheat is dumped from trucks into the large bins inside the elevator.

LOWER RIGHT:
A shortage of railroad cars makes it necessary to load wheat into trucks to be hauled to Wichita.

PAGE TWENTY-ONE

LOWER LEFT:
Near Yoder, Kansas, three combines are at work in one field at the same time. Highest yield per acre is around forty-four bushels.

LOWER RIGHT:
On Charles Burkholder's farm a self-propelled combine operates. This is a new kind of machine that has been in use for only a few years.

A new church house was erected in 1928. It stands west of the cemetery near the site where the old church had stood.

The most discouraging period of the church during the early period in Harper County was 1910. On a Sunday morning in July seven members were expelled from the fellowship of the congregation. In 1909 John J. Kauffman, the sleeping preacher, visited the congregation. As a result of his work nineteen members moved to Shelbyville, Illinois, the following year. This involved a loss of approximately one-third of the membership in one year.

The second most discouraging period seems to have been in the early thirties. Because of the economic depression a number of families had difficulty in holding their homes. However, in 1936 the tide turned. Since that date five farms with buildings have been purchased. One new business has been established in Harper and two in Crystal Springs. Nine homes have been purchased, built, or moved into Crystal Springs. One home has been purchased in Harper and one in Attica, the first town west of Crystal Springs. Eleven of the thirteen homes in Crystal Springs are owned by members of the church.

At the present time a garage and an interest in a hardware firm in Harper is owned and operated by members of the congregation. In Crystal Springs the following business establishments are owned and operated by Mennonites: Farmer's Feed Supply, Miller's Grocery, Crystal Oil Company, Naffziger Truck Line, and Miller's Machine Shop. These establishments furnish employment for a number of people. Until the time of his death in 1947 the post office was in the hands of J. J. Miller. His daughter, Mae, who is also a member of the congregation, is the present postmistress.

While Crystal Springs is a growing community center with possibilities for further business expansion, agriculture will no doubt continue to be the basic industry of the congregation. Twenty-three families live on farms. Fifteen own their farms while eight are renters.

Agriculture of Harper County

Harper County ranks high as an agriculture county in the state. This is true because much of the original soil minerals have been retained. Since it is located in the bread basket of the United States, wheat is the leading crop. It ranks about thirteenth in the value of wheat produced. According to the old timers there has never been a complete failure.

While wheat is the leading crop, the soil and climate are also well adapted to other crops. Among these are oats, barley, corn, grain sorghum, forage sorghum and alfalfa. Harper County is tops as a producer of high quality alfalfa seed.

Dairying is also an important industry. Some of the top herds in the state are located in the county. Several of the Brown Swiss and Holstein herds are nationally known. Marketing facilities are excellent, and the mild climate makes it possible to provide pasture crops during the larger part of the year.

The raising of beef cattle is another important industry. In addition to numerous grade herds, there are several outstanding purebred herds of Angus, Herefords, and Shorthorns. In recent years Harper County has been noted for its production of high quality spring lambs. It has been spotted as an excellent place to purchase purebred ewes and rams. Harper County ranks high in the production of turkeys. It has ranked among the five top counties. Chickens are also an important part of the poultry industry.

From the foregoing facts it is obvious that Harper County is well adapted to diversified farming. This makes the outlook

[Continued on page 32]

A herd of Jersey cows graze on the farm of Henry Yoder. Dairying has gradually become a profitable enterprise.

A scene at the machine shop of Norman Miller in Crystal Springs. A number of people are employed in the town's business places, which include a store, truck line, oil company, and feed supply.

Gideon G. Yoder purchases groceries at the local grocery store. Mae Miller operates both the store and the postoffice.

SUMMER CAMP PROGRAMS

During Family Week at Laurelville children enjoy periods of storytelling and good times. Eva Carper (right) is keeping the attention of a group of small boys and girls while parents are attending a session of the Week's program.

FAMILY WEEK AT LAURELVILLE

Family Week has been part of the Laurelville schedule from its beginning and seems assured of a permanent place on the program there. At this delightful retreat in the western Pennsylvania mountains has been created a happy combination of fellowship, recreation, and inspiration.

Happy though our family life may be, its routine through the days and weeks and months, does impose weariness and tension which rightly call for periods of rest. We are becoming more conscious of this, especially since the tempo of life and work is being moved generally upward.

To aid in the supplying of this need is the aim and reason for Laurelville Family Week. And those privileged to spend a few days there testify that the effort in this is successful. It is a good place to find out about ourselves. New contacts are made, the circle of acquaintances is widened, and new friendships are formed.

It is always arranged that a doctor be present during the week and available for consultation as well as for lectures on family health and related subjects. Talks on child training also have been an appreciated feature of the Family Week calendar.

For spiritual needs there is a schedule of Bible study with two class periods in the forenoon, and a devotional service and lecture period in the evening. Special provision is made for children so that parents are free of their care during class sessions.

—Coffman Shenk.

RECREATION WORKSHOP AT LITTLE EDEN

Have you ever wished that you knew where to obtain help in planning a social occasion for the young people of your community? Have you felt that not enough is being done to offer an attractive recreational program for the youth of your church to offset the appeal of secular amusements? Have you ever wished you had an interesting hobby? Have you wondered why someone has not organized craft groups in your community? Have you ever wondered how your family as a unit could use its leisure time more profitably? Have you not often wished that you could receive help in making your home more hospitable since we are commanded to be "ungrudgingly hospitable to one another" (I Peter 4:9)?

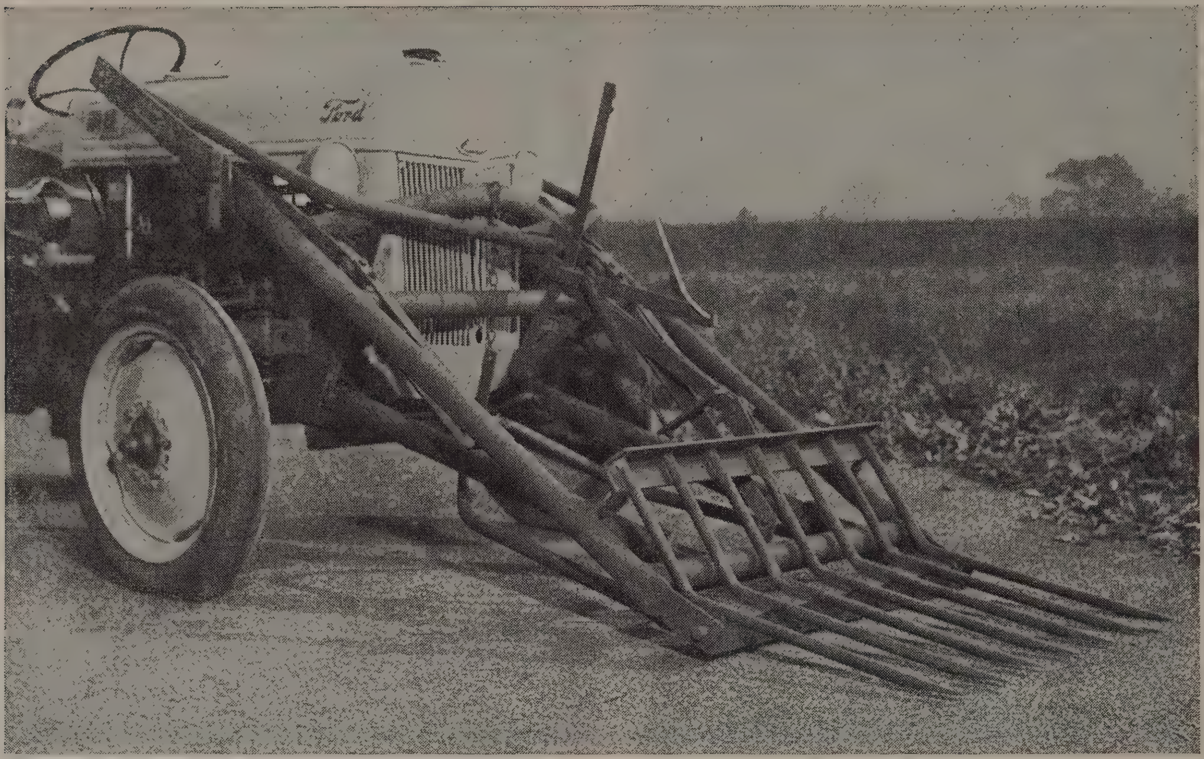
The Recreation Workshop has been organized for the benefit of those who answer "Yes" to the above questions. The program is a "Workshop" because ideas and plans will be tried and demonstrated. On the staff are leaders trained in the field of youth activities. They will share their experiences, their visions, and their aspirations with those in attendance. All present will have opportunities to ask questions, give suggestions from their own experiences, and to participate in activities that can be used in the home and in the community. Young and old, parents, youth, in short, all those who believe that the social side of man, as well as the physical, intellectual, and spiritual, needs development will find the Recreation Workshop week an unforgettable experience.

—Melvin Gingerich.

During the Recreation Workshop at Little Eden many practical suggestions are shared on how to have good recreation. Here is Rex Hershberger learning to handle a saw in a community workshop.

How to Patent Your Invention

by George Falb (cont'd from May)



A hydraulic loader, patented and manufactured by Sauder Brothers in New Holland, Pa., can be attached or detached in five minutes. Over 500 of these loaders have been made and sold to farmers in Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Common Misconceptions About Patents

There are a number of misconceptions about patents and patent rights that are prevalent among people who have had no experience with or training in patent law. One of these is that there are means of obtaining protection other than in getting a patent grant. It should be emphasized here that there is absolutely no substitute for patent protection. If your invention is of any value at all, you should secure a patent for it or then abandon any thought or dream of securing any great financial support from it.

Another widespread mistaken attitude is that one can make a patented device for one's personal use if he does not sell it or profit financially from making it. This too is in error as can be noted from the patent law quoted earlier which gives the inventor the right to exclude anyone else from making, using, or selling the invention for a term of 17 years. In other words, if someone other than the inventor makes a patented machine, the possible sale of that machine by the inventor is diminished by one and his profits are proportionately reduced and his patent infringed thereby.

A third misconception is that the entire machine or device and all details shown are patented. Only the specific claims as enumerated in detail are covered even though other details or ideas are shown in the drawings and/or described in the specifications. For instance, a patent cannot be gotten on a combine as such but specific improvements thereon can be patented if they are properly described and listed as claims of the inventor. If there is only one improvement the inventor makes only one claim and he cannot obtain patent protection on other claims unless the application is properly amended or an additional patent application is filed and granted. If there are two improvments, he files two claims and so on.

The fourth misconception is perhaps more common than some of the others which is that leaks occur from the Patent Office whereby valuable patents which are pending are given to big manufacturers who can then exploit the idea without giving the real inventor his dues. Quoting from the pamphlet entitled "General Information Concerning Patents" issued by the Patent Office: "No information will be given, without written authority respecting the filing by any particular person of an application for a patent." There is very little chance for an improper disclosure of the features of an invention after it has reached the Patent Office.

Someone has said that a patent is an invitation to a lawsuit, which is the fifth misconception concerning patents. While it is true that there are numerous suits involving patent rights, yet there are many people who are enjoying the rights and financial advantages afforded by a valuable patent right without having had to defend that right in the courts. There again, a great deal depends upon the patent attorney in drawing up the claims.

Pitfalls of Inventors

There are a number of pitfalls that an inventor is apt to get into unless he guards particularly against them. This applies particularly to those who would like to patent their inventions and profit thereby. One of these pitfalls is that the inventor delays in applying for his patent or he might be careless to whom he discloses the basic ideas of his invention. There are also other ways in which an invention may be abandoned, mostly technical in character, which will not be discussed here. It should be pointed out that an inventor has one year in which to file his application for patent, that is one year after the invention is in public use in its final developed form.

An inventor should keep accurate records of his work and on important details should have confidential witnesses to the same. Dates are very important in patent details particularly when two or more inventors file application on a similar patent at nearly the same time. All correspondence should be dated and signed legibly.

Sometimes an inventor for some reason or other does not make a complete disclosure to the patent attorney of the details of his invention. The inventor should by all means give his attorney all the details of his invention so that he, the attorney, can make the proper claims and thus secure the proper protection that should and could be gotten.

Other pitfalls that should be mentioned are (1) working on impractical ideas, (2) overconfidence in one's work, and (3) lack of knowledge or sufficient foresight. Henry Ford used to tell the inventor to ask himself three questions concerning the new invention: "Is it needed? Is it practical? and, Is it commercial?" Thus the inventor can test his invention before spending a lot of time and money on it.

Sources of Patent Information

There are a number of sources where an inventor can obtain patent information. Of course, one of the most reliable sources is the United States Patent Office itself. From this office can be obtained the pamphlet entitled "General Information Concerning Patents" free of charge. Also from this office one can obtain printed copies of patents for a fee of 25 cents each. That is, if an inventor would like to study more thoroughly the patent claims and specifications of some prior work in his particular field, he can send for a particular patent by giving the patent number, date of issuance, and name of the inventor enclosing 25 cents for each copy of patents so ordered. Again it should be borne in mind that the Patent Office will not disclose information on pending patent applications.

A second source for patent information are the various patent libraries located in many of the larger cities. They are usually in conjunction with a public library and contain copies of the official specifications of all patents issued. In these libraries and in other libraries too are found copies of the official weekly publication of the Patent Office entitled "The Official Gazette" and other official publications of the Patent Office. The "Official Gazette" gives in condensed form the specifications and claims of the patents granted for that period. By reference to this publication a quick check can be made on the patents granted in a particular week. General libraries usually have very pertinent information along the line of patents although they may not contain copies of the "Official Specifications" or the "Official Gazette."

The Patent Office advises the inventor to employ a competent patent attorney. From him, then, the inventor will get useful information and advice. Much helpful information can be obtained from answering patent attorney advertisements in farm papers and technical magazines; however, their reputation and ethical standards and practice should be checked before entrusting them with your invention. Many of these advertising attorneys work on the principle of "once only," getting the maximum fee possible for the minimum work. These should certainly be avoided. Here is where your local attorney may be of service in advising and in selecting the proper patent attorney for you. Most of the local attorneys have had some contact with reliable patent attorneys whom they could recommend and they could serve as your local legal advisor before making ill-advised moves or commitments.

Sale of the Patent

The inventor need not wait until he has secured his patent right before he begins to exploit it; however, many companies instruct their men not to listen to any new idea which is not patented. It is advisable to apply for a patent before beginning its manufacture or negotiating for its sale to a manufacturer. Unless you safeguard your invention with a patent, and confirm it as your personal property, it becomes "public property," to be made and sold by anyone.

After the patent has been granted, the inventor may either begin production of the article or machine himself provided that in its manufacture no prior patents are infringed thereby or he may sell all or part of his interest in the patent right. As pointed out before, the inventor may assign a portion of his right to another for financial assistance during the course of the development of the invention or assistance in securing patent protection. Conditions of this type do not constitute joint inventorship but merely an assignment of part or entire interest in the invention.

There are a number of different types of financial arrangements that an inventor can make with a manufacturer which should be considered before any financial agreement is entered into. First is the outright sale of the invention for a stipulated sum of money paid to the inventor before the purchaser has had a chance to realize any profit from it. This is usually difficult to arrange for unless a continued market is fairly certain for a reasonable time. This type of sale might be good to enter into if the inventor feels his invention of little value. The second and more common type is that of giving someone a license to manufacture and sell the invention on a royalty basis. That is, you as the inventor get a stipulated sum of money for each item made and sold. Under this plan the inventor has a better chance to "cash in" on his invention should it enjoy an active market and prolonged demand.

The inventor should be cautioned against making or entering into any agreement involving his patent rights without drawing up the proper legal forms with the aid of his attorney. While the patent attorney often draws up these forms for inventors, it would be advisable to consult an attorney personally, if possible, to discuss and have him explain the various implications involved in a contract of this kind.

Conclusion

In conclusion it should be pointed out again that there is absolutely no substitute for patent protection. Therefore if the inventor seeks to profit financially from his inventive effort, he should seek the proper protection immediately. The United States Patent Laws are designed to encourage inventive genius. It is this provision that is largely responsible for the rapid commercial and manufacturing growth of this country.

There are a number of our Mennonite folk who have obtained patents for various machines or devices. Perhaps there would be many more if proper advice and counsel had been obtained. Then too the fear of possible court action and the hiring of attorneys influenced some Mennonite inventors in not filing applications for patents. It should be clearly pointed out again that court action does not necessarily follow the granting of a patent right. It depends a great deal on the type of patent granted and the extent to which the patentee wishes to defend

[Continued on page 33]

Dear Reader:

U.S.D.A. PUBLICATIONS ANSWER QUERIES ON MANY SUBJECTS FROM MANY FARMERS

"How can I make a compost?" "Do termites leave a trail of sawdust?" "How can I prevent darkening of peaches when preparing them for freezing?" "Will there be precooked meals in the supermarkets of tomorrow?" "What is the best tree to plant so that I can grow my own fence posts?" "Have you conducted experiments dealing with photoperiodism?" "What are the benefits to be gained from pasteurizing milk?" These form a very small cross section of the upwards of 3,500 queries that come in every day to the U.S. Department of Agriculture from people in all walks of life in all parts of the country. As rapidly as possible, the Department prepares bulletins and circulars that give the answers to such questions. It costs much less to mail out a pamphlet than to write a comprehensive letter.

About half the letters coming in to the Department's Office of Information ask for publications by number and title. Nearly all the others can be answered with a Department publication. Some, of course, can be answered only after consultation with a plant, animal, or other scientist.

THE LEAVEN AT WORK

"If I wanted to influence the character of American civilization tomorrow, I would not go to New York and start a committee, or to Chicago and start a newspaper, or to Washington and start a lobby. I would go—I did go—to the rural Middle West and give myself to the work of the rural church."

These are the words of Shirley E. Greene who directs Merom Institute, "a regional center of Christian influence," located at Merom, Indiana. For some years he has devoted himself to the welfare of his community and as a minister has sought to "leaven" the community. Fortunately he has written up his experiences in numerous publications.

Merom Institute has encouraged town and farm people in its area to solve their own problems as far as possible and not depend entirely upon "outside" sources for recreation and standards of living. Co-operatives are encouraged because they bring people together in a spirit of helpfulness. Also they permit their members to secure better incomes. In the 30's, for example, Danish farmers were getting two thirds of the consumers' food dollars while American farmers were getting only one third. The difference, it is held, was due mainly to co-operatives.

Soil conservation work in the community was carried on some years ago by a Civilian Public Service camp.

"The church ought to be ordinarily the leavening, standard-setting influence in the community," is the conviction of Shirley Greene. Those who believe that "good can overcome evil" would be interested in his account of how one evil was dealt with in the community. Quoting from Greene's own account:

"In Merom we never attacked the saloon directly. Through our recreation program there grew up a generation of youth, very few of whom showed any inclination to patronize the saloon. When the war boom began, our saloonkeeper found it very easy to persuade himself that he could make more money in industry than in continuing to operate the saloon. Now the saloon is gone. It probably will not come back. Let the church tend the green lights as carefully as it does the red lights on the moral traffic lanes of community life."

MANY FARMS NOT PROSPEROUS

"Much of our agriculture is by no means prosperous." This is a statement issued in April by the Farmers Home Administration. "The over-all averages are high, but they do not tell us the actual conditions under which the bulk of farmers live and work," the F.H.A. adds.

In 1944 nearly 60 per cent of all farms grossed less than $2,000 and about half of the nation's farmers averaged only $670 worth of products and this counts the products used at home. The big majority of farmers have net incomes that are far from large. "Ten per cent of the farm operators had three quarters of the U.S. Savings Bonds held by farmers and half had none." Holdings of cash, bank deposits, and bonds are at record levels but these savings are in relatively few hands.

What shall be done about this large number of low-income farmers who can scarcely "make ends meet" in prosperous times? This is a pressing question that the Farmers Home Administration and other agencies are coping with.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS CONTINUE HIGH

During the last quarter of 1947 (October, November, and December) a total of one hundred and forty-one deaths were recorded in the *Gospel Herald,* official church organ. Of this number, fifteen were accidental. Thus slightly more than ten per cent of the deaths were accidental. Highway accident injuries and automobile accident injuries accounted for eight of the deaths; four persons past sixty years died from injuries from falling; two persons were killed through falling from buildings, and one died from being struck by lightning.

This high percentage of accidental deaths is higher than the national average of seven per cent which, according to the National Safety Council, is the average for the country.

Statistics were compiled from the Herald by Ammon Kaufman, Davidsville, Pa.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Records on Canning

I keep records on my canning by writing down (1) the number of quarts of the various fruits and vegetables canned; (2) the dates of canning; (3) the amount paid for the fruits and vegetables if they were purchased. This is a valuable record to refer to next year as a guide to decide on amounts to be canned and also when to look for various fruits and vegetables on the market.

—Mrs. Le Roy Hostetler, R. 1, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Do It Before Laundering

If you plan to turn a man's shirt collar or let out a hem to lengthen a dress, it is much easier to do it before the garment is laundered, for then it is free from starch and handles easily. After it is laundered and pressed the old creases, stitches, or hem line have disappeared and the garment is again ready to wear.

—Mrs. Howard Raid, Bluffton, Ohio.

Remember: A free subscription to each person who sends in a hint that finds its way to these pages.

Our Contributors:

Arthur E. Morgan lives at Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he devotes his time to the cause of community life. For some years he has encouraged the growth of small businesses as a means of developing independent economic life. He is author of *A Business of My Own*, obtainable for $1.00 from Community Service, Inc., Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Glen R. Miller is head of the Chemistry department at Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana. For many years he has been active in recreational activities for young people. During the war he served for two years as a relief worker in London.

Tillie Yoder, of Millersburg, Ohio, has taught at mission churches in Harrisonburg, Virginia, and Chicago, Illinois. In the summer of 1947 she had charge of a service unit at Millersburg, Ohio, that was devoted to the welfare of Negro children from Chicago and from the West Liberty Children's Home.

Areta Graber Lehman, of Chicago, Illinois, continues with the second part of her article on how nature appreciation can be developed in children.

Gideon G. Yoder is formerly from Iowa and is now pastor of the Crystal Springs Church in Kansas. He has recently written a thesis on the Kansas Mennonite congregations. Besides his pastoral duties he is also a teacher at Hesston College, Hesston, Kansas.

Coffman Shenk, of Biglerville, Pennsylvania, writes as one who attended Family Week at the Laurelville Camp in western Pennsylvania.

Melvin Gingerich, of Goshen, Indiana, was active in the Recreation Workshop which was sponsored at Little Eden Camp in Michigan in the summer of 1947.

George Falb continues his helpful article on patents. He is employed by Conveyor, Inc., Orrville, Ohio.

Almeta Good is a native of Idaho and lives at Hammett in Indian Cove. She is mother of a young son and daughter.

As Seen By Others:

NEW U.S. BULLETINS ON POTATO DISEASE CONTROL

Potato growers are now offered two new publications by the Department of Agriculture on the control of diseases in the crop. One of these, Farmers' Bulletin 1881, Potato Diseases and Their Control, is for farmers growing table potatoes; the other, Circular 764, Production of Disease-Free Seed Potatoes, is for farmers who grow seed potatoes for sale, which usually means certified seed potatoes.

GRAIN FOR THE DESTITUTE OR DISTILLERIES?

According to Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson the grain shortage, corn in particular, is having its effect on the shrinkage in livestock and poultry. In turn this raises prices. The present corn supply is 720,000,000 bushels less than a year earlier (April 12, 1948, U.S.D.A. Release) and the smallest amount since 1937 is now on farms.

"The distilling industry is a heavy consumer of corn," says Mr. Anderson. In a letter of April 12 to Congressman Brooks Hays, Mr. Anderson points out that distilleries have used grain at the rate of 2½ times what the President and the Senate consider the amount due them. This increase in the use of grain by distilleries leaves less to feed to cattle and poultry and in the end less food for a hungry world population.

In his letter to Mr. Hays the Secretary says:

"In view of these facts, I wish to encourage you in continuing your vigorous effort to obtain legislation which would provide authority to safeguard our limited supply of grain from diversion to nonessential and even wasteful uses."

YOUR CHILD

If He Refuses to Eat

The food that baby does not eat does him no harm. Babies or children should never be forced to eat. Much damage is done to children by mothers who fear something will happen to them if they miss one or two meals. Something is more likely to happen when mothers force food into an infant who doesn't want it. There are several reasons why babies refuse food or have poor appetites. Sickness is, obviously, the most important cause—sore throat, bronchitis, or contagious disease. The food may disagree with the baby or he may be too tired or too excited to eat.

The child often refuses food in a desire to attract attention, or he wants to exert his will power over his mother. No matter what the cause is, loss of appetite or failure to eat means that the child is not to be urged to eat. If it is due to fatigue or excitement, he will begin to eat again next day when he is refreshed by rest and sleep. If the child is sick, there will be, in addition to refusal to eat food, either vomiting or diarrhea, or pains in the stomach. Loss of appetite sometimes means that the food is not right, or is not properly prepared. The most common type of infant and child is the

Program

MENNONITE MEDICAL AND NURSES ASSOCIATIONS

Mackinaw Dells near Eureka, Illinois

Monday, June 14, 1948

9 A.M.—Conjoint Meeting of Mennonite Medical and Nurses Associations.
Open Discussion led by **Edward Mininger**, M.D.

11-12 A.M.—Public Program of Mennonite Medical and Nurses Associations.
High lights of Medical Work:
In Africa, **Merle Eshleman**, M.D.
In India, **Lena Graber**, R.N.
In the Philippines, **James Brenneman**, M.D.
Summary of Conjoint Meeting, **Edward Mininger**, M.D.

2 P.M.—Business Meeting of Mennonite Nurses Association

2 P.M.—Business Meeting of Mennonite Medical Association

6-7 P.M.—Sunset Meeting

Moderator—**Melvin Glick**, M.D.
Devotion—**Fred Brenneman**, M.D.

one who refuses food not because he is sick or because the food doesn't agree with him, but because he has discovered he can play tricks on his mother and refuse food in order to gain attention during mealtimes. This is a behavior problem and the way to treat it is to take the child's food away and ignore this little trick of his.

If He Has Certain Habits

If a mother tries to break a child's undesirable habit, she is likely to break the child's spirit. Habits are built up slowly and cannot be broken as one would break a stick. Most children have one or more habits which have erroneously been labeled "bad." Thumb-sucking is one of the most common of childhood habits and not as harmful as it has been pictured. Thumb-sucking does not cause deformity of the palate, does not spoil the proper alignment of the teeth or cause enlargement of the adenoids. Thumb-sucking usually becomes established during the early months of life. When first the infant accidentally gets his thumb into his mouth, he finds it a pleasant sensation and wants to repeat it. Nature is responsible for this sensation, having made sucking pleasant so that the infant will be interested in getting his food.

Mechanical restraints, such as putting bitter-tasting substances or adhesive tape on the thumb, are not advised. They arouse the child's negativism and make him resistant. Shaming, nagging, and condemning are unsatisfactory, for they only shake the child's faith in himself and make him unsure of parental affection. If thumb-sucking is indulged in after the first year of life, treatment should be directed toward correcting the underlying cause, which is usually overfatigue, boredom, unhappiness, or fear.

—*Medical Society of Pennsylvania.*

RISE AND FALL IN LAND PRICES

The graph below illustrates a contrast between farm prices in heavily populated areas of the East and the Corn Belt area of the Mid West during the period from 1910-1930. Speculation that followed World War I caused prices of Mid-western land to reach great heights, only to drop markedly during the depression. At the present time both Iowa and Lancaster County, Pa., land has "soared" once more. Both have reported land as selling for over $700.00 per acre.

The Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce issued a release in October of 1946 that showed an interesting contrast between the pattern of farming in these two areas. Mr. Capt, Director of the Census Bureau said: "If the whole State of Iowa were farmed according to the Lancaster pattern there would be room in the state for an additional 300,000 farm families; farm values would more than double; it would become a vastly greater market for farm machinery and other farm facilities; and the dollar value of its farm production would more than double."

The release also traced the migration of farm families who because of increased mechanization had moved out of the Middle West, "the finest farming area in the world."

Latest Land Boom Signals

The February, 1948 issue of *Iowa Farm Science* contains an article on Iowa land trends by W. G. Murray. Mr. Murray says that as yet there is no evidence of a land boom but a time for caution is here. Quoting from his article:

"Two land boom storm signals were on the Iowa horizon as 1947 drew to a close.

"First, over 44 per cent of Iowa real-estate brokers, who co-operated with Iowa State College in a land survey, reported land values were on the rise November 1. Last year only 30 per cent reported prices rising. Second, prices of fair to poor land climbed faster than excellent land in the areas of rapid price rise last year. This was one of the characteristics of the World War I boom.

"Other high lights reported by the 409 brokers co-operating in the survey are:

"Land prices rose $18 an acre during the year ending November 1, 1947. That is double the rise of a year ago.

"Iowa land prices on November 1, 1947, stood at $167 an acre. This is 90 per cent above the prewar mark of $88 reported for November 1 of 1941.

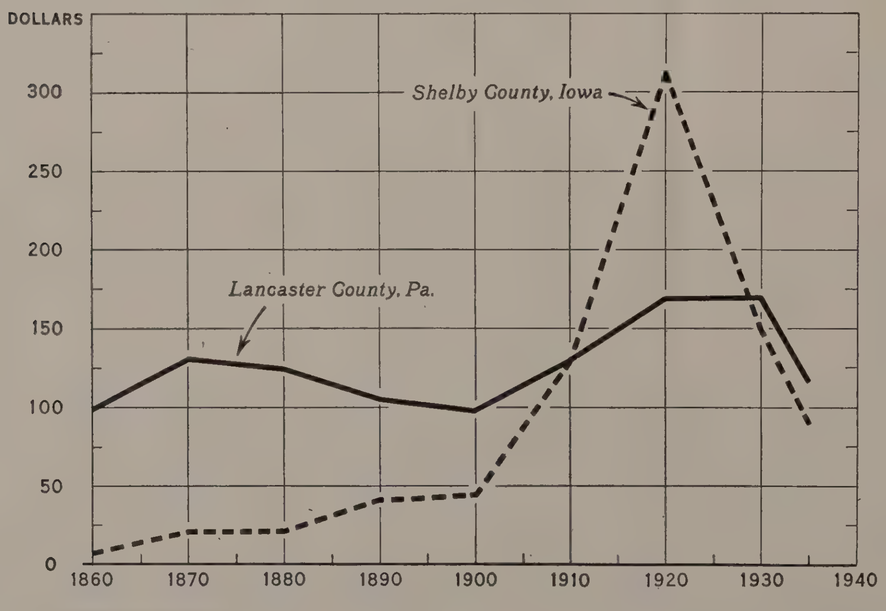
"Price rise was greatest in western Iowa; least in northeast Iowa.

"Brokers reported fewer sales in fall of 1947 than for 1946.

"Prices of all grades of land were on the rise last year. And the brokers reported that on the average fair to poor land went up slightly more in proportion to the other grades. This was in sharp contrast to 1946. Then it was the excellent land which went up much more rapidly in percentage terms (as well as in dollars) than either the good or fair to poor land. In fact, fair to poor land had been showing a smaller and smaller percentage increase each year between 1942 and 1946. The sharp increase in fair to poor land prices in 1947 was a definite reverse in the trend of recent years.

"This rapid rise in the price of fair to poor land is a danger signal that we will want to keep our eye on. During the land boom following World War I, it was the below-average land which increased most rapidly on a percentage basis. And this is the type of land which got farmers into the greatest financial distress during the depression that followed."

AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE OF FARM LAND IN LANCASTER COUNTY, PA., AND SHELBY COUNTY, IOWA, CENSUS YEARS, 1860-1935



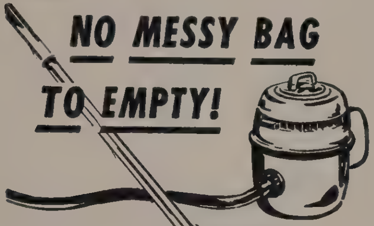
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Figure 2.

NEG. 39851 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

TRADING POST

SEE THIS AMAZING VACUUM CLEANER with NO MESSY BAG TO EMPTY!



It's the **Lewyt** (rhymes with "do it"!)

ALL THESE SENSATIONAL FEATURES, TOO!

EASY TO EMPTY . . . *disposable paper filter is poured out with the dirt!*

So **QUIET**, *you can chat, phone or listen to the radio*

CYCLONIC SUCTION *that gets the imbedded dirt and grit*

NO SMELLY, LEAKING DUST *gets back into the room . . . exclusive Triple Filter does the trick*

We pay shipping charges.

Ministers and mission workers, we can save you money. Write us.

C. A. Brilhart
HARDWARE
236 South Broadway Scottdale, Pennsylvania

HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRES

Pedigree-bred and progeny-tested for 20 years. Balanced breeding has fixed in this strain profit-making characteristics so important for foundation breeding flocks. Write:

DIRECT from the BREEDING SOURCE

HUBBARD FARMS
Box 32, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
Breeding Farms, Walpole, N. H.

Parkside Trailer Sales

All Sizes
New and Used House Trailers

Terra Cruiser
Elcar
Duo Monarch

Discount on Trailers Used in Religious Work

Telegraph, write or call personally for information

Can deliver if desired

I. E. Burkhart
Phone L1285
1610 South Eighth Street
Goshen, Indiana

SIMON COBLENTZ & SON

Dealer and Repairer of American and Swiss Watches

Telechron Electric Clocks —Westclox Material

Route 1 Uniontown, Ohio

Get our prices before you buy

For Good, Used, and Rebuilt

Tractors Threshers
Power Units Sawmills
Husker-Shredders Balers

See, write, or phone

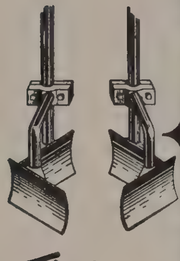
WITMER IMPLEMENT SERVICE
PINOLA
Shippensburg Route 3 Pennsylvania
Phone Shippensburg 917R23

SPENCER CORSETS

Complete Spencer Corset Service
BY AUTHORIZED AND REGISTERED CORSETIERE

Individually Designed
Health and Posture Garments

MRS. N. H. HESS LEDERACH, PA.
Phone Schwenksville 2394



NEW SCIENTIFIC FARM DISCOVERY ELIMINATES WEEDS AND HOEING!

The amazing Russell WEED CONTROLOR

CASH IN on larger crops and lowered labor costs by cultivating your row crops with a Russell WEED CONTROLOR. It cultivates, weeds and hoes all in one single operation and is easily attached to your present cultivator.

Farm designed, tested and proven, the Russell WEED CONTROLOR KILLS WEEDS within and throughout the plant row . . . its operation insures maximum moisture control and stimulates plant growth resulting in greater crop production per acre than ever before thought possible.

SAVE $1000

You, like thousands of farmers now owning Russell WEED CONTROLORS, can save at least $1,000 per 100 acres by using Russell WEED CONTROLORS on your cultivation. Write at once for complete descriptive literature . . . our supply is limited.

PAUL S. HIESTAND
Marietta, R.D., Pennsylvania

580-ACRE FARM

Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. 40 miles Harrisonburg; 20 miles Stuarts Draft. Spring and streams. One third each: blue grass, cultivation, timber. On Virginia state highway. Ideal stock and grain farm. Soil excellent; buildings fair. Price: $50.00 per acre.

Mrs. T. C. Dickerson
316 Fifty-sixth Street
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING IS LISTED UNDER THIS HEADING AT 10 CENTS PER WORD. MINIMUM CHARGE IS $1.00. COPY IS DUE BY THE FIRST OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE. INCLUDE NAME, ADDRESS, CITY AND STATE IN WORD COUNT. ADVERTISING BY THE COLUMN INCH $2.00. REPEAT RUNS OF SAME ADVERTISEMENT 15 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

WHAT ABOUT TOBACCO?

[Continued from page 9]

supply the motivation for stopping the habit of tobacco using, nor the motivation to resolutely refuse captivation in the first place. But facts and expert opinion do serve as guides.

First, we know that tobacco and tobacco smoke contain a number of poisons, the chief of which is nicotine. Nicotine belongs to the alkaloid family of compounds which includes morphine, opium, heroin, cocaine, quinine, strychnine, and others, drugs known for their profound physiological effect. Certainly not all the nicotine in a cigar or cigarette is absorbed. The manner of smoking makes a considerable difference, but an inhaler may absorb up to 22 per cent of the total nicotine. From experiments on various animals it is estimated that 60 milligrams (two small drops) of nicotine in the blood of an individual would result in death. In 1932 Kiefer, a German scientist, records the fact of a man having actually died as the result of smoking 40 cigarettes and 12 large cigars within 12 hours. This amount of smoking meant the absorption of four times the lethal dose. Death did not come sooner because nicotine was detoxified in the body—not fast enough, however, to prevent the accumulation of the fatal 60 milligram dose.

We also know that nicotine in the blood makes the heart beat faster, constricts many of the blood vessels, and causes an increase in the blood pressure. In this respect there is no such thing as developing an immunity to tobacco. The confirmed smoker is subject to all these physiological reactions. A boy of 18 smoking a package of cigarettes in 12 hours' time has forced his heart to beat from ten to twenty thousand extra beats. That there has been an increase in heart trouble, that we know. It is also doubtless true that the causes are varied. But it is significant that research at the Mayo foundation has shown that among patients suffering from angina pectoris and other ailments involving the coronary arteries, there were more smokers than among patients with other diseases. Among men 40 to 49 years old in a group of 1,000 nonsmokers selected at random, one per cent had at least the beginnings of coronary disease. In the group of 1,000 smokers, 4.6 per cent of the moderate smokers and 5.9 per cent of the heavy smokers were afflicted. It seems clear that there is a relation between smoking and coronary diseases.

Buerger's disease is due to the "constriction, inflammation, and clogging of moderate sized arteries with blood clots, most commonly in the legs and arms," according to Dr. Lee Buerger and Dr. Samuel Silbert of Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York. Dr. Silbert has studied and treated 1,000 patients and reports the astounding fact that not a single one of these was a nonsmoker. The disease is more common than was known just a few years ago, being improperly diagnosed. It is a serious disease. Dr. Horton of the Mayo clinic reports that out of 948 cases with the disease, 175 died, while 285 had to have an arm or a leg amputated. Dr. Silbert reports that cessation of smoking regularly arrested the disease, while continued use of tobacco made for further progress of the disease. Here surely is a case of a disease definitely attributable to the use of tobacco.

Dr. Corde and Dr. Harrington in 1935 reported eight cases that came to them with an eye disease marked by dimness of vision or partial blindness, dilation of the pupils, and inflammation of the optic nerve. They were all heavy smokers. With this as a clue the doctors did a bit of experimenting by injecting a small amount of nicotine in the blood stream and observing that certain blood vessels in the eye contracted. The resultant inadequate circulation must have been the cause for the affliction, as evidenced by the fact that when tobacco was strictly forbidden, in all eight cases there was rapid improvement.

Irritation of the throat and a smoker's cough is common, especially among heavy smokers. There is evidence to indicate that heartburn, duodenal and stomach ulcers may be caused by tobacco. Professor Carlson of the University of Chicago showed that cigar, pipe, or cigarette could suppress the normal hunger period and further that with a stagnant stomach, acid secretions would accumulate with resultant irritation. But enough of these unpalatable details.

Does Tobacco Affect Length of Life?

I would next inquire if there is any real evidence pointing to a shorter life expectancy for the smoker. There is. The late Professor Pearl of Johns Hopkins in 1938 made a thorough statistical study of 6,813 American white males. His statistics show that out of 100,000 nonsmokers 30 years old, 66,564 will reach the age of sixty. Out of 100,000 moderate smokers, 61,911 will reach the age of sixty. Out of 100,000 heavy smokers 46,226 will reach the age of sixty. Professor Pearl concludes that "the smoking of tobacco was statistically associated with an impairment of life duration, and the amount or degree of this impairment increased as the habitual amount of smoking increased."

Back in 1935 just a few days before my birthday, I received a letter from E. D. Axton, president of the Axton-Fisher tobacco company of Louisville, Kentucky, that began thus: "Dear Mr. Miller: Allow me, with a carton of Spud cigarettes, to wish you a happy birthday." The last paragraph was as follows: "If you have not smoked Spuds before, you may not care for the first few, but I am sure that if you will persist and smoke several packs you will find for yourself what I have said about mildness is true." The tobacco companies spend well over thirty million dollars per year in high pressure advertising. The advertising is persistent and often dishonest directly or by implication. In fact it becomes so bad at times that the Federal Trade Commission requires a mending of the ways. Quite recently one of the largest of the tobacco companies was asked to cease claiming that their products relieve fatigue, restore energy, and aid digestion. Such statements are brazen falsehoods. The campaign which started in earnest not many years ago to get the women to smoke was all too successful. Persistently the tobacco interests have been trying to break down the commonly accepted belief that tobacco is not good for the athlete. But here the evidence of experts is strongly against them.

Does It Affect the Athlete?

Dr. Pack of the University of Utah collected returns from six universities with respect to acceptance on athletic teams, finding that 33.3 per cent of the smokers were accepted, while 65.8 per cent of the nonsmokers were successful.

Dr. Fisher and Dr. Berry of the Y.M.C.A. College at Springfield, Massachusetts, found that there was a decrease of 12 per cent in the accuracy of throwing a baseball after smoking one cigar, and similarly that accuracy of rifle fire decreased with smoking and increased after a rest and no smoking.

The great runner, Charlie Paddock, holder of a world's record for 14 years said, "Tobacco is an enemy to physical, mental and spiritual well-being. I have never used it in any form." He wasn't paid fifteen thousand dollars to make this statement.

Coach Stagg of the University of Chicago stated that, "In my judgment there is no question about the bad effects of tobacco on boys and especially growing boys. From personal observation with athletes who have been addicted to the use of tobacco, I can speak with confidence that they do not possess the endurance of athletes who have grown up free from the use of it."

Walter Johnson of baseball fame declared, "During my twenty years in the big leagues, I have seen the careers of many promising young ball players ruined by the use of tobacco."

I recommend for your reading an article appearing in the December 1941 issue of the **Readers Digest,** "Nicotine Knockout, or the Slow Count," written by Gene Tunney. Tunney while training for his second fight with Jack Dempsey was approached with an offer of 15,000 dollars if he would endorse a certain brand of cigarette. He refused on the basis that he didn't smoke. The next day the tobacco representative came back with an offer of 12,000 dollars if they could use his picture and the statement (in Tunney's words), "Stinkies must be good, because all my friends smoke them." It was then that Tunney made himself clearly understood by stating that he considered cigarettes a foul pestilence, and advertising which promoted their use a national menace.

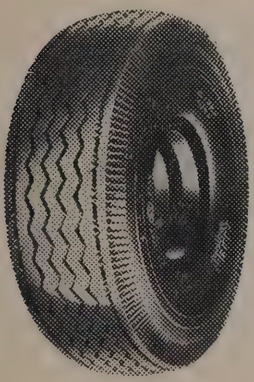
When Jack Dempsey was approached in much the same fashion, his reply was, "You could not get me to sign that for ten times what you offer. I do not smoke cigarettes and never did. Do you think that I am going to ask the thousands of young boys who read about me to take up cigarette smoking?"

Knute Rockne of Notre Dame fame said, "Tobacco slows up reflexes, lowers morale; any advertising that says tobacco helps the athlete is a falsehood and a fraud." Red Grange, Lindbergh, Edison, Madame Schumann Heink, Burbank, Jesse Owens, Glenn Cunningham and others have condemned the use of tobacco and in some cases refused to sign testimonials to be used in advertising.

Dr. T. K. Cureton reported from the University of Illinois in 1936 that he had tested 271 men on a swim involving endurance. His nonsmokers averaged 21.2 per cent better in breath-holding time and 18 per cent faster in the 100-yard swim. He had also studied the excellent 1936 Japanese Olympic swimming team and found not one smoker among them.

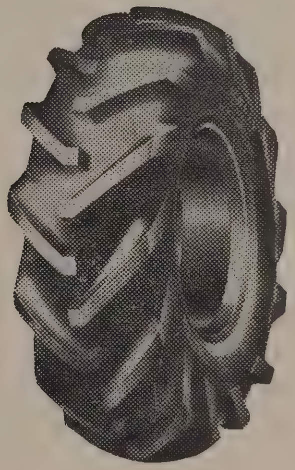
At Aldershot in England, over a period of seven years, 1973 men training to be physical instructors in the army, took part in 20 cross-country runs of three miles. The men were classed as heavy smokers if they smoked 20 or more cigarettes per day, and as moderate smokers if they smoked less than twenty per day. Of the heavy smokers, 6.7 per cent finished among first ten places; 8:6 per cent of the moderate smokers placed in the first ten, but 18.8 per cent of the nonsmokers ranked in the first ten. This shows that a nonsmoker had twice as many chances to be a winner as did the moderate smoker and three times the chances of the heavy smoker. It was reported at Aldershot that for the short distances where the staying power of the heart was not taxed, there was no difference between smoker and nonsmoker.

No, tobacco is not good for the athlete; it does get the wind; it is not good for anybody. Then why does anyone ever start to use it? Why tie oneself to an expensive, useless, harmful habit when it is so well known that the habit is hard to break? Does anyone ever really analyze his reasons for starting this habit? The answer to the question, "Why do you keep on smoking?" is simple. Habit! But why start? Shall we acquire a skin itch of some kind, just because it feels so good to be able to scratch the affected area? Gene Tunney tells the story of a Bedouin chief who told the young men of his tribe, "There are three good reasons for smoking: First, if you smoke enough tobacco, you smell so strong the dogs will never bite you. Second, if



S.T.P.T.

H. R. T. T.
(Hi-Rib Tractor Tire)



K. S. R. T.
(Kant Slip Rear Tractor)

RT-4771

Geo. W. Leaman

Mount Joy, Pennsylvania

KELLY
Springfield
TIRES

TIRE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS

The Shenk Hatchery
Box 46
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Placing new setting of eggs in incubator.
Total capacity of Hatchery: 1,112,000 eggs.

We Specialize in
NEW HAMPSHIRES
and
BROILER CROSSES

Our strain is noted for fast even growth and quick full feathering.

PROFITABLE BOTH FOR EGG AND MEAT PRODUCTION

YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THEM

We invite your inquiries.
THE SHENK HATCHERY · HARRISONBURG, VA.

you smoke long enough you will develop a lung trouble which will make you cough even when you sleep. Robbers hearing you cough will think you are awake and so will not try to steal your belongings. Third, if you smoke as much as you can, you will have many diseases, and will die young."

Making the Decision

In speaking as I have on the subject of tobacco, I have not leveled my remarks even primarily at the tobacco users. I have two things to say to you nonsmokers. First, don't be so foolish as to even toy with the thought of starting the habit. Ask yourself why you should start. If the tobacco companies are to market their products at the present rate, it has been estimated that every day about 3,000 boys and girls must start the habit. If those boys and girls would only see things in their true light, and refuse to be sold down the river by the tobacco interest, the national blight could largely be lifted in the next generation. Secondly, I would challenge you to assume your responsibility in helping educate that boy or girl, in helping him to keep his eyes open, refusing addiction.

To you that smoke, I offer a small fortune in cash, a healthier and more efficient life as well as a longer one. And if you will precipitately join the ranks of the nonsmokers, I believe you will be especially helpful and effective in foiling the tobacco companies in their attempts to add the names of 3,000 new and young recruits each day to the lists of their contributors.

THE CRYSTAL SPRINGS COMMUNITY

[Continued from page 22]

for the family-sized farm encouraging. However, as time goes on more attention will need to be given to soil conservation and crop rotation.

In recent years the congregation has again enjoyed a steady growth. The membership is one hundred and eighteen. The attendance usually runs from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five. The average attendance in the primary department is about forty-five. In addition to the Sunday school and the regular Sunday morning worship service, a regular Sunday evening meeting is held. This consists of Bible study followed by a message from one of the ministers. At the present time a meeting for both adults and children is being held on Friday evening of each week. This service is in charge of Glen Whitaker, the assistant pastor. A summer Bible school is also sponsored each year. Bible Conferences and evangelistic meetings are held frequently. No less than four guest speakers are brought in each year in addition to Bible teachers and evangelists.

Community Life and Activity

One of the most significant organizations of the congregation is the mixed chorus. Young people are eligible for membership when they enter high school. The chorus is for those who like to sing. No one disqualifies for membership because of advanced years. For this reason the chorus is one of the greatest unifying agencies in the congregation. Monday evening is reserved for chorus practice. The juniors and the young people also each have an organization. These organizations are primarily of a social nature.

At the present time there is a growing consciousness of church and community obligations. Community relationships are excellent. Unorganized mutual aid is practiced.

The administration of the church is in the hands of a church council. The council is composed of the trustees, the church treasurer, the church secretary, and the ministers. This organization has served a valuable purpose in unifying the congregation. Furthermore, it renders valuable service to the pastor in guiding the program. The relationship between the pastor and the council are the very best.

The financial program of the church calls only for free-will offerings. From 1904 to 1928 the congregation gave the approximate total amount of $7,200.00. At the present time approximately this amount is being given annually. The pastor receives a monthly offering.

With the growth of the congregation the spiritual life has constantly been strengthened. This effort has been greatly assisted by some of the members who have come into the church from outside Mennonite circles. All this makes the future look encouraging.

INVENTIONS

[Continued from page 25]

his rights. An inventor might wish to secure a patent only to avoid being stopped in the manufacture of his invention and caring little if someone else is making that product if court action would be necessary to stop that infringement. Many times there are means of restraining an infringer other than by a lawsuit. These means should be resorted to by all means and are usually effective if the patent claims are specific enough and if an infringement is definitely in evidence.

Perhaps a patent right in the hands of one of our Mennonite inventors would and easily could be the basis of a profitable business in our various communities providing for a diversity of occupations for our people. As such this might be encouraged and it is hoped that these articles will serve to that end.

Quality—With Simplicity

Merchandise for those who are concerned about conservative styles and patterns

Full Assortment of Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes—For Men, Ladies, and Children

Hosiery

Nylons
45 and 51 gauge, 30 denier
Black, Off-black, Gunmetal, and regular colors

Rayon and Cotton
Black, Gunmetal and regular colors

Silk
Black, Gunmetal

For Children
Long white and tan in part rayon

For Men
BACHELOR'S FRIEND
Nylons, Rayons, and Cotton

Made-to-measure Suits
guaranteed to fit

Bostonian Shoes for men

Wilbur Coon Shoes for ladies
Dress Materials
including small-figured rayons
Coverings and covering materials
Bonnets and bonnet materials

We are planning to be at Eureka, Illinois, the week of the Mission Board meeting, June 14, with a display of merchandise suitable for Mennonites, including: Bonnets and Bonnet Materials, Coverings and Covering Materials, Ladies' Hoisery, Men's Socks, Men's Felt and Straw Hats and more than 100 samples of men's suit materials in all wool tropical worsteds, serges, and hard-finished worsteds. Our Mr. Jacob Martin, with considerable experience, will take measurements to assure a guaranteed fit. An appointment in advance will assure you prompt service.

Orders filled promptly and sent prepaid when accompanied by check
Discount for Sewing Circles, Aid Societies, and Relief

Samples sent on request

Inquiries solicited

Martins

On edge of
Eastern Mennonite
College Campus

Park View,
Harrisonburg,
Virginia

Washing, Cleaning, and Carding

NEW OR OLD WOOL
FOR COMFORTERS

Uriel S. Zook
Allensville Pennsylvania

Perfectly Mixed Rations
with
Increased Profits
and
Reduced Labor

Scottdel Feed Mixers

Livestock profits are too important to lose because of poor, slipshod mixing methods. Scottdel Mixers are available in four models and three sizes. 25 bushels (1000 lbs.) 45 bushels (1800 lbs.) 80 bushels (2500 lbs.) Write for catalog.

SCOTTDEL, INC.
DEPT. 18
SWANTON, OHIO

ADVERTISERS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1948

Brilhart, C. A., Hardware, 236 South Broadway, Scottdale, Pennsylvania	29
Burkhart, I. E., 1610 South Eighth Street, Goshen, Indiana	29
Coblentz, Simon, and Son, Route 1, Uniontown, Ohio	29
Dickerson, Mrs. T. C., 316 Fifty-sixth Street, Newport News, Virginia	29
Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg, Virginia	2
Hess, Mrs. N. H., Lederach, Pennsylvania	29
Hiestand, Paul S., R. D., Marietta, Pennsylvania	29
Hubbard Farms, Inc., Box 32, Lancaster, Pennsylvania	29
Leaman, Geo. W., Mount Joy, Pennsylvania	31
Little Eden Camp, Onekama, Michigan	36
Martins, Park View, Harrisonburg, Virginia	33
Newcomer Oil Company, 903 South Market Street, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania	2
Sauder Bros., New Holland, Pennsylvania	35
Scottdel, Inc., Dept. 18, Swanton, Ohio	34
Shenk Hatchery, The Harrisonburg, Virginia	32
Witmer Implement Service, Route 3, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania	29
Zook, Uriel S., Allensville, Pennsylvania	34

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

A Magazine on the Affairs of Everyday Living

One Year .... $2.50   Three Years $6.00

SUBSCRIBE TODAY

SEND A GIFT SUBSCRIPTION

Subscription Blank

NAME ....

ROUTE OR STREET ....

CITY AND STATE ....

Remittance together with this subscription blank should be sent to

—THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY—
SCOTTDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

Give

The Mennonite Community

To the Graduate

This Spring

A Present to be enjoyed
the year round

(Use coupon on this page.)

Announcing the NEW

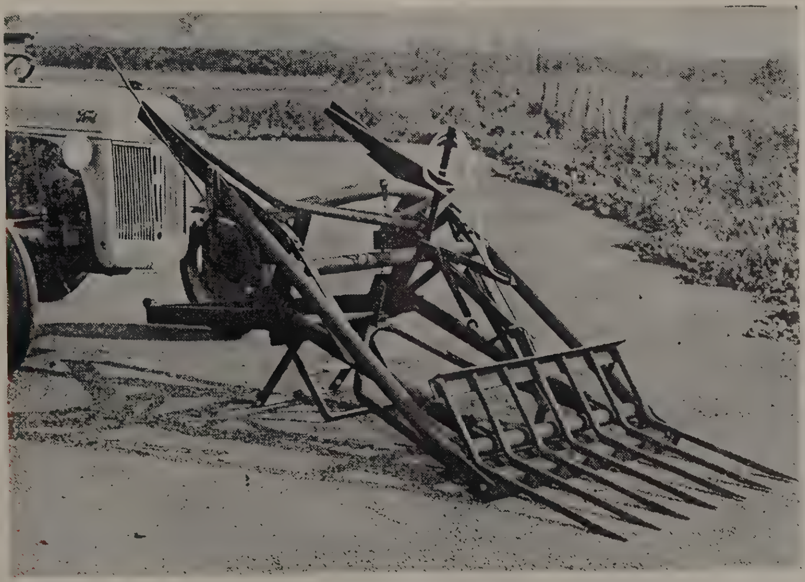
Sauder Hydraulic Loader

for Your **Ford Tractor**

Ford
TRACTORS
SAUDER BROS - SALES & SERVICE.

Takes only a few minutes to attach or detach

Automatically or manually unloaded



Specifications:

Height of fork in raised position: 7 ft.

Width of fork: 40 in.

Shipping Weight:
Loader, 540 lbs.
Scoop, 100 lbs.

For Complete Information, Write to Sauder Bros., New Holland, Pennsylvania

For a Vacation That Is Different

Spend a Week at

Little Eden Camp

Onekama, Michigan

Little Eden Campground Association, Inc.
Jesse J. Short, Archbold, Ohio
President of Board of Directors
Write to Roman Gingerich, Camp Manager, Onekama, Michigan, for reservations
Write to camp directors for information regarding programs

1948 Summer Camp Program

June 23-30
Boys and Girls (Ages 10-14)
Levi C. Hartzler—*Director*
Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana

June 30 to July 7
High School Boys and Girls
Directors
Olen Britsch, Archbold, Ohio
Viola Good, Goshen, Indiana

July 10-17
Young Adults Conference
Leland A. Bachman—*Director*
1613 South Eighth Street, Goshen, Indiana

July 17-24
Family Week
Jesse J. Short—*Director*
Archbold, Ohio

July 24-31
Recreation Workshop
Melvin Gingerich—*Director*
1613 South Eighth Street, Goshen, Indiana

July 31 to August 7
Literary Group
LeRoy Garber—*Director*
801 South Eleventh Street, Goshen, Indiana

August 7-14
Church Music Week
Walter E. Yoder—*Director*
1508 South Eighth Street, Goshen, Indiana

August 14-21
Ministers' Retreat
John C. Wenger—*Director*
1410 South Eighth Street, Goshen, Indiana

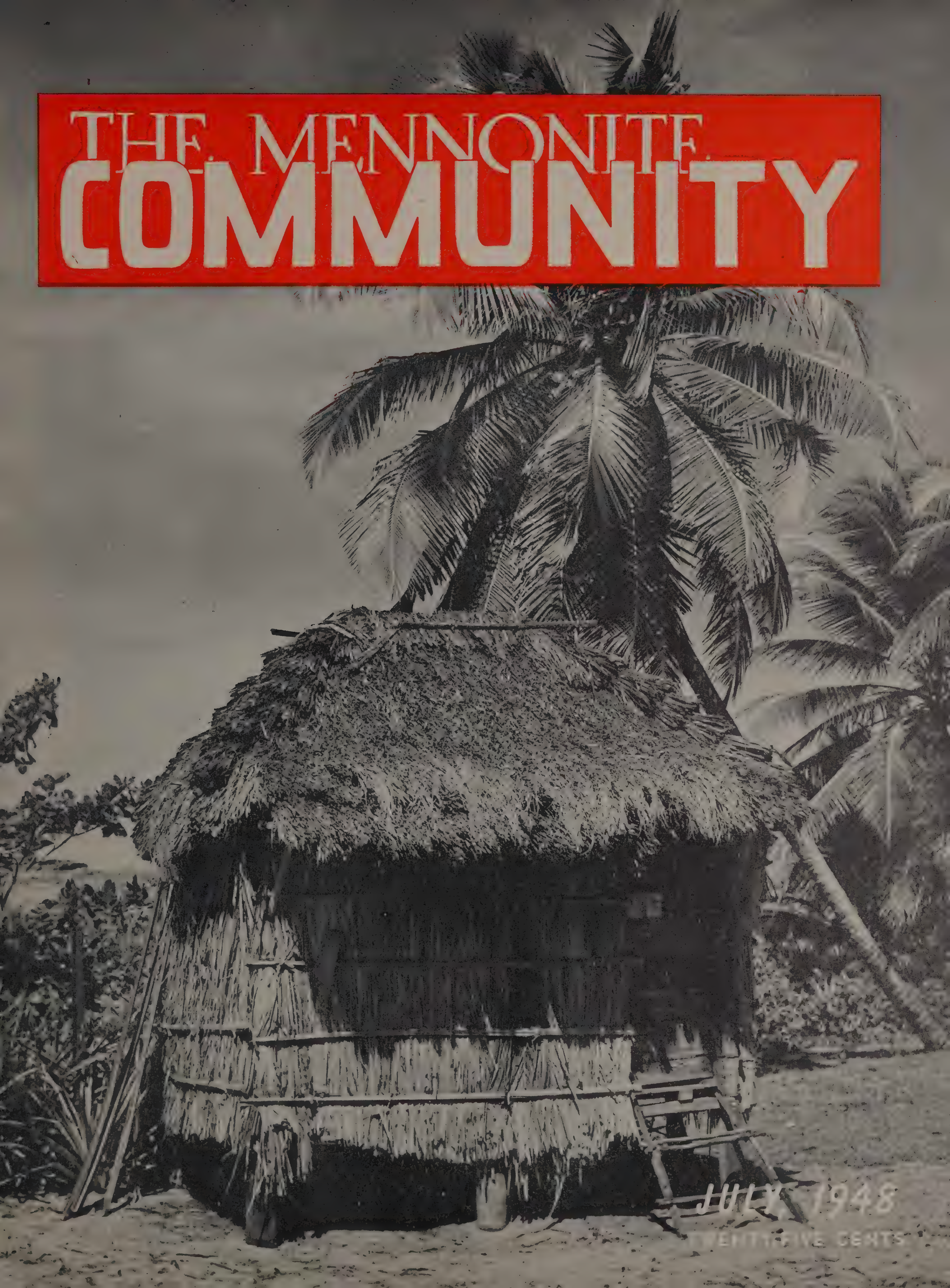
August 21-28
Farmers' Week
G. F. Hershberger—*Director*
1306 South Eighth Street, Goshen, Indiana

August 28-31
Goshen College Faculty Retreat

Rent a Cabin for Your Family for One or More Camps

Rest, Relax, Refresh Your Weary Body and Mind

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY



JULY, 1948

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

EASTERN MENNONITE COLLEGE

Harrisonburg, Virginia

Our Educational Department Offers:

- The standard curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education
- A special Christian Day School curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education
- The best in present-day educational practices and philosophy as interpreted by a Christian faculty
- An annual three-day Christian Day School Institute
- Educational tours to New York City, historic Williamsburg, Virginia, and other points of interest
- Visits to elementary schools in near-by communities
- Directed teaching in the Park School under a trained supervisor

To meet the increasing demands for teachers in the Christian Day School as well as in the public school, Eastern Mennonite College has enlarged its faculty in the Educational Department, and expanded its teacher-training curriculum. For further information write

CHESTER K. LEHMAN, DEAN
Eastern Mennonite College
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Keep

Your Motor

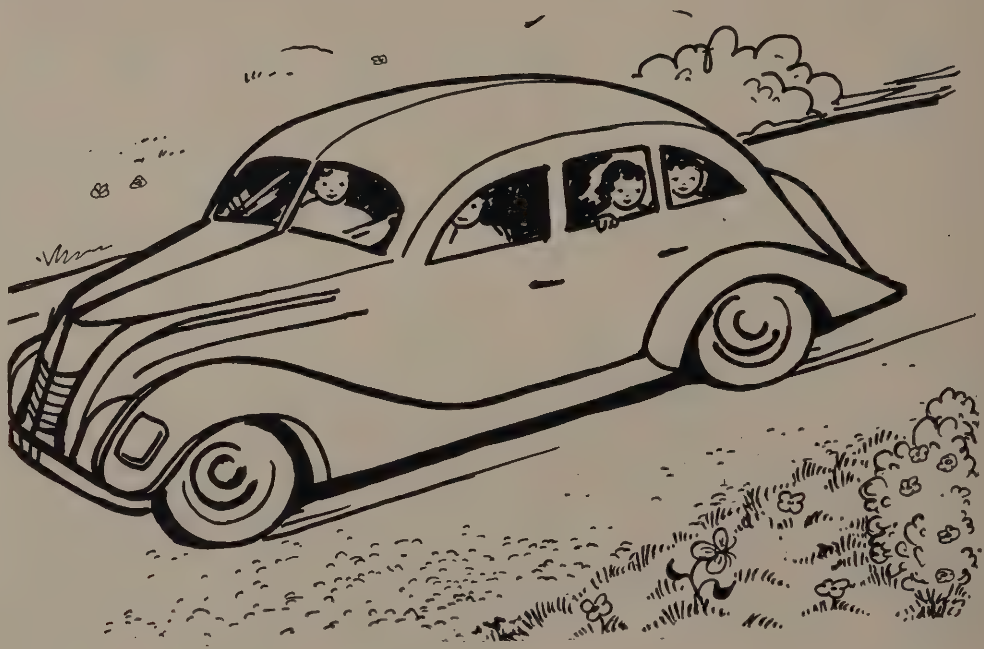
Young

WITH

Richfield Gasoline

and

Richlube Motor Oil



« *Keep Your Home Warm with Rich-Heat Fuel Oil* »

Newcomer Oil Company

Phone 226

903 SOUTH MARKET STREET ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

JULY
1948

VOLUME TWO | Scottdale, Pennsylvania | NUMBER SEVEN

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE
Scottdale, Pennsylvania
Telephone 314

EDITOR
Grant M. Stoltzfus

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Paul Erb, Guy F. Hershberger
Olive Wyse

ASSOCIATE EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER
H. Ralph Hernley

PHOTOGRAPHER AND ARTIST
Paul W. Hertzler

EDITORIAL COUNCIL
Dr. H. C. Amstutz, Goshen, Indiana; Leland Bachman, Goshen, Indiana; Atlee Beechy, Basel, Switzerland; H. S. Bender, Basel, Switzerland; S. F. Coffman, Vineland, Ontario; E. I. Culp, Tiskilwa, Illinois; S. E. Eicher, Albany, Oregon; Erma Erb, Wellman, Iowa; Henry F. Garber, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania; Melvin Gingerich, Goshen, Indiana; Simon Gingerich, Wayland, Iowa; Noah Good, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Howard Kauffman, Goshen, Indiana; John E. Lehman, Columbiana, Ohio; Ivan Lind, Hesston, Kansas; Jacob Moyer, Souderton, Pennsylvania; Orie O. Miller, Akron, Pennsylvania; John R. Mumaw, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Mary Emma Showalter, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Oliver Snyder, Hespeler, Ontario; Maude Swartzendruber, La Junta, Colorado; Gideon Yoder, Harper, Kansas; John L. Yoder, West Liberty, Ohio.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the
MENNONITE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHERS OF "THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY"

Paul Erb, President, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
John L. Yoder, Vice President, West Liberty, Ohio
Guy F. Hershberger, Secretary, Goshen, Indiana
H. Ralph Hernley, Treasurer, Scottdale, Pa.
Ivan Miller, Corry, Pennsylvania
Clayton L. Keener, Refton, Pennsylvania
A. J. Metzler, Scottdale, Pennsylvania

Unsolicited manuscripts and pictures will be accepted and will be reviewed and filed for possible use. Material which is to be returned must be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

ACKNOWLEGMENTS

Appreciation is due Mr. Juan Luis Marquez, staff writer of the PUERTO RICO ILUSTRADO for permission to use the picture and story from his magazine.

The pictures on the following pages were obtained through the Puerto Rico Information Office: 1, 18 (upper), 19, 21 (center and lower), 22 (upper left), 25.

The pictures on page 9 were supplied by NEWS AND VIEWS, a publication of Campbell Soup Company.

The picture on page 11 was obtained from the Soil Conservation Service.

The picture and story on page 12 were furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The following persons supplied pictures for the Puerto Rico story: John Martin, Columbiana, Ohio; Wyman D. Sundheimer, Goshen, Indiana; Marjorie Shantz, Preston, Ontario; H. Clair Amstutz, Goshen, Indiana.

The picture of the Conservation class on page 6 was taken by John Harshberger.

Correction and supplementary note to May, 1948, issue: The pictures on pages 5, 24, and 25 of the May issue were taken by John Harshberger.

For the Month of July

Who Is Thy Neighbor? (Poem) 4

How Stands Our Stewardship? 7
SILAS J. SMUCKER

Tomato Growing in Pennsylvania 8
R. L. WALSON

The Young Community 10
RUTH CARPER

The Stewardship of Time and Energy 12

Why Do Some Farmers Succeed? 14
CHARLES S. ADAMS

"And Now We Have a Chapel" (Editorial) 16

The Birth of a Community 17
H. CLAIR AMSTUTZ, M.D.

The Mennonite General Hospital at La Plata, Puerto Rico 20
JUAN LUIS MARQUEZ

Better Health for Livestock 26
V. W. ZUERCHER, V.M.D.

Dear Reader 28

Household Hints 28

Our Contributors 29

Trading Post 30

PICTURES ON PAGE 5:

A mother and her two children waiting their turn at the Mennonite General Hospital, La Plata, Puerto Rico. The life of the people is alternately filled with hope and despair.

Malnutrition is common among country children. One baby in eight dies before it is a year old.

Jose is now well fed and ready to leave the hospital. Follow-up will be necessary to prevent relapse.

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY is published monthly by the Mennonite Community Association, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Entered as second-class matter March 7, 1947, at the post office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price: $2.50 for one year; $6.00 for three years. Single copies, 25c each. Checks and postal money orders should be made payable to Mennonite Community Association and sent to the office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Publication office: 610-614 Walnut Avenue, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Printed in U.S.A.

Who Is Thy Neighbor?

Who is thy neighbor? He whom thou
Hast power to aid and bless;
Whose aching heart or burning brow
Thy soothing hand may press.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the fainting poor,
Whose eye with want is dim;
O enter thou his humble door;
With aid and peace for him.

Thy neighbor? He who drinks the cup
When sorrow drowns the brim;
With words of high, sustaining hope,
Go thou and comfort him.

Thy neighbor? Pass no mourner by;
Perhaps thou canst redeem
A breaking heart from misery;
Go, share thy lot with him.

—William Cutter, from The Mennonite Hymnary.

THE "NEW" TRADITION OF BETTER FARMING

Cultivating on the contour is gradually being followed in every section of the country. Above is a field near Lincoln, Nebraska, which is cultivated in a way that conserves its soil.

TO CHECK THE RUN-OFF

At Coshocton, Ohio, Mr. L. L. Harrold, project superintendent, explains equipment that is used to measure run-off water from a disk-plowed hillside. Observing are members of Alta Schrock's Conservation class from Goshen College.

HOW STANDS OUR STEWARDSHIP?

by Silas J. Smucker

"FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SELF-PRESERVATION AND BASIC FAITH, NO MENNONITE COMMUNITY CAN AFFORD TO IGNORE ITS STEWARDSHIP OF THE SOIL."

When our forefathers settled in this country, they were constantly occupied with the practicalities of existence. Theirs was a struggle to procure the basic necessities of life. Production on the farm was directed principally to the supply of home consumption needs, such as power, housing, fuel, most of the clothing, and all of the food except occasional luxury items. Economically the farmer was independent, and farming was considered the fundamental pursuit of man upon which all other economic activities of the community were vitally dependent. Farming was considered the only natural and good life. The love of farming and the virtues of labor, industry, and thrift were early instilled into the lives of the young members of the farm family.

In colonial days, the Pennsylvania Germans were among the first to realize the need for "artificial" meadows for their livestock rather than to depend upon the native grasses which generally were inadequate. These "artificial" meadows eventually came to be recognized as having a definite part in their cropping plan. Others soon recognized the Pennsylvania Germans as being among the better class of farmers.

However, farming from the earliest times grew like Topsy. Until recently it was almost entirely traditionalized, conducted automatically according to customs, transmitted without much change or question from father to son. The idea that agriculture might be improved simply did not exist in any effective way.

With the coming of technology during the past sixty years came scientific research studies, agricultural papers and magazines, automobiles, trucks, tractors, combines, corn pickers, hybrid corn, improved types of oats, wheat, and soybeans, new types of farm animals, new ways to feed plants, animals, and man, improved roads, electricity, conservation of soil and water, etc.

Farming Is Not a Simple Business

The changes that have taken place and are coming make farming—at least successful farming—a complex business, even on the small family-operated farm. Efficiency among farmers has come to mean much more than being able to grow big yields of corn or fat cattle. Many things our fathers and grandfathers took for granted we can not take for granted. Modern farming is dynamic and one can never know too much about farming.

Among the Mennonites, laborsaving mechanical devices are generally welcomed and adopted relatively fast with the expectation that they can increase the volume of production, improve the quality of the product, lower unit costs, reduce the actual amount of labor needed, and lessen fatigue and tedium of farming. However, "book farming," and the application of new agricultural practices, based upon scientific studies, encounters stubborn resistance among the Amish and Mennonites. Past experience, tradition, and the way Dad did it are helpful guides only when they do not prevent one's keeping up-to-date with sound agricultural principles.

As a group, Mennonites love farming. Outsiders consider them as better than average farmers, in spite of the fact that labor, industry, and thrift sometimes cover up some defects. However, where do they stand in the light of scientific research studies? Are they good stewards of the soil? Whether owners or tenants, we really are stewards of God Almighty and morally obligated to husband the land we farm so as to maintain or increase its productivity. Failure to do so is stealing from those who come after us. Holding title to a piece of land does not give the title holder the privilege of handling that land the way he wants to. When a person buys a piece of land he merely buys the use of it. The land is a gift from God to man for man's use. Generations yet unborn will either praise us or denounce us, depending upon the type of stewards we are. These are plain words and many who will read this will not like what I am saying, but facts are facts.

There Is Room for Improvement

In practically all Mennonite and Amish communities there is considerable evidence of poor stewardship of the soil. Terraces, strip cropping, and contour cultivation where applicable often are conspicuous by their absence. Very little thought is given to cover crops in the corn and other areas that would otherwise be bare over winter. Soil and water losses are excessive. The water in ditches is muddy following a rain. Commonly used crop rotation, such as corn—oats—wheat—clover, or corn—corn—oats—clover is depleting and causes soil structure to break down and deteriorate. Measurements on nearly level fields indicate about one fourth of the topsoil has disappeared through sheet erosion. Because of abuse, the land is crying out in revolt and yields are low or at best only moderate, whereas better than one hundred bushel corn yields should be common on our better soils today.

Low yields, erosion, and wasted soil and water resources definitely point toward weak communities and weak and inadequate institutions of which the church is especially important. From the standpoint of self-preservation and basic faith, no Mennonite community can afford to ignore its stewardship of the soil. Proper stewardship in many cases will increase net returns as well as insure the handing down to sons and daughters productive farms, basic to the welfare and solidarity of every community.

The Soil Conservation Service and the State Extension Service have been established to assist farmers develop sound soil, agronomy, and livestock management practices applicable to individual farmers. Why not make more use of such assistance?

Transplanting tomatoes on a farm near Gap, Pa. Acreages of this cash crop sometimes reach fifty acres on one farm. Most farmers do not exceed twelve acres.

TOMATO GROWING IN PENNSYLVANIA

by R. L. Walson

One of the comparatively recent crops to become a leading cash crop in Pennsylvania is tomatoes. During the last twenty years the acreage of tomatoes has doubled in the United States. In Pennsylvania the total acreage has gone from 69,960 acres in 1937 to 180,550 in 1947.

Today, tomatoes rank among one of our foremost crops from the standpoint of acreage, food value, and health invigorating power. For a crop to assume such great importance it must grow on a large variety of soils and under varied climatic conditions, yield well and lose but little of its table freshness and health-giving qualities upon being processed for storage. The tomato admirably fits these requirements and production continues to increase each year.

Quality production is one of the essentials in the continued increase in popularity of this great crop. Fortunately, for the producer, high yields and high quality run hand in hand under most conditions: An examination of the 1947 Pennsylvania Ten Ton Tomato Club shows twelve hundred and eighty-four tomato growers were eligible for membership. The highest yield per acre in 1947 was 32.18 tons produced on 3.56 acres. About 80% of the 1284 growers sold their crops to the processors according to U.S. Grades. The highest grade delivered to the canhouse was 95% No. 1 and 5% No. 2.

In addition to being among the leading cash crops, tomatoes fit in very well with most farm rotation systems. A grower must select the type of crop rotation that best suits his soil and farming system. Two rotations that are followed by some growers are as follows:

Rotation No. 1

First year—Tomatoes followed by wheat or barley seeded in the fall.

Second year—The cereal crop allowed to mature and harvested with a combine leaving the straw on the field. This organic matter plowed in with 300 to 500 pounds per acre of cyanamid or some other source of nitrogen will rot up quickly. A late crop of sugar corn, turnips, or spinach may be planted if the weather conditions permit the land to be got into condition. Seed lightly at last cultivation to rye or wheat to grow through the winter; plow and plant to corn in the spring.

Third year—Harvest corn, plow stover into the ground, and sow rye or wheat.

Fourth year—Tomatoes.

Rotation No. 2

First year—Tomatoes followed by rye or vetch.

Second year—Plow under the cover crop and plant corn. Sow rye after the corn has been harvested with timothy or clover in the spring.

Third year—Cut clover hay during the summer and leave last cutting to plow under in the spring.

Fourth year—Tomatoes.

Tomatoes and Soil Fertility

Another advantage for the grower in producing tomatoes is that they leave the land in a better state of fertility than before it was planted. Fertilizing a crop of tomatoes with 1500 pounds per acre of a 5-10-10 fertilizer yields 75 pounds of nitrogen to the soil, 150 pounds of phosphorus, and 150 pounds of potash. If a ten-ton crop of tomatoes is grown and harvested, about 60 pounds of nitrogen is removed from the soil, 15 pounds of phosphorus, and 80 pounds of potash. Thus, 15 pounds of nitrogen, 135 pounds of phosphorus, and 70 pounds of potash more than was removed by the crop from the soil is added. Of course, part of this nitrogen and potash is leeched from the soil and will not be available for the next crop. However, little or no phosphate is leeched.

From the standpoint of the vines about 1500 pounds of oven dry organic matter is returned to the soil, together with 100 pounds of calcium oxide, 14 pounds of magnesium, 38 pounds of nitrogen, 15 pounds of phosphorus, 92 pounds of potash, 2.5 pounds of iron, and 0.2 pounds of manganese. While it may be true that these minerals originally came from the fertilizer or soil, they have been utilized by the tomato plant, perhaps from difficult available compounds in the soil, and are available to succeeding crops when the organic material has rotted in the

soil. Fifteen hundred pounds of dry vegetation is equal to a fairly good cover crop. Most growers know that a good crop usually follows tomatoes.

The successful production of tomatoes rests upon a few simple practices. Select good plants, set them properly in a fertile, well-drained soil adequately limed and properly fertilized, never neglect cultivation, and follow the recommended spray schedule. The fact that wonderful crops of tomatoes can be grown in Pennsylvania is revealed by the crop produced in 1947 with twelve hundred and eighty-four growers producing ten tons or more per acre of tomatoes.

ABOVE:

Tomatoes are sprayed with three nozzles per row, delivering a pressure 350 pounds. For best results an alternating schedule of zeolate and insoluble copper is recommended.

CENTER, ABOVE:

A typical scene at harvesttime in tomato-growing country.

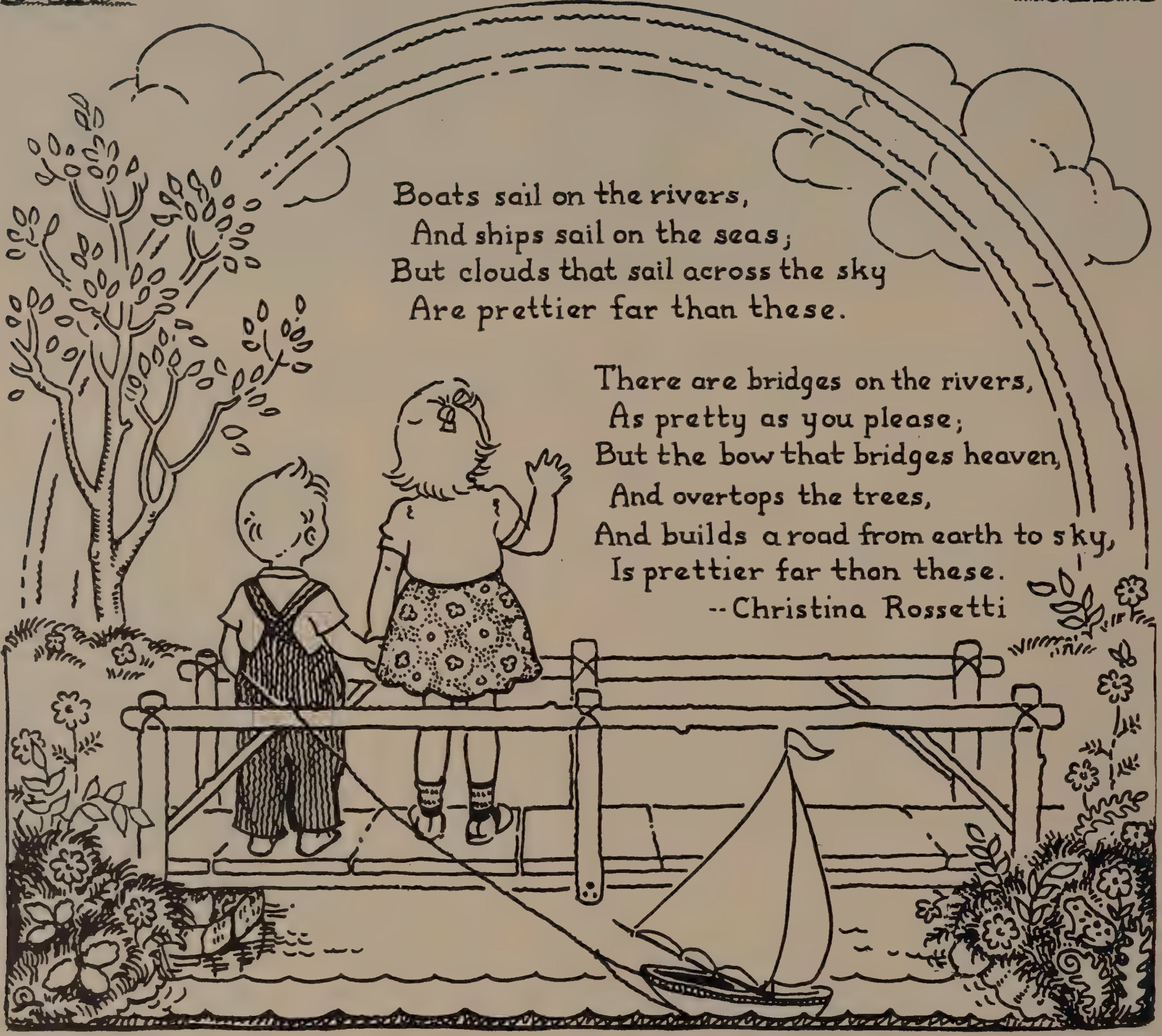
CENTER, BELOW:

One method of transplanting tomatoes.

BELOW:

An airplane unloads plants at Camden, New Jersey, after a flight from Georgia.

THE YOUNG COMMUNITY



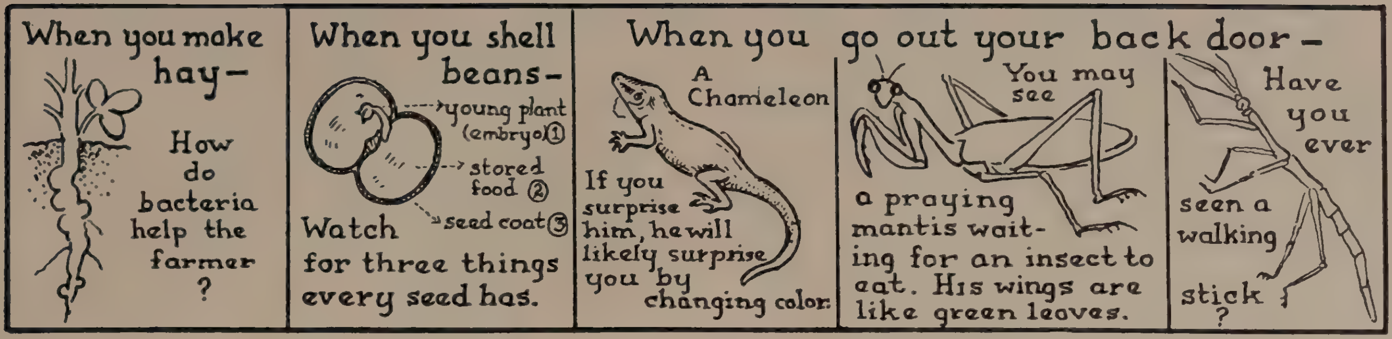
Boats sail on the rivers,
And ships sail on the seas;
But clouds that sail across the sky
Are prettier far than these.

There are bridges on the rivers,
As pretty as you please;
But the bow that bridges heaven,
And overtops the trees,
And builds a road from earth to sky,
Is prettier far than these.
--Christina Rossetti

Summer Treasures

Did you know that every day, as you make hay, or shell lima beans, or merely go out your back door, there are a million treasures all about you, waiting to be discovered? Did you know that there is enough in a square yard of anybody's farm to keep a scientist busy all his life? Sharp ears and wide-open eyes are all we need to discover many of these secrets of nature. However, it will help us in knowing what to look for and how to understand what we see if we find out all we can from other people. Ever since the world began, people have been looking about them, trying to understand how God has made all these wonderful things. And though they keep finding out more and more every day, the commonest thing of all—how a little grain of corn can turn sunshine, air, rain, and soil into a tall green stalk of corn—we do not understand. A grain of corn is a factory more marvelous than men have ever built.

Every farmer has found out a lot about the ground he tills, the crops he raises, the weeds he fights; about poultry, cattle, and fruit trees; about the insects, birds, and small animals that invite themselves to his farm every year. But there is always more to learn. Any farmer will tell you that. How does he know that to have good crops he must plant hay or soybeans on the same land on which he has raised melons the year before? Some wide-awake farmers no doubt found this out by experience; later someone discovered that there are some plants which, with the aid of helpful bacteria, take nitrogen from the air and store it in their roots, giving back to the soil a food which most crops draw from it. These plants are called legumes. Clover, lespedeza, peas, beans, alfalfa are all legumes. You can tell them by lumps on their roots which store the nitrogen, called nodules.


When you make hay–
How do bacteria help the farmer?
When you shell beans–
young plant (embryo) ①
stored food ②
seed coat ③
Watch for three things every seed has.
When you go out your back door–
A Chameleon
If you surprise him, he will likely surprise you by changing color.
You may see
a praying mantis waiting for an insect to eat. His wings are like green leaves.
Have you ever seen a walking stick?

Farmers' sons and daughters are very fortunate. Every day they can fit together new pieces in the curious puzzle of nature. The countless wonderful things no person could ever have thought of: how plants and animals grow, what they eat, how they help each other, how they hide from danger. To put it all into a book would make a huge one we could never get through reading. So why not keep our eyes open and read the interesting book of nature all about us, as we work or play or walk? Of course, one needs help to know what to look for, how to understand what he sees. For this reason there will be pictures and interesting facts about nature in Young Community from time to time, as well as names of good books.

Is this only for you who live on a farm? Not at all. One successful naturalist was a city boy who got his start lying in the grass in a vacant lot watching bugs. Wherever there is a blade of grass or a potted plant or even just weather, there is plenty to discover. There are also natural history museums, zoos, and botanical gardens in a city.

Some of you will be going on vacations this summer. You may go to a national park and see a white-tailed deer. You may go to the seashore and collect shells and watch fiddler crabs and the waves coming in. Or you may stay home and have one of the most interesting treasure hunts of all.

Some books you will like: There are beautiful paper-covered books, illustrated in color, on almost any nature object you can think of, published by Row, Peterson and Company at the price of thirty-five cents a piece. By sending a post card request to the **Mennonite Community** you can get a list of titles, a few of which are: **Plants Round the Year, Animals Round the Year, An Aquarium, The Air Around Us, Insect Parade, Trees.**

—R. C.

The White-Tailed Deer

When the first settlers came to America they soon caught sight of the graceful whitetail slipping quietly in and out among the trees. Shy as a shadow, and a favorite of hunters, the white-tailed deer will stay in our country as long as there are forests. In his own thicket he lives, paying no attention to the sound of near-by sawmills or tractors. The perfect home for the white-tailed deer is a brushy forest thicket surrounded by open glades.

In winter the deer live in herds, eating moss, twigs, and dry grass. In the spring they separate; the bucks grow new horns, and the fawns are born. Anyone who has seen a very young fawn knows how helpless and small it is. Its mother hides it safely beneath a fallen tree or in some other secluded spot. Its white-spotted buff coat looks like dappled shadows on the fallen leaves. A fawn knows how to play dead, and until it is old enough to run fast leaves no scent in its tracks. Its mother quickly answers her fawn's bleat, and she seems to have a quiet language of her own for it.

WHITE-TAILED DEER, MICHIGAN. The white-tailed deer is salt and pepper gray in winter, red in summer, and is known by its long bushy tail and the forward dropping antlers of the buck.

In summer, the grown deer like to rest in a cool shelter during the heat of the morning. At noon the deer, now scattered about the forest, go to the drinking place, and return to chew cud and rest until the sun lowers. Then they steal forth to the margin of the forest or to a pond with lily pads. All night they feed, returning to their hiding place at dawn.

The white-tailed deer is known to be a clever fellow at escaping danger. When one trick does not work he usually has another. He can run, jump, swim, and dodge. A whitetail can swim at four miles per hour and has been known to swim five miles out to sea. He runs fast only when necessary, his white tail flashing. Usually his run is a low smooth bounding with an occasional high jump. He can run twenty-five miles per hour for some distance, but usually he just steals along, sometimes doubling back through the dogs and hunters who pursue him. He may jump high out of a thicket and appear to run away, when actually he will be sneaking back to bed. Some hunters have followed fresh tracks all day and never seen a deer, though they can see where the deer has stopped to look at them. Some of you no doubt remember how the deer chased James Pool's dog around in circles (Young Community, February, 1948).

Winter and summer the whitetail goes its own wild way, and the person is lucky who catches a glimpse of him.

THE STEWARDSHIP OF TIME AND ENERGY

What a family does with its **time,** its **human energy,** and its **material goods,** determines its quality of life, its standard of living. What the family does with its human and material resources reflects the goals, the inner pattern of values, the members of the family consider most important.

If the goal of home management is the judicious use of resources for the purpose of the best developent of each member of the family, home managers must critically evaluate their use of time and energy as well as money. The home must be freed from the dominance of things. Time and laborsaving devices should be means of releasing time and energy for the promotion of physical and mental health and for the social and spiritual development of the family members. When the activities related to making a home are regarded as ways of promoting the health, happiness, and optimum development of personalities, those activities which best achieve these goals are selected and those which militate against them are eliminated. For example, habits of orderliness and cleanliness contribute to good physical and mental health, but an overemphasis upon order and sanitation may cause frustrations and tensions in the family which are detrimental to the physical and spiritual well-being of one or more members of the family. In terms of human evaluation it is as important for the homemaker to know when to dust only what shows most or to draw the shades so that the dust does not show as it is for her to know when and how to dust in the most efficient manner.

Management Involves Decision-making

The three major steps in management are (1) planning, (2) controlling the execution of the plans, and (3) evaluating the effectiveness of the plan and its execution. In order to carry on each of these aspects of management decisions must be made. First of all, the home manager must decide what values or goals are most worth striving for. Then she must consider the resources which are available for the attainment of her goals. With the goals and resources in mind she makes plans. All homemakers have the same amount of time available in a day; but the demands made upon that time vary a great deal. There is a tendency in our American way of life to do too many different things. Each thing we are called upon to do may be important and need someone's attention badly, but if we assume too many responsibilities none of our activities are done well. The net result is frustration. So one of the important decisions with regards to stewardship of time is that of determining how much or what things can be done with the time and energy at our command. There must be a balance between work, rest, and recreation if an individual is to maintain a well-balanced personality. In a time plan for family living all three of these uses of time will receive adequate consideration if the concept of balance between them is accepted.

Wise Planning Saves Time and Energy

Good management always entails planning. Some principles which underlie workable plans for the use of time and energy are:

1. Plan for the important things first.
2. Arrange the work in the order best suited to the family's needs and free time.
3. Dovetail tasks whenever possible.
4. Allow sufficient time to do each task satisfactorily.
5. Alternate heavy tasks and light ones.
6. Provide rest periods at points of high fatigue in day's schedule.
7. Provide for sharing of responsibilities by each member of the family.
8. Plan for balance between work, recreation, and rest for all members of the family.
9. Provide for flexibility so that plans can be adjusted to meet interruptions and unexpected demands.

When the work of the day and the week is thought through ahead of time and planned systematically, the work can be done

TOMATO CATSUP SALAD DRESSING

1 cup salad oil
½ cup tomato catsup
½ cup sugar
½ cup vinegar or lemon juice
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon mustard
¼ teaspoon celery salt
2-4 tablespoons grated onion

Combine ingredients in bowl. Blend thoroughly with egg beater. Store in quart jar or bottle. Shake before using.

Vitamin Salad Bowl

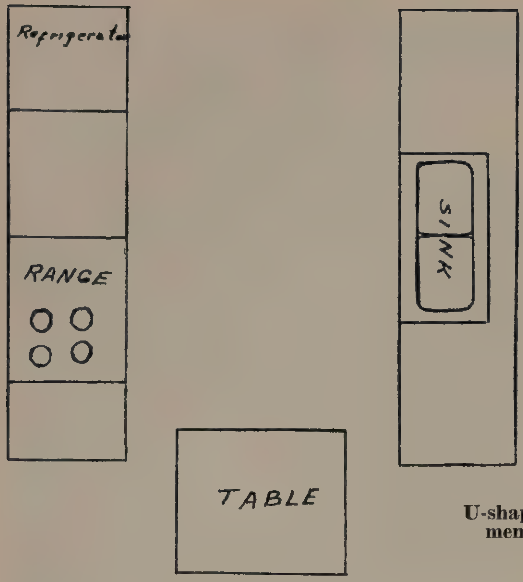
Tender spinach leaves
Endive
Red or green cabbage
Lettuce
Water cress

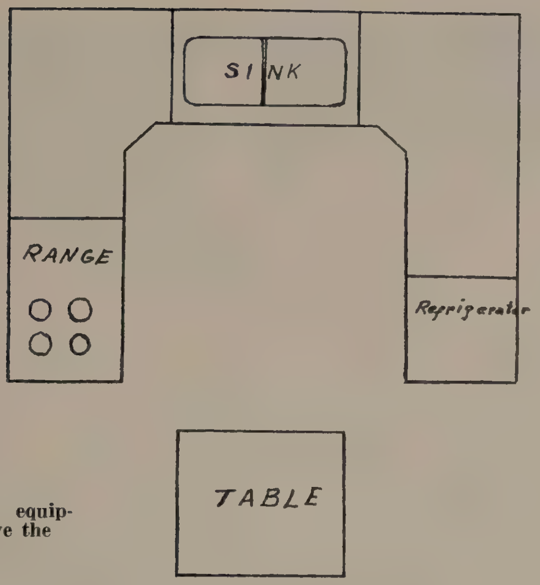
Shred two or more of these leafy vegetables.

Cauliflower
Green onion
Radishes
Carrots
Celery
Tomatoes
Green peppers
Cucumbers

Chop or slice thinly three or more of these fresh raw vegetables.

Combine all ingredients in salad bowl. Just before serving moisten with tomato catsup salad dressing. Toss lightly until vegetables are coated with dressing.





U-shaped kitchens with well-arranged equipment are more efficient. They will save the housewife many steps in the preparation of one meal.

with less effort and in shorter time. If a homemaker thinks through all the things she needs in the basement for a particular meal, she may make only one trip down the stairs. If, on the other hand, she plans only one step at a time, she may make one trip for potatoes, another for a can of fruit, and then again for the can of pickles or beets she decides upon the last few minutes of meal preparation. A little time spent on planning the meal would have saved time and energy. She could have taken a pan to the basement which would have held the needed potatoes, the beets, and fruit. Since stair-climbing requires about fifteen times more energy than walking the same distance on the level, thoughtless trips to the second floor or to the basement are needless wastes of the homemaker's energy. A thought in time can save more than nine steps.

Good Skills and Methods of Work Save Time and Energy

Skill in the performance of a task eliminates many time- and energy-consuming motions. The efficient worker makes every motion count. The fast worker learns how to use two hands effectively. For example, she will dust with a cloth in each hand, wash a window with one hand and polish with the other, place silverware on the table with knives and spoons in right hand and forks in left hand, sort laundry with both hands, and remove dishes from cupboard with two hands. A skilled homemaker develops a rhythmical movement in cleaning and dusting, in washing dishes, in slicing vegetables, in rolling pastry—in fact, in every skilled operation. It has been demonstrated many times that the use of long, smooth motions rather than short, jerky ones reduces fatigue markedly and also increases the speed with which a task can be performed.

Women who use keen powers of observation, reasoning, and imagination will develop improved methods of performing household tasks. Time used to improve skills and methods of doing work will pay dividends in the long run. Mental habits are very important in learning the most economical methods of doing work. First of all, there must be a desire to economize effort and to eliminate useless movements. It will be difficult to learn the most effective and timesaving methods in hand sewing if one's mind is set against trying to use a thimble. A favorable attitude toward the work at hand and the centering of attention on the work are prerequisites of economical learning.

Good Working Conditions Conserve Time and Energy

The improvement of working conditions will greatly reduce time used and fatigue produced. Conveniently arranged houses make the work easier in many homes. The location of hallways, stairs, entrance doors, and storage places helps determine the steps which must be taken in the daily routine of homemaking. A careful study of the lines of travel may suggest changes which could be made in house plans to save time and energy.

Step-saving kitchens can markedly decrease the time and energy spent in daily meal preparation. Several studies on kitchen arrangements have shown that a rearrangement of the fundamental equipment may save as much as one hour's time in the preparation of three meals and reduce the number of steps taken by two thirds. Purdue University research workers found that it took thirty-five minutes to prepare a meal in a U-shaped kitchen. The same meal prepared in a strip (two-wall) kitchen required fifty-eight minutes and 192 more steps. The fundamental equipment in these two kitchens was arranged as shown in the accompanying diagrams.

A third major factor in improving working conditions is concerned with the placements of utensils and supplies. One of the best ways to avoid lost motion is to store food and utensils near the place where they are to be used. Saucepans, double boilers, strainers, vegetable brushes, paring knives, dishwashing equipment, and the garbage container should be stored in the sink center. Utensils used first with heat, such as skillets, covers to cooking pans, small appliances for testing, stirring, turning, mashing, and carving, and hot pan holders, should be stored near the range. The mixing center should be so arranged that the utensils needed in the combining of foods are close at hand. Measuring spoons and cups, mixing bowls, blending spoons and forks, sifter, grater, beater, food grinder, can opener, pastry board, rolling pin, and baking pans are used in this area.

Three good guides to functional storage of kitchen supplies are:

(1) Store near place where first used.
(2) Store supplies so that they can be seen readily.
(3) Store all items so that they are easily reached.

The last two guides suggest storage one row deep on shelves and one layer deep in drawers. This will mean narrow shelves for spices and shallow drawers for small utensils.

Another important consideration in reducing time and energy costs in homemaking is the height of all working surfaces. If the kitchen sink is so low that the worker must stoop to wash dishes, she will expend needless energy in the dishwashing process. Women of average height prefer the bottom of the

[Continued on page 31]

The Conestoga Creek flows through the meadow of John E. King's farm near Churchtown, Pa.

WHY DO SOME FARMERS SUCCEED?

by Charles S. Adams

The successful farm operation is a result of a number of factors, of which the first in importance is the farmer and his family. A young farm couple starting on a career of farming have the matter of success or failure pretty much in their own hands. There are exceptions and limitations to this broad statement, but as a rule they hew out their own destiny. Intelligence, industry, thrift, team work, and good management ordinarily will assure success in almost any circumstance.

Looking Ahead

Intelligent planning and good farm and home management do not necessarily depend upon a high school or college training for one or both of the partners, but such training will aid materially an industrious and thrifty couple. It is very seldom that higher education will take the place of good common sense, thrift and industry. But it can greatly aid in guarding the health and welfare of the family by reducing the stress and strain of heavier tasks on the farm and in the home, by using the head also instead of the brawn only in getting the job done.

Additional education should result in greater intelligence, but unfortunately that is not always the result. Therefore, the human element is an important determining factor of success or failure. Good common sense and industry have brought many a farm family through a successful career, but some additional education might have lightened their burdens and conserved their health in a larger measure. Most young men and women starting out in a farming enterprise, have been farm-reared and are rural-minded, and that is quite valuable. However, there are examples of one or the other, and sometimes both, having been reared in town and yet have made good on the farm. They are the exception rather than the rule, because of the great handicap at the start.

After a young couple have determined to make farming their career, they will be interested in the best available farm within their circumstances. A farm on the most productive soil type, and in good operating condition, always is first choice, but such a farm is not available to all. Some must take the hilly, rolling farms on good or average soils, and there are many such farms with fine possibilities.

The important consideration is the condition of the soil. If it is depleted and eroded, extra effort and expense must be made and some time is lost making satisfactory returns. Many young couples wear themselves out and sacrifice their health in trying to reclaim a worn-out farm. It is a fine attainment if success can come under such circumstances, without ruining the health of one or both partners, and without sacrificing the family welfare generally. It is the least desirable situation under which to start.

Why Some Farmers Fail

There are people who go through life constantly complaining that they never had a chance, and hold that as the reason that they never get anywhere. Among them are farmers. Who are the farmers who spend a great deal of time away from home complaining and arguing? They are seen at the grocery store, garage, milk station or blacksmith shop (if there still are any left).

The public auctions too are well patronized by farmers throughout the year. Their attendance is not always occasioned by the fact that they have something to sell, or need to buy. Of course, there is some social value to attendance at public auctions. One meets friends whom he has not seen for a time, and good wholesome conversation and exchange of ideas is valuable. To the extent that this habit of attending auctions is not overdone, and does not interfere with important and timely jobs that need to be done at home, it can be justified. However, we do know of people who are prone to complain constantly, about prices and almost everything else that is wrong about agriculture, and who have plenty of time to attend every auction within a rather large area. What needs to be done at home at the moment isn't of too much concern to them. Others will peddle pigs or calves and wear out their trucks on the highway with very little to show for the effort and expense, let alone the general neglect at home.

Usually the farm family that finds the going hard at all times, is the one where much time is spent away from home during working hours when urgent jobs need to be done. If these jobs are not done on time and are not done well, one can expect meager returns. For after all, in farming, returns are in proportion to the thought and effort put into the operation.

The Farmer Should Be a Part of the Whole Community

The farm family that succeeds usually has time to enter into wholesome community activities. They really are a part of the community. They interest themselves in social and recreational affairs. They are faithful attendants and earnest workers in their church. They are members of the farm organizations that serve their area. They find time to attend public meetings called for the discussion of farm and home problems, and they contribute to these discussions. They are busy people, but busy with matters that count for something. They know how to organize their time for these extracurricular events so that they do not interfere with their timely jobs at home.

Such folks are not of the complaining type. They see problems that need to be met and then proceed to meet them by joining with others in the task. Working alone they know does not bring results in keeping with the time and effort put into a project.

As a result of such an attitude and outlook of life, they progress. They put into practice the things they hear and discuss at community meetings. What they hear on farm radio broadcasts has some meaning to them. They do read farm magazines and pick up additional helps there. The sum total of all of these contacts adds value to their farm and home life.

Good Farmers Are Alert to the Latest and Best Methods

Conveniences are provided in the home as well as at the barn. Running water is in the kitchen as well as in the cow stalls. A well lighted kitchen and living room is there as well as a farm shop, diary house, or barn. Motors lighten the burdens of the daily and weekly chores in the home as well as in the barn. All of this adds up to better family health and a greater enjoyment of farm life. The farmer plans his field operations so that time and effort are conserved in the farm operations, and that his soil, soil fertility and soil moisture are conserved also. His cropping system is set up from the standpoint of good farm management, and so as to meet his livestock feed requirements to the fullest extent possible.

If he has sloping hillside fields that tend to erode, he does something about it with the help of his County Agent, by contour farm operations, or probably strip cropping if needed. He maintains a proper balance between cultivated crops and grain crops, as compared to soil conserving crops, such as grass land and pastures. Slopes too steep for easy operation of farm equipment are put into permanent pasture. Areas too steep or rough for pasture are planted to forest seedlings. The farm woodlot is fenced in so that cattle cannot graze on it.

The successful farmer has a definite pasture improvement program so as to get a maximum of return from his pasture. He is alert as to newer crop varieties that are recommended for his area. He follows the best known cultural practices. He is equipped to control disease and insect pests on crops and livestock. His feeding practices are based on scientific findings of his State Experiment Station. He culls his herds and flocks so as to have a minimum of "boarders" in them. He is alert as to breeding practices that constantly grade up his herds or flocks, leading to a higher average production from year to year.

All of these farm practices are a result of real thought, study, and planning. He works closely with his County Agent who is in a position to supply him with the latest facts available on the science of soil management, crop production and livestock feeding and management. He knows how to organize his operations so as to avoid a waste of time and effort. He puts his farm labor to its best use by saving steps about the farm in the doing of the daily chores. He gives his farm machinery and equipment good storage and proper care in repairs, adjustments and lubrication. In brief, he is a good farmer because he exercises good judgment and common sense in all of his operations.

How can the good farmer do all these things already enumerated, without forgetting some of them? There probably is no other occupation that offers such unlimited opportunities for ingenuity and skill and good management as does farming. He can keep up with all these operations only if the job is well organized and thought out in advance. The winter months are the time to do this planning.

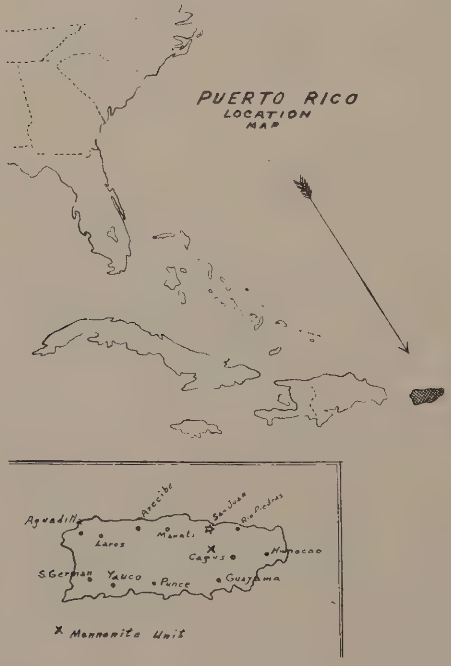
Farm records and accounts are indispensable to a good farm management setup. The planning a farmer does must be based on past experience on that farm and that means records and accounts. There can be no guesswork. That's too hazardous. Here again his County Agent can be most helpful to him, in discussing with him his plans and in providing a suitable and workable farm accounting system.

[Continued on page 33]

EDITORIAL

COVER SCENE

A "bohio" house near Arecibo, Puerto Rico. It is built in a style learned from the original Indian inhabitants. Such houses are becoming rare.



"AND NOW WE HAVE A CHAPEL"

"It would be interesting for you who have a community consciousness to come here and see what is happening. The individualistic Puerto Rican who is accustomed to serfdom has no community consciousness, and there simply are no communities in Puerto Rico in the ordinary sense. However, we are forging one, though the iron is often seemingly cold. There is a store, a school, a public health center, a community center, a playground, child-feeding stations, needlework and rugmaking center. We are putting up latrines as a public health measure. We are teaching the boys 4-H club work. And now we have a chapel. It is an adventure in socioeconomic and spiritual rehabilitation that goes to the foundations of society and the roots of character. The work here has been studied by the students at the Evangelical Seminary who spent a month with us last summer, by educators and government officials. The governor himself was here not long ago and ate tomato soup and crackers at our camp table. He stated that here is one of the few, if not the only, community in Puerto Rico."

This paragraph came from the pen of Dr. H. Clair Amstutz. It was written in a letter in the midst of his busy days of service in Puerto Rico.

What Should Be the Center?

There are other centers around which a community may be built. The modern town is often built with the business district at the center. All life seems to focus on the market place. This is done too often at the cost to human well-being.

Some would build a community with the school as the center. Perchance some would have an art gallery as the most important building in a neighborhood. There may be those, too, who would have a museum with its treasures of the past as the place of greatest meaning.

But life is more than meat and drink. It is more than the wisdom or even beauty of this world. It is not just reliving the past. A person—and a community—may have all these and still lose his own soul. The best center for a community is the church which brings everyone to a common faith, a common forgiveness, a common Saviour, a common loyalty. Such a church will touch all of life with its message and Word.

Growth May Be Slow

Change may be sudden and easily seen—like the sudden explosion of dynamite. Or it may be gradual and hard to notice—like the quiet growing of a tree. Often the church must do its work in the quiet, inconspicuous way. When God works this way He needs people who are patient and faithful. Much community building is of this type. Mennonites have often risen to meet this challenge of steady witness and service. They have believed steadfastly that this is "The Way." This belief is behind the church's program in Puerto Rico and was expressed in this way by Dr. Amstutz recently:

"Altogether something is happening here that should be a demonstration for all Puerto Rico. You see why it is so imperative that this community, guided by the Mennonite type of community building, cannot afford to fail. For if it does, then I see little hope for Puerto Rico."

THE BIRTH OF A COMMUNITY

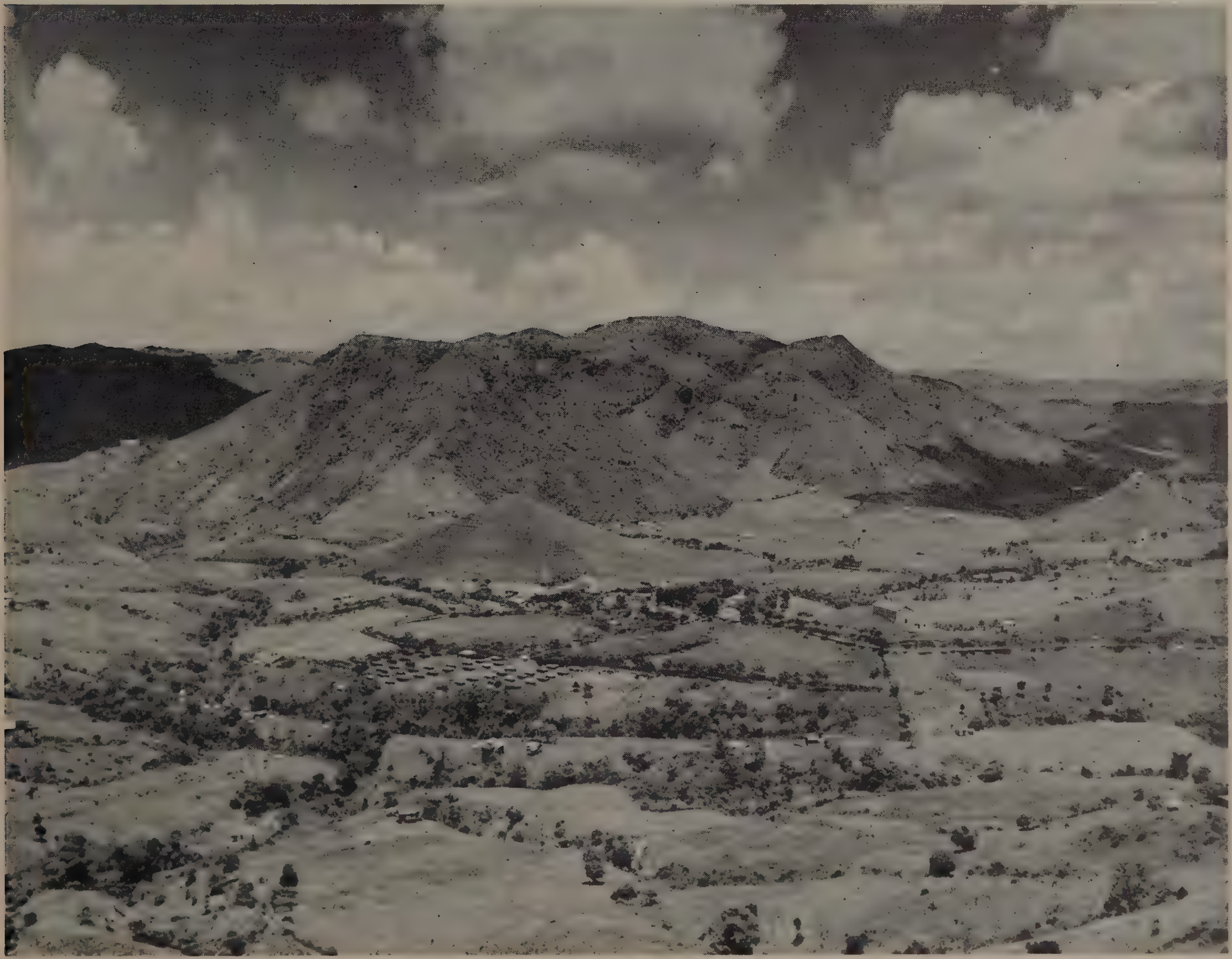
by Dr. H. Clair Amstutz

A traveler in Puerto Rico soon learns that every hill and valley on the island has its name. And since most hills and valleys do not cover the area of an eighty-acre farm, there are more "communities" in Puerto Rico per square mile than there are farms. People living in one corner of a farm may not know those on another part, and a farm owner may confess that he does not know whether the folks in a remote part of his farm are poorer than those near the "big house," nor does he know whether they have a garden, or whether the people can get any milk for their babies.

This indifference to the needs and problems of the neighbors has a long history. The early settlers who came to Puerto Rico a hundred years before Plymouth Rock were not looking for religious freedom, but were looking for their share of empire. Naturally every other white man was a rival, not a colaborer. One's success depended more on his nearness to the Spanish crown than on his willingness to carve a living out of the wilderness with the labor of his hands. Their government was completely autocratic, there being no chance for democratic expression. Officers were appointed by the crown; they were not elected. The administration of religion was likewise hierarchical, handed down to the people. As the population grew, the masses became laborers on some landowner's farm. They were disinterested in his success, for, regardless of how good his crops were, their meager wages remained the same.

In Puerto Rico today, then, we have a population of 600 people to the square mile, most of it rugged mountainside, trying to live off the products of the soil, soil which is

General view of the La Plata settlement. Houses in the foreground are typically native. The prominent group of small buildings is a government swine-breeding project. In the center is the group of buildings of the Mennonite unit. Long low buildings scattered throughout the valley are tobacco barns.



Typical view showing densely settled hillsides. The large white building in the center is a public high school.

not their own, wasted by centuries of tenant farming whose conservation is of little or no interest to the salary-earning peasant.

Native girls. They are wearing shoes to protect themselves against hookworm.

When There Is No Community

The idea of community and of co-operation has not yet taken root in many parts of Puerto Rico. Rugged individualism is still bearing its stoniest character. A peasant distrusts his neighbor and dislikes his landlord. An old saying runs like this: "What is more tricky than a peasant?" "Two peasants." "Then what could more tricky than two peasants?" "Only the devil."

The problems of the island are tremendous. It would be enough to try to feed two million people from the products of the soil on a mountainous island three times the size of an Indiana county. It is harder when the chief crops are sugar, tobacco, and coffee. It is still harder when 90% of the people are sick and half the population is under twenty years of age. Add to that the lack of co-operation and a deep-seated idea that manual labor is degrading, and you begin to sense the magnitude of the problem.

A Beginning Is Made

A beginning toward solution for the area along the La Plata River was made when a huge tobacco estate was bought by the United States Government about ten years ago. The land was divided into parcels of about five acres each. On each parcel a concrete house was constructed. The peasant who was to buy this little farm was carefully chosen and instructed. He was to have a vegetable garden in addition to raising a cash crop. He was to keep the premises in a sanitary condition, which meant that he was taught the importance of using an outhouse as a means of hookworm control. Importantly, the land was to be his, and for the first time in his life he had to make decisions and would have to take the consequences of his decisions. In that sense he was, for the first time, "on his own."

But he would need help. For his advice—with teeth in it—the Government stationed an agricultural expert in the community. He was not just a county agent. These farmers owned the land provisionally, and if they did not follow the agreements of the contract, the land could be taken back. Extra work was provided by a large experimental farm in swine and poultry raising. A modern school was placed in the community and the boys were taught agriculture and the girls domestic science. To care for the health needs, a medical center was placed in the community and a government doctor and nurse staffed the place. A playground was constructed. To all appearances it was now a community.

One soon learns that institutions do not make a community. A community is made up of people who work together. Unless the people help each other get the crops to market, keep the community water supply safe, rid the soil of hookworm, no one individual could make a go of things even with this new start.

With the coming of the war, the Federal Government discontinued pouring money into the project and the people were on their own, but not yet prepared to take the responsibility. It is at this point that our C.P.S. boys entered the picture.

The Role of Civilian Public Service

The first and most evident immediate need appeared to be the health problem. The tobacco warehouse was made over into a hospital, and, to the marvel of the native people, college graduates worked in overalls with hammer and saw, pick and shovel, without a hint that this might be beneath their dignity. A fundamental lesson appeared to be that manual labor is ennobling; for to the boys it was not shoveling dirt or shaping beams. They were creating an institution that would mean life.

It would be better to prevent than to cure sickness. The incidence of hookworm infestation at the time of the arrival of the boys was 90%. It could be prevented by proper sanitation. Several of the boys launched a project of repairing, moving, and erecting privies, with the help of the head of the household in each case, and over four hundred families were so serviced, with the result that in less than four years' time the incidence of hookworm among the resettlers was reduced to 15%.

Toward Better Health

Much sickness was also due to malnutrition. Children had no milk. The cows were scrubs of inferior stock that grazed on the few weeds on the mountainsides. The Brethren Service Committee sent in their first shipment of Heifers-for-relief and the unit introduced some into the community and saw to it that they were properly fed and cared for. Artificial insemination was introduced, believed to be the first on the island. More recently a consignment of goats under the auspices of the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities was received and gives greater promise because the price of a goat is more nearly within the means of a family, and a goat on a mountainside is likely to give as much milk as a cow in a similar meager pasture. The plan is to keep a central herd at the unit for breeding purposes, letting the milking goat out to the family, to be exchanged when she goes dry. The unit is repaid for keeping the dry goats on its pasture by retaining the kids.

Most informed people believe that three to five acres in Puerto Rico can support a family if the land is efficiently farmed. The unit is now experimenting with crops other than tobacco and has learned that tomatoes and sweet potatoes do very well. The sweet potato crop yielded 800 pounds on one-tenth acre. If well cared for crops can be grown the year round.

Toward a More Abundant Life

To aid the poverty-stricken, a needlework industry was introduced. The women are taught fancy stitching and painstakingly work their patterns in their homes during spare time.

To combat juvenile delinquency, games are provided on the playground. A member of the unit is on hand to teach the elements of fair play and the importance of teamwork and cooperation. When one remembers the native individualism, one is not too much surprised to find boys (and schoolteachers) refusing to play when the umpire has given an adverse decision. However, they learn in time that giving as well as taking is a part of the game.

Educational projects include a monthly mimeographed journal that goes out to five hundred homes. It contains news of community interest, articles on farming, diet, and health. There is also a 4-H club, and the girls are taught gardening and meal preparation. There are classes for nurses' aids, where the girls are taught not only beside nursing care, but the principles of sanitation, dietetics, cleanliness, and the dignity of hard work. Educational films teaching health and farming, or depicting travel, or demonstrating good music are regularly shown.

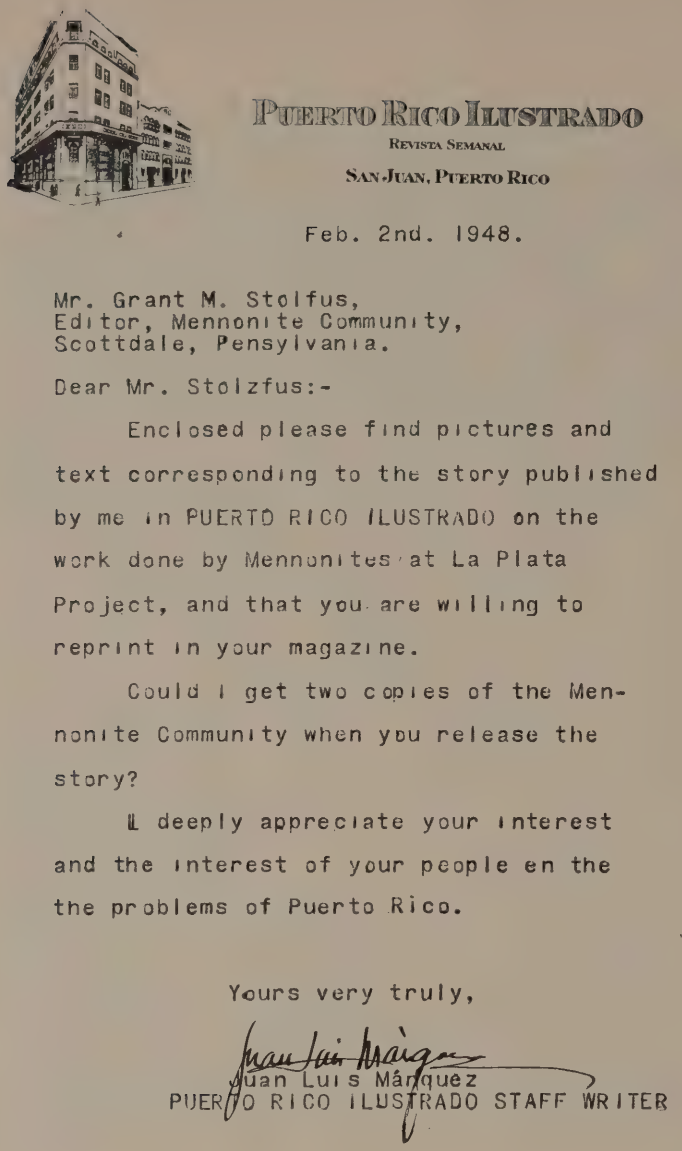
A new and significant venture is the organization of a consumers' co-operative to run the neighborhood store. This should give the farmers a real demonstration of the value of working together for the good of all.

The Church Is Necessary

The motive of the thirty-five unit members who are donating one or several years of their lives to this type of work is, and must be, an expression of Christian love. It would be surprising,

[Continued on page 34]

Typical family group. The average income of a farm family is under $300 a year. Note the cross, and the shoes stored under the roof.



PUERTO RICO ILUSTRADO
REVISTA SEMANAL
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Feb. 2nd. 1948.

Mr. Grant M. Stolfus,
Editor, Mennonite Community,
Scottdale, Pensylvania.

Dear Mr. Stolzfus:-

Enclosed please find pictures and text corresponding to the story published by me in PUERTO RICO ILUSTRADO on the work done by Mennonites at La Plata Project, and that you are willing to reprint in your magazine.

Could I get two copies of the Mennonite Community when you release the story?

I deeply appreciate your interest and the interest of your people en the the problems of Puerto Rico.

Yours very truly,

Juan Luis Márquez
Juan Luis Márquez
PUERTO RICO ILUSTRADO STAFF WRITER

THE MENNONITE GENERAL HOSPITAL AT LA PLATA, PUERTO RICO

(Story and Captions Translated from Spanish)

In my continuous travels through our towns, cities, and countrysides in search of themes that will serve for the reports which are published weekly in this magazine (Puerto Rico Ilustrado) I often find realities deeply enrooted in the most genuine feeling of human existence. The latest example occurred in Aibonito, a town in the central part of the island, that has known how to conserve intact its traditions through the years and proclaim from the heights of the plateau on which it is founded, its contemplation, and its happiness were under the caresses of its cool and healthful climate, the only indexes of its existence.

In the beautiful valley of the La Plata River on the edge of the municipality of Aibonito is located the Mennonite General Hospital founded four years ago under the auspices of the Mennonite Central Committee with headquarters in Akron, Pennsylvania. Also participating in its support are the Department of Health and the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration. The last-named agency is now actually in the process of liquidation.

What this hospital is and how it functions is a thing which we all, as Puerto Ricans, should know, and perhaps this institution might be an authentic example and a most real and effective proof of how the grave and chronic health problems which weigh so heavily and tragically upon our life collectively and especially upon the masses of rural people and workers of our island, can be faced.

Although it appears to be an untruth, the building which today is occupied by the Mennonite General Hospital of the La Plata district of Aibonito was until a few years ago an old tobacco warehouse, owned by the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration and being used in the manner which is common to rural buildings of this type in connection with their tobacco development program in the district.

Few of the farmers, perhaps none, who stored their tobacco in this old building, thought that some day, when the project would be liquidated, this old building would be of further use. It is certain, however, that today, as during the four previous years, with the initiative and creative activity of some humble men possessed with a very human feeling for life, fervent believers that love toward your neighbor and brotherhood are strong forces in regards to human relations—the Mennonites—the old tobacco warehouse is now an ample hospital where are being offered in an atmosphere of supreme humanity, most effective medical services to the poor hill people of the region.

There are no luxuries in the Mennonite General Hospital in La Plata. It is not a gigantic building of concrete with several floors and a complicated network of lobbies or whimsical systems of ventilation. If they were to construct a similar building the workers would not have ahead of them, as is the case, years of arduous labor. It is, however, a frugal, simple, well-painted building whose gray color implies falsely an air of severity; yet in it there are—and in abundance—cleanliness, asepsis, neatness, and able doctors and nurses, always ready to render to their highest scientific and humane capacity, the services which the institution offers, and which are so dramatically and pathetically needed by the men, women, and children who live in the rural section of Puerto Rico.

The red wave of barbaric warfare, in which man debased himself in the daily murder of his fellow man, brought to our shores a group of men who were conscientious objectors. These men were not enemies of the state. They were, on the other hand, men who, rejecting from their innermost Christian consciences war and all material contribution to its development, accepted, with profound and ennobled feeling of civility, the responsibility of participating in the movement intrinsic ethical values conscientiously traced with the proposition of exalting the purest moral essence of man in this agonizing and tormented world of ours.

Service. This was the watchword of these men, but serving for well-being and for life, not for destruction. A clean simple life of love and devotion to God emanated from the dictates of their religion, and to that they wanted to give themselves during the ominous days of martial conflict as they had done during the generous times of peace, possessed of lofty and creative enthusiasm.

For centuries and centuries, since their founding, the Mennonites, a branch of the Protestant faith, have proclaimed with genuine devotion their pacifistic beliefs, denying as evil all types of violence, maintaining also peculiar ways of life such as frugality, disinterest in material things, and their deep conviction that in serving their fellow man religious teachings are honored and love shown to God.

The Mennonite Colony, on being established in La Plata,

Poorer type home of sticks covered with slabs taken from palm trees. Roof is thatched.

Sugar is the principal crop. A million tons are produced annually.

Cane is transferred from oxcart to truck or railroad for hauling to mill.

began, under the auspices of the Mennonite Central Committee with headquarters in Akron, Pennsylvania, as we have already indicated, the program known by the name of the La Plata Project of the Brumbaugh Reconstruction Unit, carrying on until the beginning of the year 1946, medical services and sanitation projects in Comerio, Buena Vista (Cayey), and in the Nogueras district near Cidra. The Mennonite General Hospital to which we refer in this report formed an essential part of this program.

On converting the old tobacco warehouse into a hospital they began to offer there, under the direction of a competent staff, most varied medical services. The suffering humanity of those country districts began to frequent the place, and the generous and sympathetic figure of Doctor H. Clair Amstutz, director of the recently organized hospital (as were his working companions), always caring for the hill folk, attending to their illnesses day after day in his merciful struggle, began to gain the general estimation of the people of La Plata.

It is Doctor H. Clair Amstutz whom I knew before his departure for the States, a young man possessed with a dynamic and powerful personality passionately given over to the practice of his noble profession, of attitudes frank, simple, and jovial, avidly serving, pleasing all whom he treated. The knowledge he has of his profession and his capacity for leadership that was in evidence at every moment, wrought for him circumstances he used to better and enlarge the services offered by the little hospital at La Plata.

The Mennonite General Hospital has had on its professional staff other able doctors. Among them is Doctor G. D. Troyer, a noted oculist, a man possessed with ineffable goodness; and also a group of capable nurses, which has permitted the institution to expand to new and more varied activities. The work which the hospital is doing, and the genuine attainments reached by the scientific zeal and the dedication with which the men and women who work there do their tasks has some time ago outgrown the building in which they began.

In 1946 with a personnel of three medical doctors, five graduate nurses, seven nurses' aids, three male orderlies, three laboratory technicians, a secretary, an operating room assistant, and a medical-social worker in charge of the cases of tuberculosis, the Mennonite General Hospital offered a total of thirty-six beds distributed in the following manner: twenty-three beds for adults, six for children, and seven for newly-born babies. A total of 927 cases were hospitalized, 7,516 cases attended in clinics, 171 major operations (among these 45 cataract cases), 762 cases of minor surgery, including blood transfusions, pneumothorax, and thirty-four childbirths. The hospital also offered during the year 1946 excellent laboratory services to its patients, covering most diverse types of examinations. Outstanding were the X-ray examinations. Among them 840 were for cases of general medicine and 578 for dental cases. In order that the progressive way in which this hospital operates may be seen, it is good to indicate that the cases of tuberculosis, when the circumstances of the case necessitiate it, are treated with streptomycin in spite of the fact that this drug costs $3.32 a gram and a total of 90 grams is given to each patient as a course of treatment. In order to continue this service the hospital receives the small amount of $1,700 supplied by a group of the institution's friends in the States. The Mennonite Hospital also maintains a pharmacy service, the only one in the area where, in the majority of the cases, free medicines are given to the patients.

It is evident that whoever studies the interesting and valuable data given here must appreciate the creative and humanitarian

1.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

1. Meals are prepared for patients and unit members in a modern kitchen. Pearl Kauffman, formerly of Hopedale, Illinois, is dietitian (not on picture).

2. The unit hen house is well ventilated because of the lovely climate. However, because of tropical diseases the chickens are raised and kept on wire netting. New Hampshire Reds are being kept.

3. Although unit members were getting only $10 a month above living expenses they saved part of it for the maintenance of a milk station. The consumption of milk in Puerto Rico averages a pint per person per week.

4. A class of seven nurse-aids is graduating. Second to left is Mrs. Ruth Hartzler, Superintendent of Nurses. Second to right is Mrs. Florence Amstutz, class instructor.

5. Native nurse-aid cares for a little patient in the crowded ward.

6. Pavilion-type chapel at the Mennonite mission project at Pulguillas, eleven miles from La Plata. This was the first Mennonite Church in Puerto Rico to have native members.

7. The Ehret funeral home in Aibonito gives complete undertaking service including embalming. Robert Ehret, proprietor, was a C.P.S. boy and formerly member of the hospital staff at La Plata.

8. Unit members, the local dentist, and a few native Puerto Ricans gather for a picture.

9. View of Calvary Mennonite Church of La Plata, built of poured concrete.

10. Moses Beachy, a farmer, carves a delicious roast pig.

11. Glen Jantz, a farmer, demonstrates how to roast a pig, Puerto Rican style.

12. Interior view of chapel. There are no windowpanes—none are needed.

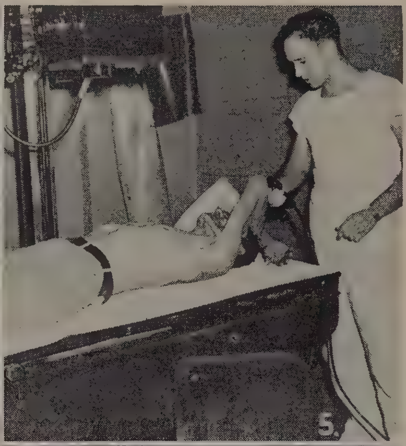
13. Sunday morning services are well attended.

Interspersed between rugged mountains are intensively cultivated valleys where sugar is king.

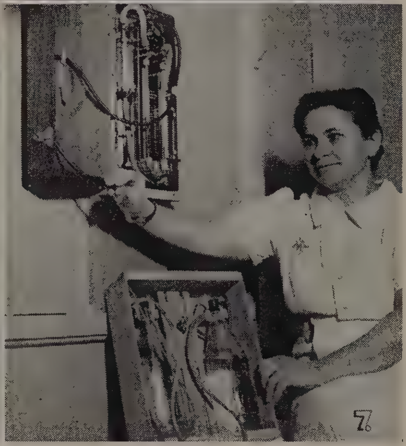
1.

2.

3.


5.

6.


7.

1. Corner grocery store in town. Horses are used as pack animals but not for doing farm work.

2. Caravan of commercial fertilizer on mountain road.

3. Plowing the unit garden. Warren Metzler at the plow handles.

4. Eugene van der Smissen, pharmacist, is filling the doctor's order for medicines.

5. Van der Smissen also operates the modern X-ray equipment. Over 300 cases of active tuberculosis were discovered at the hospital within three years.

6. Dr. Troyer performs one of his numerous cataract operations while Bonnie Driver assists.

7. Louise Deckert shows us the commercial pneumothorax outfit above and the homemade one below. That Yankee ingenuity could devise one was a wonder. That Yankees should care enough to take the trouble was a marvel.

8. Patients are pateint and have to be. There is only one doctor for 12,000 people in rural Puerto Rico.

9. Arthur Thiessen draws a blood sample in the laboratory.

10. Mennonite General Hospital with people waiting their turn.

11. The country ambulance consists of a bamboo pole, a hammock, a sheet, and two willing shoulders.

12. Melvin Lauver (right), unit director, and Paul Leatherman, business manager, in winter clothing at their usual work of planning.

8.

9.

work which the Mennonite General Hospital is doing in the La Plata district of Aibonito.

The Mennonites are grateful for the co-operation which they receive in their noble work from the government agencies connected with the health problems of our people. And on knowing of the subsidy that our Legislature is granting the institution, the idea came to me that perhaps this is it—spread throughout our country districts hospitals such as the one which is operating with such positive results in La Plata—the most effective means to face on our island the grave health problems which affect the vast and noble sector of our society—our rural people.

The work being done by the Mennonites in the La Plata district of Aibonito should merit the most conscientious and creative consideration of the men who are engaged in the task of bettering the health conditions of our people.

Juan Luis Marquez, writer and photographer, is roving reporter for several well-known Puerto Rican papers and journals. Each week "The Puerto Rico Ilustrado" (counterpart of "Life" magazine) publishes an illustrated story from his pen and camera depicting some phase of life on the island. The present article was published in Spanish in the September, 1947, issue.

A New Book on Puerto Rico

The Friendship Press in New York City publishes numerous books, often on missionary themes. One of their latest is a splendid one on Puerto Rico. It is entitled *Puerto Rico Puzzles,* by Mae Hurley Ashworth, and sells in a paper edition for only $.65. (Order from the Mennonite Publishing House, Scottdale, Pa., or from Friendship Press, New York City, N.Y.)

Beautifully illustrated, this book gives a brief history of the island. It introduces the reader to the problems that confront the people—food, education, housing, agriculture, race relations. It closes with a story of the evangelical churches and missions and what they are doing for the people.

Protestant Christianity has been active on the island only since 1898. However, there are now many Protestant or evangelical churches, as they are called in Latin America, in Puerto Rico. By a common consent the denominations have divided the island into sections, and each denomination works in its own territory.

Page 12 refers briefly to the Mennonite Hospital at La Plata and says: "People from miles around come to the health clinics at La Plata to get medical and dental care. Some of those who are too sick to walk are carried over the mountain roads by their relatives or friends in hammocks slung on bamboo poles."

Good health in cattle is the result of proper care and feeding. "Cures" that do not cure are a waste of money. The above pair of purebred Guernsey heifers belong to Dr. M. L. Weldy, a veterinarian near Wakarusa, Indiana.

BETTER HEALTH FOR LIVESTOCK

by Dr. V. W. Zuercher

In recent months the "American Foundation for Animal Health" has sponsored a public relations campaign under the title of "What the Veterinary Profession Means to Mankind." Through a series of newspaper releases, radio broadcasts, and livestock health cartoons they are endeavoring to call the attention of the public to the need for proper and early diagnosis and treatment of such common diseases as mastitis, Brucellosis, hog cholera, erysipelas and sterility. Of course the one who should be best qualified to give this service is the local veterinarian. He, as a result of his training in veterinary science, in the recognition of pathological processes is the logical one to consult in time of sickness among farm animals.

On the other hand, the conscientious veterinarian is interested in keeping his client's animals in the highest state of health and production. He is concerned that the service he renders be of greater economic value to the farmer than the fee he receives for that service.

A Two-way Agreement

From a legal viewpoint one who is engaged in practice assumes certain duties or liabilities. When the veterinarian answers a call and goes to see a sick animal, he enters into a contract with the owner. On his part the veterinarian warrants: 1. That he is legally qualified to practice his profession. 2. That his educational training and experience enable him to treat the case in accord with the known facts of science. 3. That he will continue in his care of the case and render such service as may be needed until the case shall be terminated either by death or recovery of the animal, or by the proper severing of the contract between the veterinarian and the owner. 4. That he will use approved methods of practice. 5. That he will use due care and diligence. The owner or his agent agrees: 1. That he will follow the reasonable directions of the veterinarian and render such assistance as many be possible. 2. That he will pay the veterinarian such reasonable fee as would be approved considering the services rendered and the customs of the community. (From "Veterinary Jurisprudence," W. H. Shannon, Jour. A.V.M.A., July 1947).

Sorcery or Science?

Generally speaking a Mennonite community is an ideal territory in which to practice. The farmers are interested in thrift and economy. Their buildings are excellent. They practice good animal husbandry—nutritional problems are insignificant, and they employ good methods of hygiene and sanitation. Indeed it is a pleasure to visit a well-kept Mennonite farm.

Yet in spite of all these attributes, the Mennonite community seems to be a fertile and profitable field for the charlatan—the quack and peddler of secret nostrums and cures. No doubt much of this might be attributed to the sincere and honest practices among their own people. They take for granted that others are also as honest and consequently trust them without demanding any proof or honest evidence for the claims of the peddler. Let us "try the spirits" to see whether these things are so. Let us be seekers of the truth and not brand ourselves as being gullible and catering to superstition and secrecy. Common reasoning will often convince the farmer otherwise. At other times he may very profitably consult his veterinarian concerning an alleged remedy. The veterinarian is constantly informed of new developments in the field of medicine. It is the business of the research worker to discover and develop improvements in therapeutics, and when such new treatments have been found you can be sure it will not be kept in secrecy, but will be made known to the profession.

Our Agricultural Experiment Stations are also a good source of information concerning the relative value of certain remedies, tonics, and mineral mixtures. Their conclusions are not based on opinions or prejudices but on experimental evidence—on experiments that are well controlled. Any experiment that is not controlled in every detail can usually be made to come out to the experimenter's liking.

Most, if not all, of these so-called cures are for conditions in which nature itself effects a high percentage of recoveries. That is why it is so easy to get testimonies from the users of these products. In all sincerity they tell others and allow their names to be used as one who has benefited from that particular remedy. Let us take care that we do not give a testimony to an untruth.

By Way of Testing

To illustrate the point of natural recoveries, the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster recently conducted an experiment in the treatment of mastitis. The cows with infected quarters (as determined by bacteriological examination) were divided into lots of treated and of untreated controls. After some time they were again examined and a good percentage of the treated quarters showed they were free of infection. But the same was also true of the lot that was untreated. In fact nature's treatment seemed to be as effective as the medicinal. Yet in the same county in which the experiment was conducted a peddler is doing a thriving business selling "Prevention 17" at $30.00 for 50 lbs. as a mastitis cure and preventive!

Thousands of dollars are spent annually by our Mennonite constituency for such preparations that have no proved merit or value whatsoever. Surely this money could be diverted to more profitable and worth-while channels.

Brucellosis (Bang's disease, infectious abortion) is another common disease for which there have been "cures" of all descriptions sold to farmers who either did not believe the facts of scientific research, or failed to inquire of someone who could explain to them the nature of the disease. Here, also, the natural course of the infection may lead the farmer to think he has achieved wonderful results with some new remedy.

The outward symptom of Brucellosis, an actual abortion, may be evident in only 60% of the infected animals. And over half of the animals that do abort may do so only once and carry a full term, apparently healthy calf thereafter. Thus one can see how easy it is for the makers of some pet cure to get testimonies on the value of their product. One such product which had a large sale, when analyzed by the Federal Government was found to consist of a mixture of brown sugar and bran. Another popular abortion cure was found to contain: 98% water, 1% carbolic acid. and 1% foreign inert matter—dirt.

Assistant to Nature

A veterinarian may not guarantee a "cure." In fact it would be unethical for him to guarantee the drug he dispenses or prescribes to effect a cure, knowing that one of the most invariable things in this world are the variations in nature. Anything advertised as a "cure" belongs in the realm of quackery. We may only assist nature by our treatment. After having made a careful diagnosis of the condition, we decide on how we can best do this in each case that comes under our observation. And so your veterinarian is interested in helping you to maintain the health of your livestock to your best advantage.

Not All Is Well with the Farmer

A recent book to appear is **The American Farmer** by Lee Fryer. (Harper and Brothers, New York. $3.00) The book should be read by anyone who wants to gain an insight into the problems of the small farmer. According to the author two million or one third of America's farmers are living in poverty even in the "best of times." While total income from farms may increase, those benefiting most are not these two million. The small farmer or the family farm will suffer heavily if a business recession comes. The author predicts that one will come. Unless farmers learn to work together in co-operatives and similar organizations, Mr. Fryer predicts, a large number will some day lose their farms to insurance companies, banks, investors, and land companies.

The author does not look at the farmer's problems and prospects from the viewpoint of the Church but he does present a lot of information that Church-minded people need to know.

Dear Reader:

HANDBOOK ON INSECT ENEMIES OF FLOWERS AND SHRUBS

Information in this handbook will enable the gardener to recognize the common insect and related pests he may encounter in the flower garden and to apply the proper remedies, thus protecting not only his own plants but also those of his neighbors. 1948. 15 pages illustrated. 35¢. Catalog No. A 1.38:626. Order from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

HOW TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS FROM WALLPAPER

Grease spots can sometimes be removed from wallpaper. The success of the treatment depends largely upon how long the spot has been on the paper. Old spots are very difficult and sometimes impossible to remove. But fresh ones can often be successfully treated.

Miss Dorothy Iwig, home furnishings specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, suggests the following treatment: Make a thick paste of water and either French chalk or powdered magnesium. Apply the paste to the grease spot, and let it dry thoroughly for 24 hours. Brush it off carefully. If the first application does not remove the spot, repeat two or three times.

Another paste can be made of cornstarch and carbon tetrachloride. This mixture should be tested before using to be sure that it will not affect the color of the paper. If it tests successfully, apply in the same way as the other paste.

Old grease stains will come through new wallpaper, Miss Iwig says. If you're repapering, it's best to seal grease spots with a coat of aluminum paint or shellac before the new paper is applied.

Ordinary soil is easily removed by using a homemade or commercial cleaner. Work slowly, using even strokes. Clean washable papers by wiping them with a cloth wrung out of clear, lukewarm soft water. Then dry with a clean cloth. Use water sparingly so that the paper will not absorb it. Many washable papers of firm quality may be cleaned with soap jelly and a sponge or cloth. Use light, even strokes, and rinse with sponge wrung out of clear, warm soft water.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Turkey growers are raising about one-fifth fewer turkeys this year than last. With high meat prices and smaller supplies of red meat and chicken than in 1947, turkey prices during the marketing season probably will be at least 10 per cent above 1947, and will thus establish a new high record.

The U.S.D.A. announced an egg price-support program early in May after egg prices had declined about 10 per cent from mid-April levels when farmers were receiving 42.6 cents per dozen, or 95 per cent of parity. Egg prices are likely to continue near 90 per cent of parity, but parity prices will be higher than last year through at least the third quarter.

Egg production during the second half of 1948 will be about 5 per cent below the second half of 1947. However, substantially larger stocks of shell eggs will be available from cold storage, so that domestic supplies will be only slightly smaller.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To Wash Feed Bags

To wash feed bags spread lard over printed lettering of bags and then roll them up. Let them remain that way for 24 hours. Then wash with soap and water.

—Sent in by Mrs. Sol Steckley, Pigeon, Mich.

To Keep Down the Telephone Bill

When making a "pay call" on the telephone I set the egg timer where it can be seen to remind me when the time is up.

—Sent in by Mrs. John W. Hess, Akron, Pa.

To REMIND YOU: A free subscription to each sender of a Household Hint that finds its way to these pages.

BOOK REVIEWS

Hymns of the Rural Spirit

PAUL ERB

by DEAN EDWARDS, *General Editor*

Commission on Worship, Federal Council of Churches, New York; 128 pp.; 1947; 35 cents a copy, rates on quantities.

The glad spirit of the hills and the fields breathes through this collection of hymns and other worship materials. An important element of Christian hymnody, as well as of Biblical psalmody, is the recognition of the power and the goodness of God in forms of nature. Rural people, who are constant observers of these forms, may well make more frequent reference in their worship to the handiwork of God. This collection brings together hymns new and old on rural themes.

It is not a complete hymnal. There is little reference to the great themes of salvation and Christian experience. A few of the hymns are the sentimentality of a mere humanism. But the book as a whole is a fine presentation of one segment of Christian truth, and every lover of the rural scene and of industrial man ought to have it. Poetry lovers will find beautiful lyrics, and families can use the graces. Both the poetry and the musical settings measure up to the highest standards. Our congregations may find it a good source for special numbers. It might provide a good season's work for a chorus. There are a few patriotic hymns, folk songs, and children's numbers. It is not a hymnal for our churches, but may find many supplemental uses.

Let's Go Camping

by RAYMOND PETERS

This is the title of a recent book which encourages camping for children, young folks, and adults. The author considers the camp program as a part of the ongoing church program. Here are ten goals for camping:

1. To discover the laws of God operating through nature and to utilize as fully as possible the opportunities for developing religious experience through contacts with nature.
2. To provide group experience in Christian living; to learn how to live together happily and well.
3. To provide increased knowledge of the Bible and its meaning for life.
4. To broaden Christian fellowship through interracial, interfaith, interclass, and international relationships.
5. To provide experiences in cooperative work projects and labor for the good of the camp group and the larger community.

Our Contributors:

Silas J. Smucker, of Rensselaer, Indiana, is employed by the Soil Conservation Service. In 1942 he traveled for the Bureau of Plant Industry and in the course of his trip visited Mennonite communities in Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana. His travels also included Fulton, Logan, Holmes, and Wayne counties in Ohio, and Berks, Bucks, Lancaster, Chester, and Montgomery counties in Pennsylvania. At present he is a Sunday-school teacher in his local church and assistant superintendent of Young People's Activities.

R. L. Walson is at present Extension Representative of the Campbell Soup Company at Camden, New Jersey. He is a former County Agent and has specialized in the study of plants and truck farming.

Ruth Carper, Oyster Point, Virginia, contributed the story and art work for this issue of Young Community. For the past few years she has done considerable art work for children's publications, including the new summer Bible school books which appeared this year.

Dr. V. W. Zuercher lives at Orrville, Ohio. He is a graduate of the College of Veterinary Medicine of Ohio State University and has engaged in general practice since 1936. In March and April of 1946 he was veterinarian on a cattle boat to Poland. Dr. Zuercher is superintendent of the Kidron Mennonite Sunday School.

Charles S. Adams has been a County Agent for over thirty years in Berks County, Pennsylvania. His office is in Reading, Pa. He is also a member of the Committee on Town and Country Church of the Board of National Missions of his church, the Evangelical and Reformed.

Dr. H. Clair Amstutz, of Goshen, Indiana, writes from firsthand observation of the Puerto Rico community. For several years he was Medical Director of this community program in Puerto Rico and during this time made a careful study of the needs of this island.

---

6. To enrich and increase the knowledge which a Christian ought to possess in regard to faith and practice, particularly those aspects of knowledge and understanding which are not likely to be acquired elsewhere.
7. To lead individuals to make personal commitment to Christ.
8. To help the camper develop a program of personal growth and Christian action.
9. To direct each individual's camp experience so that he may make a more effective contribution to his home, church, and community.
10. To discover persons possessing potential leadership qualities, to give them leadership training and enlist them in definite forms of Christian service.

Chapters of the book tell of various types of camps and how to plan the day's program from breakfast to lights out. Health and safety precautions are given and a whole chapter is devoted to administration of the camp program.

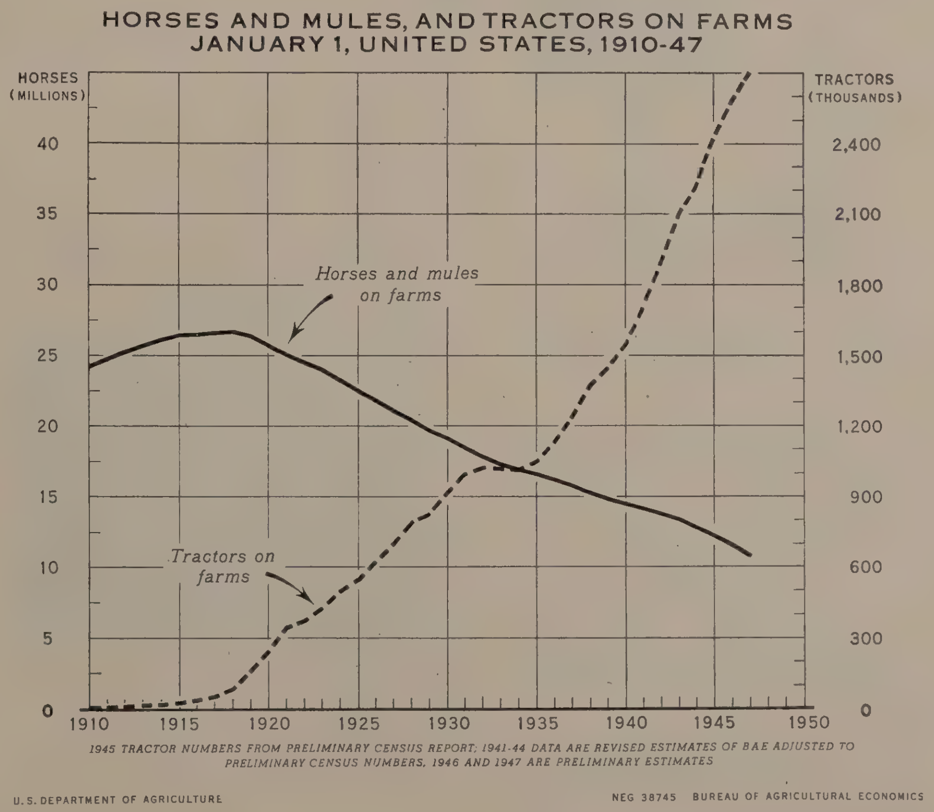
Those interested in a camp program that is on the highest plane will appreciate this book which was written by Raymond Peters and is obtainable from the Brethren Publishing House, Elgin, Illinois, for $1.25.

PROGRESS IN FARM MECHANIZATION

One of the most important effects of mechanization over the last quarter of a century has been the displacement of horses and mules by tractors and other motor vehicles. Horse and mule numbers in the United States, at their peak during World War I, have decreased by about two thirds. As a result more than 55 million acres of cropland are now free to grow food and fiber for human use, which once was used for growing horse and mule feed. Production from these released acres accounted for one half of the increase in output of farm products for human use during the period between the two great wars. The rapid decline in horse and mule numbers during the last decade helped greatly in the sharp rise in food production.

Mechanization has increased farm production in other ways too. Greater timeliness in crop operations has been very important in some years. This can be illustrated for the Corn Belt in several recent years when late, wet springs seriously delayed corn planting. With the use of tractor power and equipment and early-maturing varieties of hybrid corn, the ground was prepared and planted, and large crops were made. These accomplishments would not have been possible in so short a time in the days when Corn Belt farmers depended mainly on animal power and equipment. Modern tractors and tractor equipment have also enabled farmers to do better work in the heavier farming jobs, especially those connected with land preparation and soil conservation practices.

—*Bureau of Agricultural Economics.*



HORSES AND MULES, AND TRACTORS ON FARMS
JANUARY 1, UNITED STATES, 1910-47

1945 TRACTOR NUMBERS FROM PRELIMINARY CENSUS REPORT; 1941-44 DATA ARE REVISED ESTIMATES OF BAE ADJUSTED TO PRELIMINARY CENSUS NUMBERS. 1946 AND 1947 ARE PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 38745 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

TRADING POST

For Good, Used, and Rebuilt

Tractors	Threshers
Power Units	Sawmills
Husker-Shredders	Balers

See, write, or phone

WITMER IMPLEMENT SERVICE
PINOLA
Shippensburg Route 3 Pennsylvania
Phone Shippensburg 917R23

KURFEES PAINT
A Christian Concern Since 1897
House and Primer, $5.40 gal.
Barn (Creosote base), $3.75 gal.
Quantity of more than 5 gal., 10c per gal. discount
Folder will be sent. State which one.
Discount of 10% to ministers and deacons.
E. W. BURFORD
408 Connor Avenue Newcastle, Pa.

NEW SCIENTIFIC FARM DISCOVERY ELIMINATES WEEDS AND HOEING!

The Amazing Russell WEED CONTROLOR

CASH IN on larger crops and lowered labor costs by cultivating your row crops with a Russell WEED CONTROLOR. It cultivates, weeds and hoes all in one single operation and is easily attached to your present cultivator.

Farm designed, tested and proven, the Russell WEED CONTROLOR KILLS WEEDS within and throughout the plant row . . . its operation insures maximum moisture control and stimulates plant growth resulting in greater crop production per acre than ever before thought possible.

SAVE $1000

You, like thousands of farmers now owning Russell WEED CONTROLORS, can save at least $1,000 per 100 acres by using Russell WEED CONTROLORS on your cultivation. Write at once for complete descriptive literature . . . our supply is limited.

PAUL S. HIESTAND
Marietta, R.D., Pennsylvania

WANTED: A well-bred collie or shepherd puppy, for farm use. Write to David S. Brilhart, Route 981, Smithton Road, Scottdale, Route 1, Pennsylvania.

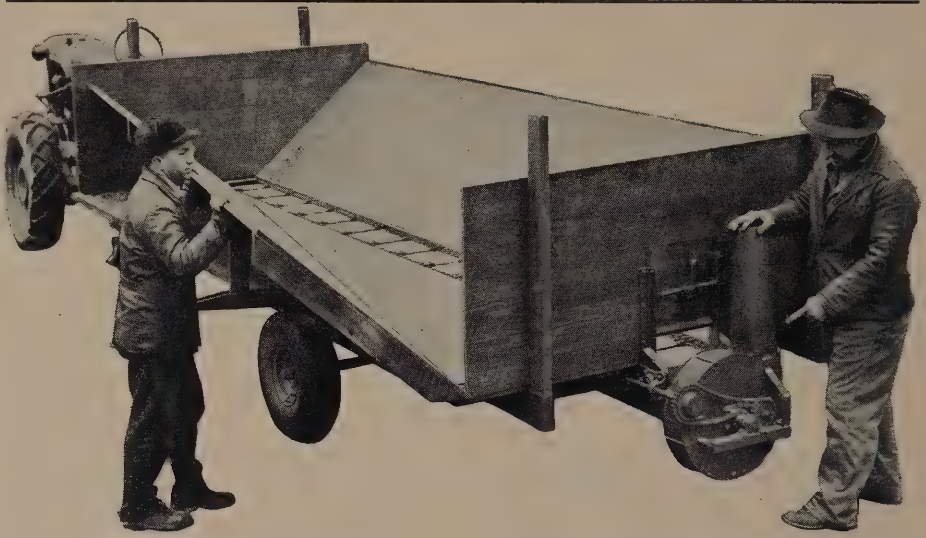
WANTED TO BUY: A copy of "Descendants of Jacob Hochstetler," by Harvey Hostedler. State your price. Lester Zimmerman, Conway, Kansas.

FLUORESCENT LAMPS, including new circle type; home and industrial. Phone, Lancaster 3-8052. John C. Forry, Rohrerstown, Pennsylvania.

SPENCER CORSETS
Complete Spencer Corset Service
BY AUTHORIZED AND REGISTERED CORSETIERE
Individually Designed
Health and Posture Garments

Service restricted to Montgomery, Lancaster, Berks, Bucks, Philadelphia, and Chester counties, in eastern Pennsylvania.

MRS. N. H. HESS LEDERACH, PA.
Phone Schwenksville 2394



Introducing the New Conveyo

"The Multi-purpose Farm Wagon That Unloads Itself"

New Conveyo hauls a heavy load—then you rest while it works. The 12" endless chain conveyor moves across the center of the wagon bed, is powered by linkage to tractor power-takeoff . . . quickly empties the load. Designed for hauling and unloading grain, corn, forage, feed, sand and coal. Sides can be removed and Conveyo becomes a conventional flat bed wagon. Attachments available to convert the Conveyo into lime spreader or grain blower . . . extra utility for saving you time, money and labor.

Caster-type front wheels on easy-rolling pneumatic tires and floating tongue give Conveyo ease of handling of a two-wheel trailer. Front wheels are detachable if Conveyo is to be used as a trailer for lime spreading or similar jobs.

Specifications

Maximum load capacity—5000 pounds.
Capacity with sloping sideboards—100 bu.
Capacity with vertical sideboards—200 bu.
Size of bed—7' x 15'
Rear Tires—8.50 x 10 6 ply
or 6.50 x 16 6 ply
Caster wheel tires—5.00 x 8 4 ply

CONVEYO, Inc.
Milton Falb **George Falb**
Orrville, Ohio

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING IS LISTED UNDER THIS HEADING AT 10 CENTS PER WORD. MINIMUM CHARGE IS $1.00. COPY IS DUE BY THE FIRST OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE. INCLUDING NAME, ADDRESS, CITY AND STATE IN WORD COUNT. ADVERTISING BY THE COLUMN INCH $2.00. REPEAT RUNS OF SAME ADVERTISEMENT 15 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

THE STEWARDSHIP OF TIME AND ENERGY

[Continued from page 13]

sink for dishwashing about thirty-two and half inches from the floor. This means that the adjoining work surface must be at least thirty-six inches from the floor. A well-designed kitchen should provide stools and working surfaces which permit the worker to sit comfortably for many tasks.

The lighting of the working area as well as the height of the work surface is important to the comfort of the worker. Inadequate lighting and glaring light interfere with good vision, reduce working efficiency, produce emotional and eye fatigue, and frequently cause accidents.

Efficient Equipment saves Time and Energy

An egg beater that slips cogs, a dull paring knife, a dust mop with an insecure handle, a flat-bottomed mixing bowl, scissors that do not cut at the points, and cooking utensils with hard-to-clean grooves are examples of time and energy-consuming equipment which cause nervous and emotional fatigue. An oven which heats quickly and evenly, a refrigerator that freezes ice-cubes and desserts in a short time, an efficient vacuum cleaner, a washing machine that gets clothes clean, a light weight iron with a heat regulator are all very important to the conservation of time and energy. The type of handles on working equipment affects energy expenditure, also. When the handle on a floor mop, broom, or vacuum sweeper is a convenient length, less energy will be used in cleaning tasks. Heat-proof handles on cooking utensils will save a lot of time because it is hard to keep tab of those hot pan holders.

Efficient equipment, easily handled and cared for, will pay high dividends by cutting down waste in time, material, money, and energy.—O.G.W.

ARE YOU GOING TO REMODEL?

For most people the "ideal" time to build or remodel their homes never comes. Some persons plan all their lives to build a home, but never do it because they can't do it exactly as they want to at the time they want to.

A recent University of Illinois publication, "When You Build or Remodel Your Farmhouse," offers some suggestions on the money problem connected with the remodeling program. You can get a copy at the office of your county farm or home adviser.

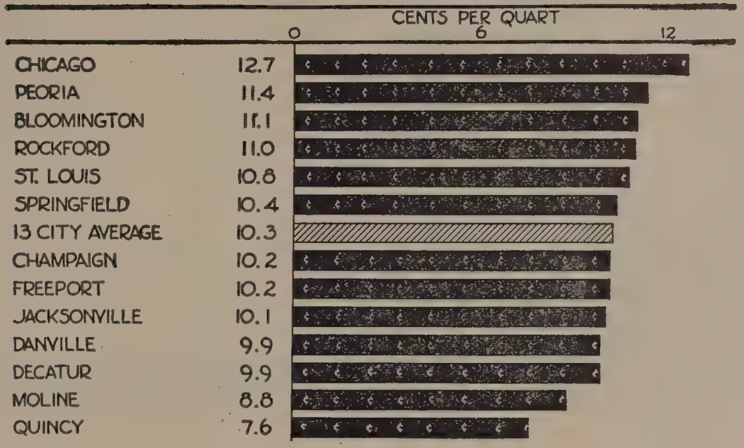
The circular suggests that, in deciding what amount of money to put into a new house or into improvements, you will need to balance comfort and satisfaction, as well as labor-saving and health, against the problems of financing. If income is low, it may be necessary to defer or even sacrifice some of your housing plans in order to take care of other necessary expenses.

Three points are important for the family that is interested in using its ingenuity and skill to cut cash costs:

1. Have a complete plan for the whole improvement even though some things will have to be postponed or done over a period of years.
2. Confine present improvements to those that are urgently needed to safeguard health and provide for comfort and welfare.
3. Find ways to do or buy things at less than the usual cash outlay.

Suggestions offered under this last point include using ready-made parts and materials ordinarily kept in dealers' stock; using common grades rather than top grades of such items as framing, sheathing, flooring, and brick; cutting lumber from the farm wood lot or buying local timber; using farm equipment for hauling materials and for excavating and grading work; and doing as much as possible of the building yourself.

WHAT CONSUMERS WOULD PAY FOR HOME DELIVERED MILK IF FARMERS GAVE IT AWAY



Source: Illinois Agricultural Association
Data for October, 1947

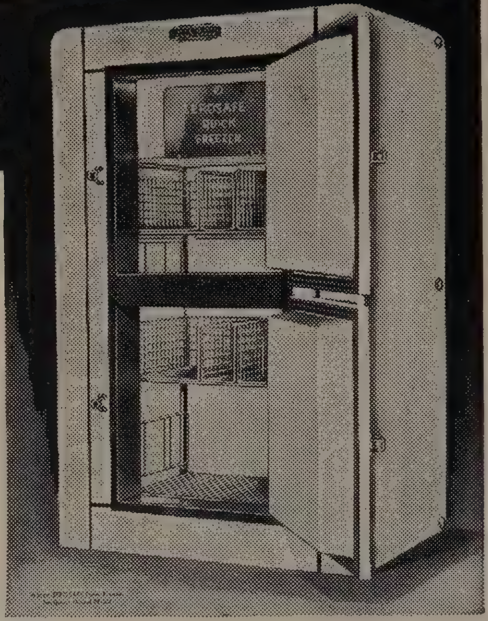
Prepared in Department of
Agricultural Economics,
College of Agriculture,
University of Illinois

Consumer Price	The price paid for milk by consumers includes the price going to farmers plus that going to distributors. In October, 1947, the average price of home-delivered milk in 13 Illinois markets was 19.7 cents per quart.
Price to Farmers	In October, 1947, farmers received an average of 9.4 cents per quart for the 13 markets included in this study.
Price to Distributors	Milk distributors received an average of 10.3 cents per quart (19.7 cents minus 9.4 cents) for receiving, processing, bottling, storing, selling and delivery of milk.
Variation in Dealers' Gross Handling Margins	The gross margin for handling milk by distributors varies widely in the different Illinois markets. Chicago's gross margin of 12.7 cents per quart was the highest and 2.4 cents *above* the 13-city average of 10.3 cents a quart. Quincy's gross margin of 7.6 cents per quart was the lowest, and 2.7 cents *less* than the 13-city average.

Roland W. Bartlett, Professor
Agricultural Economics
University of Illinois

YOUR DAILY FOOD

AT ITS BEST IN WILSON "ZEROSAFE"



The Wilson "ZEROSAFE" Freezer has been used daily for years by thousands of enthusiastic owners.

The Wilson "ZEROSAFE" home-freezes foods, keeps them vitamin-fresh . . . freezes and stores delicious vegetables, luscious fruits, top-quality meats, poultry, seafoods in the varieties and quantities needed for year-round better living at lower cost.

There is always enough for every meal, preserved at the peak of flavor and goodness, ready and waiting for instant use, tomorrow, next week, next month, next year.

The secret of Wilson's success? Wilson "ZEROSAFE" is big enough, rugged enough, has the design and capacity for full daily use to freeze and store your family's food the whole year through.

The great new TIME-TESTED "ZEROSAFE" FREEZERS in sizes from 15 cu. ft. to 120 cu. ft. are the best of a long distinguished line. Each Wilson model takes the guess-work out of home-freezing, with techniques so easy that even the youngsters can achieve perfect results.

WILSON ZEROSAFE
Model FF-30 Farm Freezer (illustrated) will hold 1050 lbs. of food at the conservative average of 35 lbs. per cu. ft.

LET WILSON "ZEROSAFE" FREEZER BEGIN TO SERVE AND SAVE FOR YOU TODAY

If your dealer cannot supply you, write or call

J. R. STOLTZFUS
Phone 79 Belleville, Pa.

YOUR AUTHORIZED WILSON DEALER

Peaches

Wholesale and Retail

Basket or truck loads

August 1 through September 15

LONGACRE ORCHARDS

Phone 329R1

Boyertown Route 1 Pennsylvania

FARM LOAN

Attention: Brethren who have surplus funds or bank deposits.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO INVEST IN A FIRST-MORTGAGE FARM LOAN AT 3% INTEREST?

The loan is to be used for consolidation purposes in the interest of a good-paying specialized poultry enterprise now in operation.

Plenty of land and improvements for security.

REQUIRE $25,000. REFERENCES.

Mennonite capital plus Mennonite enterprise equals more for Mennonite missions and relief.

If interested, write to "FARM LOAN," in care of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY.

WHY DO SOME FARMERS SUCCEED?

[Continued from page 15]

The Wise Use of Income

Today the farmer's income is much greater than normal. He has more money than he ever before has had. And so has everybody else. It doesn't mean that the farmer is out of line with other groups in our society. His net income is not exorbitant as many consumers think. In the December, 1947 issue of "The Agricultural Situation," a leaflet published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the farmer's advantage over the 1910-14 average, is 23% increase. That is the parity ratio, which is the ratio of prices received to prices paid for commodities, interest, and taxes.

Today the farmer is getting more for his labor, but he still has some way to go before he catches up with the average wage scale generally. Agricultural Economists tell us that for the five-year period prior to World War II the average farmer in this country received 18¢ per hour for his labor. The average for the few years since the close of this war is 48¢ per hour. Of course, that is quite a jump, but he didn't jump very high because he had to jump out of a hole.

It will be difficult for the average consumer to believe this 48¢ per hour rate, because he reads about enormous profits on large wheat or corn plantings of corporations who operate thousands of acres. But they are not farmers. They are now speculating in land use while the going is good. Many of them will disappear from the picture when inflated prices cease.

It is the family farms we are talking about in earnings of 48¢ per hour for labor. The family who will be there through thick and thin, good times and bad. Even though this labor rate seems low, it does give the farm family more money to spend than it has had for a long time. Therein lies the danger. How is it being spent?

We suggest debt reduction or elimination, as number one use of this money. Then invest some of it in building up the farm—soil fertility as well as building improvements. Major building operations might better wait for lower costs. Set up reserves or savings. By so doing, the farm family will be better able to take the shock that may be coming in the form of a lower margin of profit, sooner or later, we don't know when. But better get our house in order while there still is time to do it. That's good foresight.

Building a Church at Culp, Arkansas

This is the title of a newly printed booklet by Glen and Lois Yoder. The pictures and text are adapted from the April, 1948 issue of **The Mennonite Community.** It is published by the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities, 1711 Prairie St., Elkhart, Indiana.

A foreword by J. D. Graber contains this important statement: "There is no real distinction between mission work and church work. A New Testament mission does nothing a living church should not be doing." The booklet's thirty pages have twenty-two pictures of the Culp community. The booklet will make a fine addition to the store of information on Mennonite home missions.

Copies of this new work are free and can be obtained by sending requests to the Elkhart office.

The Shenk Hatchery
Box 46
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Placing new setting of eggs in incubator.
Total capacity of Hatchery: 1,112,000 eggs.

We Specialize in
NEW HAMPSHIRES
and
BROILER CROSSES

Our strain is noted for fast even growth and quick full feathering.

PROFITABLE BOTH FOR EGG AND MEAT PRODUCTION

YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THEM

We invite your inquiries.
THE SHENK HATCHERY HARRISONBURG, VA.

SIMON COBLENTZ & SON

Dealer and Repairer
of
American and Swiss Watches
Telechron Electric Clocks
—Westclox Material

Route 1 Uniontown, Ohio
Get our prices before you buy

Perfectly Mixed Rations
with
Increased Profits
and
Reduced Labor

Scottdel Feed Mixers

Livestock profits are too important to lose because of poor, slipshod mixing methods. Scottdel Mixers are available in four models and three sizes. 25 bushels (1000 lbs.) 45 bushels (1800 lbs.) 80 bushels (2500 lbs.) Write for catalog.

SCOTTDEL, INC.
DEPT. 18
SWANTON, OHIO

Advertisers for the Month of July, 1948

Brilhart, David S., Route 1, Scottdale, Pennsylvania	30
Burford, E. W., 408 Connor Avenue, Newcastle, Pennsylvania	30
Coblentz, Simon, and Son, Route 1, Uniontown, Ohio	34
Conveyo, Inc., Orrville, Ohio	30
Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg, Virginia	2
Forry, John C., Rohrerstown, Pennsylvania	30
Hess, Mrs. N. H., Lederach, Pennsylvania	30
Hiestand, Paul S., Marietta, R.D., Pennsylvania	30
Longacre Orchards, Route 1, Boyertown, Pennsylvania	32
Newcomer Oil Company, 903 South Market Street, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania	2
Sauder Bros., New Holland, Pennsylvania	35
Scottdel, Inc., Dept. 18, Swanton, Ohio	34
Shenk Hatchery, Harrisonburg, Virginia	33
Stoltzfus, J. R., Belleville, Pennsylvania	32
Ulrich Manufacturing Company, Roanoke, Illinois	36
Witmer Implement Service, Route 3, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania	30
Zimmerman, Lester, Conway, Kansas	30

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY *A Magazine on the Affairs of Everyday Living*

One Year .... $2.50 Three Years $6.00

SUBSCRIBE TODAY

SEND A GIFT SUBSCRIPTION

Subscription Blank

NAME ....

ROUTE OR STREET ....

CITY AND STATE ....

Remittance together with this subscription blank should be sent to

—THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY—
SCOTTDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

THE BIRTH OF A COMMUNITY

[Continued from page 19]

therefore, if there were not at the very core of activities a religious expression. Undoubtedly the most beautiful building in the communtiy is the chapel appropriately named "The Calvary Mennonite Church." It is a deep conviction, born of experience, that community rehabilitation without changing the character of the people is plowing the ocean. To make a lasting impression the indigenous people must gain a sense of responsibility for their neighbors, must learn the joy of sacrifice and the satisfaction of bearing one another's burden. Present gains will be permanent when individuals have learned—as they are learning—the Christian way of love.

THE GREAT COMMUNITY

A great community seeks excellence rather than size. It aims at full, well-proportioned life for its members, and vital relations with the wide world.

—Morgan

Napoleon Bonaparte was five feet, three inches high, but his smallness was in his shriveled and conceited soul rather than in his diminutive body.

—Walter Dudley Cavert in "Remember Now"

Announcing the NEW

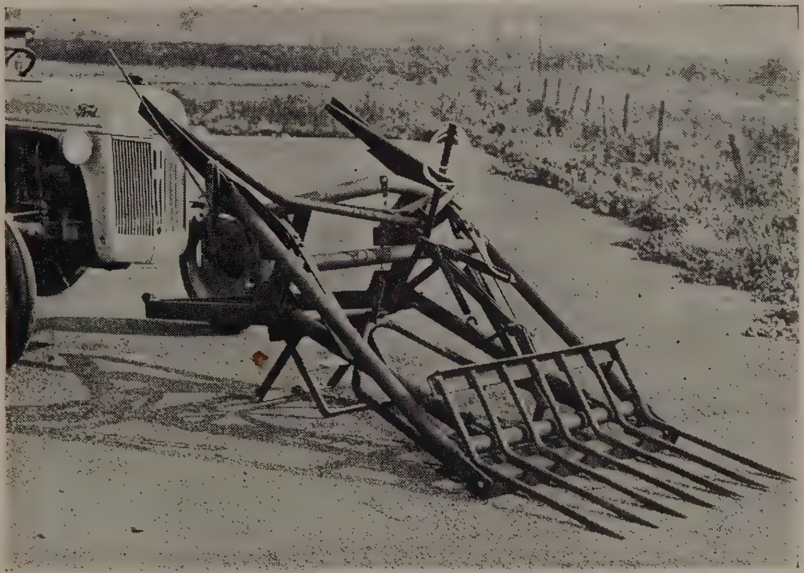
Sauder Hydraulic Loader

for Your **Ford Tractor**

SAUDER BROS - SALES & SERVICE.
Ford
TRACTOR
ATLANTIC

Takes only a few minutes to attach or detach

Automatically or manually unloaded



Specifications:

Height of fork in raised position: 7 ft.

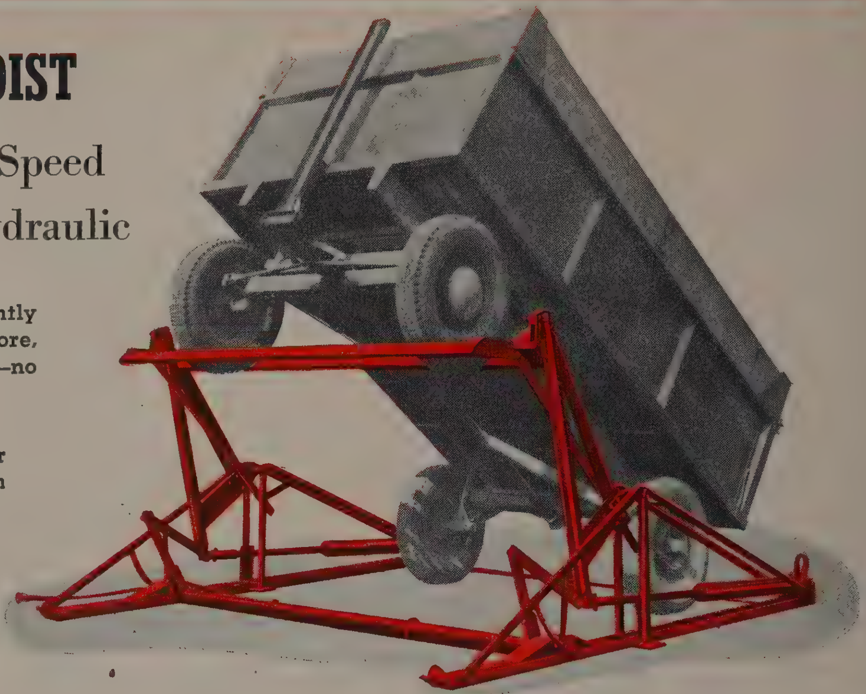
Width of fork: 40 in.

Shipping Weight:
Loader, 540 lbs.
Scoop, 100 lbs.

For Complete Information, Write to Sauder Bros., New Holland, Pennsylvania

DOMOR

TRADEMARK



TRUCK AND WAGON HOIST

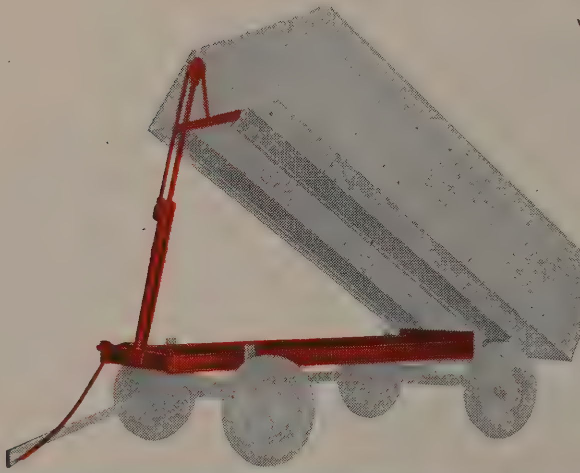
Lifts Extra High With Ease & Speed

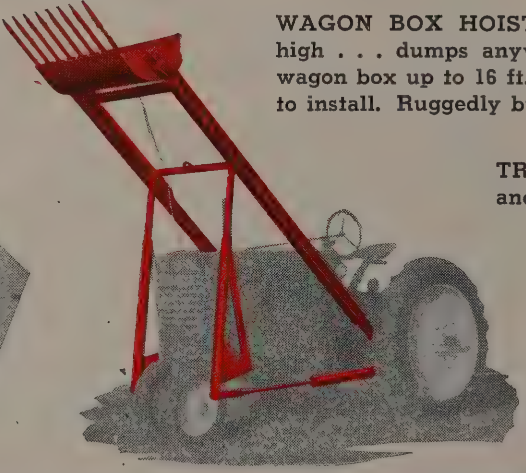
Dependable . . . Smooth . . . Hydraulic

- **DUMPS HEAVY LOADS** quickly and efficiently with a flick of the switch. Raises 5 feet or more, fast or slow as you choose. Steady and safe—no sudden drops, stops or jerks.
- **HOLDS WAGON STEADY.** No sideplay or rocking. Rear wheels are in same position when body is raised as at start—no "creeping."
- **FITS 10 FT. DRIVEWAYS**—Portable—easy to move. Compact—no complicated apparatus to get out of order. Rugged all-steel construction of extra heavy parts.
- **INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS** with Tractor Loader—save money on both! Ulrich-designed power distribution through equalized cylinders handles unbalanced loads without twist or strain.

ULRIX QUICK COUPLER—standard on all DOMOR products. A twist-of-the-wrist connects or disconnects hydraulic lines. Makes fluid-tight seal . . . keeps fluid in, dirt out. Holds loads in raised position when disconnected.

Other DOMOR Hydraulic Equipment





WAGON BOX HOIST. Lifts heavy loads extra high . . . dumps anywhere. Fits practically any wagon box up to 16 ft. lengths . . . quick and easy to install. Ruggedly built . . . low in price.

TRACTOR LOADER. Smooth and powerful . . . simple and safe. Convertible to lifting boom and fence post puller. Bulldozer blade available. Lifts 10 feet or more . . . low clearance.

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

"DOMOR DOES MORE"

Ulrich Products Corporation

Roanoke, Illinois, U. S. A.

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

AUGUST, 1948

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Our Guidance Program

for the 1948-49 session will include:

a revised testing program for college students
lectures on social life ideals
personality and vocational interest tests
spiritual life and Christian service interviews

•

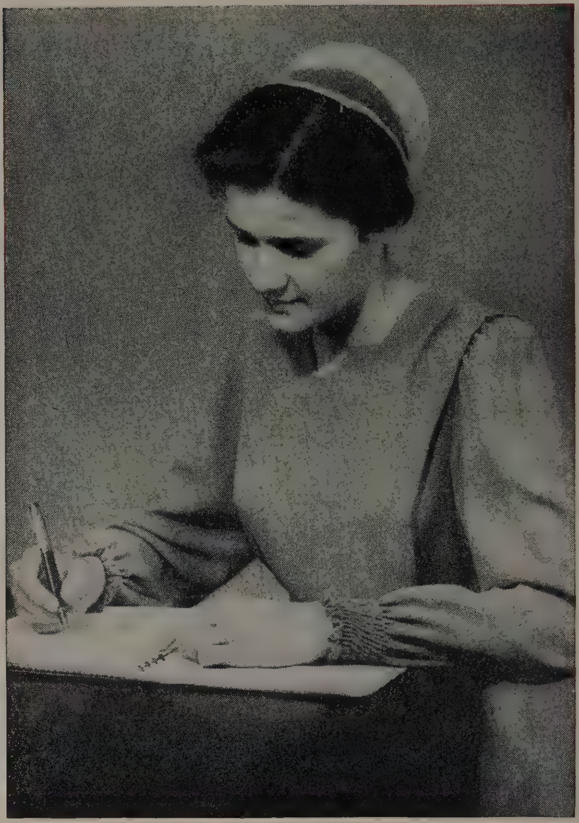
Opening dates for the thirty-second annual session:

for college freshmen
September 7
for all other college students
September 9
for high school students
September 8

•

Eastern Mennonite College

Harrisonburg, Virginia



A high school senior taking a vocational interest test

Keep Your Motor Young

WITH

Richfield Gasoline
and
Richlube Motor Oil

« *Keep Your Home Warm with Rich-Heat Fuel Oil* »

Newcomer Oil Company

Phone 226

903 SOUTH MARKET STREET
ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

AUGUST

1948

VOLUME TWO Scottdale, Pennsylvania NUMBER SEVEN

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE
Scottdale, Pennsylvania
Telephone 314

EDITOR
Grant M. Stoltzfus

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Paul Erb, Guy F. Hershberger
Olive Wyse

ASSOCIATE EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER
H. Ralph Hernley

PHOTOGRAPHER AND ARTIST
Paul W. Hertzler

EDITORIAL COUNCIL

Dr. H. C. Amstutz, Goshen, Indiana; Leland Bachman, Goshen, Indiana; Atlee Beechy, Basel, Switzerland; H. S. Bender, Basel, Switzerland; S. F. Coffman, Vineland, Ontario; E. I. Culp, Tiskilwa, Illinois; S. E. Eicher, Albany, Oregon; Erma Erb, Wellman, Iowa; Henry F. Garber, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania; Melvin Gingerich, Goshen, Indiana; Simon Gingerich, Wayland, Iowa; Noah Good, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Howard Kauffman, Goshen, Indiana; John E. Lehman, Columbiana, Ohio; Ivan Lind, Hesston, Kansas; Jacob Moyer, Souderton, Pennsylvania; Orie O. Miller, Akron, Pennsylvania; John R. Mumaw, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Mary Emma Showalter, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Oliver Snyder, Hespeler, Ontario; Maude Swartzendruber, La Junta, Colorado; Gideon Yoder, Harper, Kansas; John L. Yoder, West Liberty, Ohio.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the
MENNONITE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHERS OF "THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY"

Paul Erb, President, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
John L. Yoder, Vice President, West Liberty, Ohio
Guy F. Hershberger, Secretary, Goshen, Indiana
H. Ralph Hernley, Treasurer, Scottdale, Pa.
Ivan Miller, Corry, Pennsylvania
Clayton L. Keener, Refton, Pennsylvania
A. J. Metzler, Scottdale, Pennsylvania

Unsolicited manuscripts and pictures will be accepted and will be reviewed and filed for possible use. Material which is to be returned must be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The pictures on pages 8 and 11 are U.S. Forest Service Photos.

The sketches on pages 10 and 11 were done by John Harshberger, Scottdale, Pa.

The pictures on pages 5, 17, 18, 19, 20 were taken by David L. Hunsberger of St. Jacobs, Ontario.

The poem on page 17 by Mary Lewis is reproduced with the kind permission of Mr. E. Gordon Alderfer, Managing Editor of COMMONWEALTH Harrisburg, Pa. This poem appeared in the October, 1947, issue of this magazine.

The sketches for the camping articles on pages —— were done by John Harshberger, Scottdale, Pa., and the lettering was done by Norma Hostetler of Scottdale, Pa.

For the Month of August

Thunderstorm (Poem) 4
ANN JENNINGS BRUNK

Strengthening the Social Life of Our Communities 6
JOHN C. WENGER

How to Be Happy,,Though Camping 10
EDNA BULLER

The Young Community 12
RUTH CARPER

Present-day Needs for Mutual Aid 14
J. WINFIELD FRETZ

The Big Valley (Editorial) 16

The Meaning of Mutual Aid (Editorial) 16

Alexandria (Poem) 17
MARY LEWIS

The Kishacoquillas Valley 18
J. W. YODER

Declare War on Rats! 22

Dear Reader 24

Household Hints 24

As Seen by Others 26

Our Contributors 27

Trading Post 32

A New Mennonite Periodical Is Launched 33

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY is published monthly by the Mennonite Community Association, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Entered as second-class matter March 7, 1947, at the post office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price: $2.50 for one year; $6.00 for three years. Single copies, 25c each. Checks and postal money orders should be made payable to Mennonite Community Association and sent to the office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Publication office: 610-614 Walnut Avenue, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Printed in U.S.A.

THUNDERSTORM

The lightning staggers down the sky—
Black clouds in quick pursuit roll by;
Loud thunder booms and claps around,
As huge raindrops splash to the ground.

The wind with madness lashes trees,
And whips the branches to their knees,
It shakes the house and whines at doors;
It blows the rain—and down it pours!

The day becomes as dark as night—
And elements spend all their might;
The creeks swell in their narrow banks,
As farmers rest and give their thanks.

—Ann Jennings Brunk

Countryside scene near Erbsville, Ontario ➡

STRENGTHENING THE SOCIAL LIFE OF OUR COMMUNITIES

by John C. Wenger

According to the Word of God human beings are made in the divine image. At the very beginning of human history it was the divine Word that it is not good for man to be alone. Consequently God created for man a helper, a companion, answering to him, corresponding to his need for a spiritual and intellectual companion, fitted to become his mate in the establishment of a home. The command to be fruitful and fill the earth (there is nothing in the Hebrew to suggest refilling the earth) is not an arbitrary commandment unrelated to man's nature and inclination. But the words God spoke corresponded to the very nature which God had implanted in people. And so it is with human companionship and social life. The fact that God made a life companion for Adam was not an arbitrary arrangement on the part of the Creator, but was a token of His infinite love and goodness. As in all His dealings with men, God was displaying His very nature as one of love and beneficence. The desire for companionship and fellowship with other human beings is normal, natural and God-given; it is not the result of the fall. It was God Himself who stated before the entrance of sin into the world that man needed a spiritual and intellectual mate with whom he could have communion and companionship. Man had that need because God made him that way. And all that God made was very good.

The Lord Jesus added His approval to social life also. One might have thought that the Son of God would have been so engaged in religious work as to have had no time for social life, but such was by no means the case. Time and again Jesus attended dinners and banquets. (It should be noted that the true meaning of the prohibition in I Peter 4:3 is not attending dinners as did Jesus, but carousing, "drinking bouts.") In the midst of a busy teaching ministry the Saviour took time to grace the wedding feast at Cana of Galilee. This is not to imply that eating is the first obligation of the Christian life, but it is highly significant that our Lord added His approval to social life. The main thing at a dinner is not the physical satisfaction of partaking of food; it is the table companionship with one's friends which makes a dinner enjoyable and worth-while. It is no mark of Christianity to become too busy to spend time in social life. On the contrary, we need social life for the attainment of our best self. And we should be eager to fellowship with our friends and loved ones, just as Jesus was. He is our pattern in social life as in all other areas.

One of the hardest things to do in this matter of social life is to take a really constructive attitude. It is much easier to lament the general drift in the church than to present a practical program to help meet the needs of our people. And we cannot think in terms of a perfect Christian society to begin with. We have to start where we are. And we must start. We must do something. We cannot sit down and lament. And we cannot expect our young people to sit in rocking chairs seven nights a week. The energy and needs of our young people demand some place to go and something to do. To be sure, this urge may need some guidance and direction, and it can be overemphasized. But the path of solution lies not in the direction of an absolute frustration. It is no sin for the church to think in terms of the social needs of its youth. It is rather a highly desirable and necessary step.

Many years ago in the Franconia district in eastern Pennsylvania a school teacher who knew no German attempted to teach a group of Pennsylvania Dutch pupils. "You sit on that bench," said he to a little boy. "Mei Nome iss net Bench" (My name is not Benjamin), replied the boy. . . . Is not part of our mistake today the taking of a similar attitude toward our youth? "Sit on that bench," that is, please sit down and behave

In a grove of trees and by a riverside outings are always enjoyable. A freshman class at Goshen College is pictured below.

VISIT YOUR LOCAL BEAUTY SPOTS

In the beautiful Shenandoah Valley of Virginia are numerous caves, mountains and parks. For years they have been enjoyed by visitors from the near-by Mennonite communities and by students who attend Eastern Mennonite College. Visits to scenic spots such as Natural Bridge (above) are often made in a group.

Around the campfire many a gathering of young people comes to a happy close.

yourself. Stay at home. Act like older people! . . . To take such an attitude is not realistic. It is failing to recognize the energy with which God has endowed youth. Young people need to have something to do, something that is uplifting physically, intellectually or spiritually. Not every form of recreation needs to be specifically religious, but it should be free of carnal influences and of a character which does not spoil one's appetite for the Word of God and for prayer. The church ought to provide an opportunity for its young people to come together for happy hours of fellowship and recreation, with an environment and with activities which are above reproach. There should be an opportunity to meet other young people of like faith, those from other congregations and communities.

Suggestions for a Program

How can the church best meet needs like those just outlined? Here are a few suggestions: 1. By trying to re-vitalize the literaries which are organized in many communities of our brotherhood. In some cases these societies have lost their interest in the finer things of life, good music, significant literature, the opportunity to acquire experience in speaking, and the like. Some programs actually consist of rather cheap forms of entertainment. Could not a sincere and friendly adviser or sponsor be a substantial help in assisting our young people to achieve a higher type of program? If the individual's attitude is what it should be, the personnel of the literary will normally be pleased by his interest and will welcome his contribution.

2. Music should have a large place in the life of our people. Every congregation should have one or more choruses; ideally there should be at least a young people's chorus and a junior chorus. This will give the young people a place to go, something to do, and training in one of the most ennobling gifts which God has given human beings. Good leadership is of course essential.

3. One of the finest activities in some sections of the church today is the regional meetings of the Mennonite Youth Fellowship. Mass meetings are held in which the best talent of the church is enlisted for the bringing of good church music, messages with a spiritual challenge, and other forms of Christian expression. Such meetings require time and energy, to be sure, but the rewards will be great.

4. Local congregations can well afford to consider having a special evening weekly called a Youth Night, or a youth meeting in connection with the congregational prayer meeting. Indeed the ideal midweek meeting should consist of at least five groups: pre-school, juniors, intermediates, young people, and adults, each group having its own leader and its own study or activity. This program also costs much, but can we afford to do less? If the ministry feels unequal to this task why not have the congregation consider ordaining a young brother who is spiritually qualified to make possible such a program. The ideal "bench" is made up of men of differing ages, each of which will be most helpful to a particular portion of the congregation. Young men have their place in the ministry. And there is also a large place for consecrated lay brethren in such a program.

5. Parents may become grand companions of their children by taking the time to be with them much. What a lovely time a family can have together by taking an occasional day's vacation and going to see some natural wonder or scene of interest. This is also a daily concern to the alert parent: to make the interests and concerns of his children his very own. The home must be made an attractive place to be. This can be done without a lavish expenditure of money. And money spent to make the home appealing is money well spent. Better purchase uplifting records and a good record player and save money elsewhere by driving a cheaper car. Parents have not done their duty if all they do is buy food and clothes for their children. They need daily companionship and intimate friendship, and they need "family days" together as outings are undertaken.

6. Every congregation should have a missionary project for the young people. They will get untold joy and satisfaction from working together on such a project as raising sweet corn, or beans, or potatoes or any other crop or project. This is perhaps the most ideal of all forms of recreation: combining social fellowship with a worth-while project for the Lord and His church program.

[Continued on page 21]

How to Be Happy, Though Camping

by Edna Buller

PICKING THE CAMPSITE

Trees and shade and beautiful scenery—these alone do not make a campsite. Of course we want a beautiful, woodsy spot, but there are more important things for which to look.

1. Pick a place where the firewood is handy.
2. Pick a place near the water's edge.
   We need water for washing and cleaning pots and pans.
3. Pick high ground if possible.
   A high hill isn't necessary—just a little rise so that the ground water cannot reach us. On level ground a ditch will have to be dug.
4. Pick a place where trees and shade are handy.
   A tent pitched directly under trees means that water will drip on it several hours after it has stopped raining. Select a spot where the rays of the morning sun will not beat on the tent, for this makes sleeping impossible.
5. Do not pitch the tent under a big tree.
   During a windstorm a heavy limb might come crashing down on the tent and you.
6. Avoid oak trees, for their drippings will rot the tent.
7. Don't camp on sandy beaches unless you want to eat, sleep and live in sand, for it gets into everything.
8. Face the tent away from the wind and rain in stormy weather, otherwise always face it to the east.

WHAT TO TAKE ALONG

"If you need it, take it—if you don't, leave it home. The rule of the camper is to go light."

For a Cook-out

- jackknife
- sheath knife
- carborundum stone
- mess kit
- canteen
- match box
- scout ax
- canvas cooking gloves
- dish towel
- first aid kit
- candle, trench candles
- round ax stone

For a Sleep-out

- poncho
- blankets
- tents
- mosquito netting
- toilet articles
- towel
- blanket pins
- extra wool shirts
- extra shoes and sweat socks
- pajamas
- handkerchiefs
- flashlight

These are suggestions. One can add or take away from the list according to the needs of the occasion.

BUILDING FIRES

BUILDING A FIRE

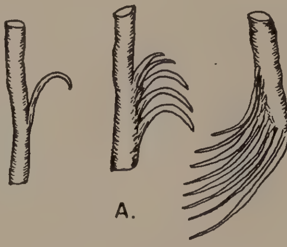
If birch trees are in the vicinity where your camping is done curls of birch bark are good to start a fire. Over this arrange a tepee of shaving clusters (A). These can quickly be made by using a sharp ax or knife and cutting slivers into a softwood stick allowing the shavings to adhere to the stick. Light the tinder and put on split wood which has been prepared from soft wood. (B)

Wood that is most suitable for kindling are these: fat pine, stump and butt ends of pine trees; knots of pine and balsams; punky stumps of pine, spruce and balsam; hemlock bark. Secure good dry kindling and bark by snapping off dead twigs or branches from stubs near ground. Don't pick from off ground for the kindling may be wet. Dead laurel ignites easily and gives intense heat. All species of birch can be used successfully for they are full of resinous oil.

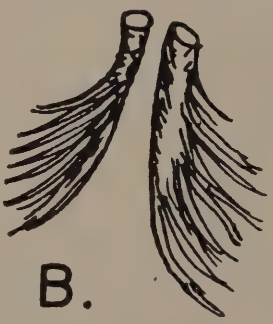
GOOD FIREWOOD

"Softwood for kindling, hardwood for firewood." Or to say it another way, "Softwoods for quick, hot blast; hardwoods for a steady, even fire that leaves glowing coals." That is a rule to follow when choosing your wood for the campfire.

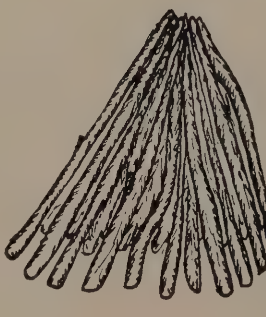
Softwoods—dry poplar, pine, hemlock, spruce, balsam, cedar, basswood, chestnut, tamarack, tulip, box elder.



A.



B.



C.

Hardwoods—hickory, oak, beech, white ash, sugar maple, birch and locust, ironwood, chestnut, aspen, buckeye.

Greenwoods that burn. (Better in fall than in spring—less sap)—yellow birch, white ash, beech, hickory.

TECHNIQUES OF WOOD GATHERING

a. Drag branches and sections to camp rather than cut them up and struggle with arm loads.

b. Have a chopping block in camp. Split wood burns better than round wood.

c. Have a supply of firewood on hand. Stack the wood pile so the sun and wind can keep it dry.

d. Never pick any wood directly off the ground because it is almost sure to be damp. Rather break it from dead trees and branches which are off the ground.

KINDS OF FIRES

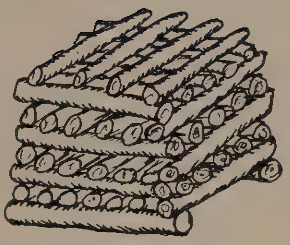
THE WIGWAM FIRE

The wigwam fire (C) is the beginning of every type of fire. The arrangement of wood for any fire desired is stacked around the wigwam. After the tinder is placed, kindling is stacked around it in tepee fashion. Then larger sticks of firewood the size of a finger are placed around. The three points to remember are: **Keep it small.** The tepee is six inches high and the whole fire not over a foot tall. **Fire burns up.** Don't make the wigwam squatty. **Fire needs air.** Leave air places between the sticks.

The wigwam fire is not generally for cooking except for boiling a single kettle. It is often used for a campfire to sit around at night.

CRISSCROSS FIRE

The criss-cross (D) is preferred for cooking, especially if coals are to b emade. First a wigwam fire is made and two foundation logs three inches thick are laid. Then firewood, log cabin style, is stacked around. Split wood is preferred and the finer it is the better. Never make the fire higher or wider than eighteen inches. The stack should be square when finished. This fire is superior to other arrangements because it burns rapidly and burns down to a uniform bed of coals in a short time.



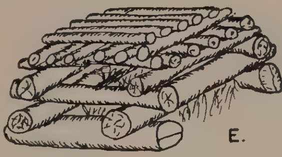
D.

If you wish to boil a kettle hang it over the fire before it is lighted. When the fire has burned down to coals the kettle will be boiling. Then the two foundation logs can be rolled to support the frying pan over the coals.

A suggestion to put pep into the fire is given. By blowing into a two-foot length of rubber tubing and holding it close to the beginning blaze you can put the draft where it is needed. This is better than blowing the fire with your mouth or fanning it with a hat.

COUNCIL FIRE

The council fire's purpose is for light. The criss-cross arrangement can be used or else if a larger fire is desired, larger logs are used as in (E).

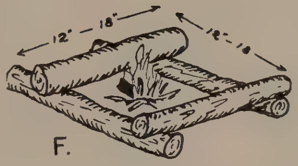


E.

KINDS OF FIREPLACES

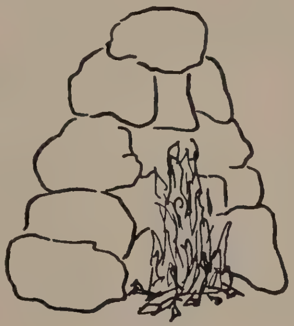
HUNTER-TRAPPER FIREPLACE

This fire (F) is the favorite of American campers. A study of the illustrations will show what is meant. The side-logs serve as a support for cooking utensils and retaining and reflecting heat back to the kettles so that less of it escapes. The best size for these logs is six inches thick and three feet long. Dry logs can be used if the fireplace will be in use only several times. Place the logs closer together at one end and put a stick under one to allow for ventilation. Scoop out a little dirt between the logs. See that the wind blows into the wide end. Build a wigwam fire between the logs and then put your criss-cross arrangement on top of the logs and start it off. The burning sticks should be scattered through the length of the logs providing spread for all the kettles.



F.

If logs aren't available a stone hunter-trapper fireplace can be made by substituting logs with stones (G). The stones reflect the heat very well. When a large group are being entertained use long logs in front of the fireplace. They serve a double purpose, providing space for people to support their sticks and reflecting the heat to the wieners.



G.

TRENCH FIREPLACES

If neither logs nor stones are available a trench dug into the ground makes an excellent fireplace. It is superior in its reflecting qualities, but it is more troublesome to make. Either a wire grill or sticks laid across support the cooking utensils.

REFLECTOR FIREPLACE

A reflector fireplace can be made with either stones or logs as the pictures show. This fire is for the purpose of reflecting heat into a tent on cold nights or for baking when heat is reflected into a skillet or container for that purpose. This idea can also be used with the hunter-trapper fireplace.

RULES FOR FIRE-BUILDING TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES

1. Build your fires within ten feet of water's edge.

[Continued on page 28]

TIPS ON HOW TO COOK FISH

Never soak fish. If it must be washed, use salt water.

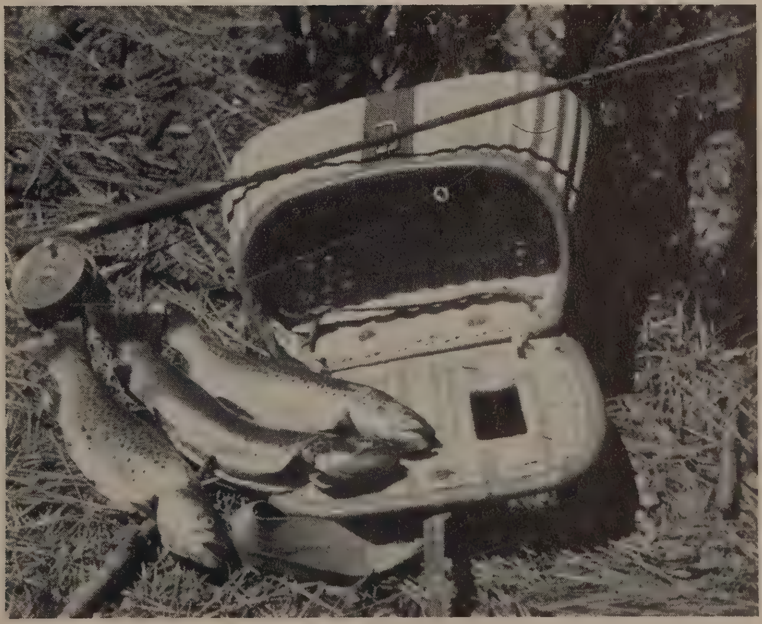
Slow and easy cooking is the watchword for good flavor.

Remember, fresh fish is tender and needs only to be heated through. Over-cooked fish is dry, tough and strong.

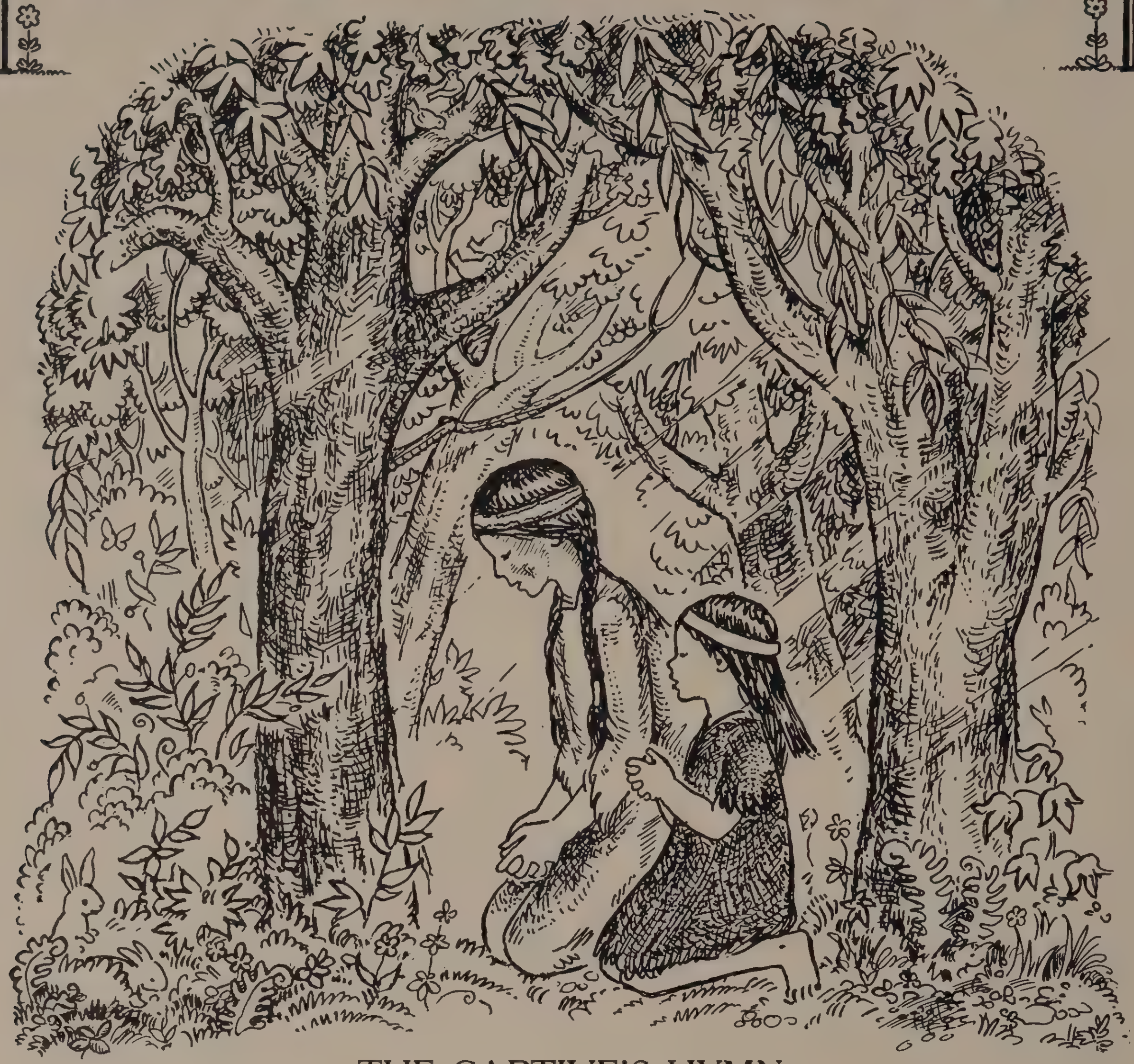
Keep fish odors in the pan! To do this, keep heat low and cover the pan. Never permit fat in the pan to smoke. If you smell fish odors throughout the house, check your heat! Fish cooked at the right temperature does not produce odors which cling to walls and curtains.

Rub hands and utensils with moistened salt before using soap.

Remove traces of fish odors from hands by rubbing with lemon rind.



THE YOUNG COMMUNITY



THE CAPTIVE'S HYMN

A True Story of Early Pennsylvania

"Hush, mein kindelein, hush," whispered Regina to the little girl she carried. She could have added, "The Indians may harm us if you do not keep still." For this was her real fear. Instead, the nine-year-old prisoner of the Indians hummed under her breath a German hymn to soothe the crying Susan. Little Susan was not Regina's sister. She was a little two-year-old captive whom the Indians had strapped on Regina's back like a papoose.

"Alone, and yet not all alone—" The hymn was one her mother had often sung as she rocked the baby to sleep. Regina's mother, who with her little brother had been on an errand at the time of the Indian raid, was now left unknown miles behind. But even so, Regina's loneliness and grief grew less as the words of the beloved hymn came back to her . . . "When no one seemeth me to own, my Jesus will himself be near." Little Susan whimpered a bit more, then fell asleep.

On and on Regina trudged, her back aching from the weight of the child, her feet bruised and bleeding from stones and thorns. There were other children in the procession too, Regina's former playmates. But there was no playing now, although the sun shone brightly in the blue October sky. Over mountains, through swamps and thickets, the children were made to walk. Fiercely painted Indians marched with them.

When they had gone four hundred miles, the savages began to give their captives to Indian families along the way. At last only Regina and her little charge Susan were left. They walked another hundred miles. Then the Indians gave Regina and Susan to a very old and ill-tempered Indian squaw.

With Susan still bound tightly upon her back, Regina had to care for the old squaw. The girls were given new names. Regina became Sawquehanna, which means White Lily. Susan became Koloska, or Short-legged Bear. Day after day, Sawquehanna with her Koloska went out to gather roots and berries where she might. She also gathered tender bark, and made traps in which to catch small animals for meat. It was hard work, but diligent as she was, Regina, or Sawquehanna, got no kind word from the old Indian woman. When the weather got cold they often went hungry; and Sawquehanna got scoldings and beatings as well because she could not find enough food.

In spite of all this, the girls grew strong and brown in their new home. Their terror and grief grew less, and their memories of other days faded. The strange guttural Indian language by and by became their own.

There was one difference however. Often when the two were in the woods alone, Sawquehanna would fall on her knees in some leafy forest corner, little Koloska with her. She prayed the prayers and sang the hymns she had learned at home, Koloska repeating them after her. The hymn they sang most often was:

"Allein, und doch nicht ganz allein,
Bin ich in meiner einsamkeit,
Dann wann ich ganz verlassen scheine,
Vertreibt mir Jesus selbst die 'zeit—"

(Alone, and yet not all alone,
Am I in solitude; though drear,
When no one seemeth me to own
My Jesus will himself be near.)

Usually the hymn was followed by the Lord's Prayer and the Apostle's Creed, little Koloska joining in with Sawquehanna, who cared for her like a mother.

The years went by. The girls forgot all their old language; their memories faded away one by one. But hymns and the prayers they remembered; and when they knelt beneath the forest trees in the strange Indian country, they felt neither homesick nor alone.

Hundreds of miles away, at the same time, Regina's mother was waiting for her return. Years passed; one, two, three, four, five. Still she continued to hope and pray that Regina would soon be found. Whenever she heard that captives had been taken from the Indians she would walk miles to see if Regina was among them. Once she heard that her daughter had been found, and traveled several hundred miles, only to be disappointed again.

Then one day the news came that all the white captives of the Indians were to be returned. The mother's joy grew with the thought that perhaps the end of her nine-years' search was near. With her son she immediately set out towards Carlisle.

Indeed, a crowd of captives had in the meantime been turned over to the colonel at Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg.) The soldiers had clothed this poor shivering mob with bits from their own scant possessions and with pieced together flags and blankets, in preparation for the trip to Carlisle.

What a day that would be when the liberated captives appeared before those who had come to claim them. It would prove joyous for some, sad for others. But the mother of Regina had high hopes. She arrived at Carlisle and went to find the Colonel. With excitement sparkling in her eyes, she described her daughter: "Light hair she has, and blue eyes, with a fair skin." The Colonel looked away; he could not bear to tell her that no one in the tattered throng answered that description.

"Come on, you shall see for yourself," he said.

Impatiently the mother awaited the sound of fife and drum. Slowly, then, the strange-looking pitiful company marched in and stood before eager, half-fearful people who had come in hopes of finding their relatives. Up and down before the lines of captives the mother of Regina hurried. She looked carefully into one face and then another, each time passing on. In passing by one tall dark-skinned girl she did not notice that her downcast eyes were blue. The nine years following the tragedy had changed the mother also, and no spark of memory had been awakened in Sawquehanna. The mother kept on searching until she had scanned the last face. Then her head bowed sadly and she started away, disappointed once more. Once more she would have to go home without the daughter whom she had been so certain of finding. Sadly she went to the Colonel.

"Are you sure?" he asked. "Did she not have some mark by which you could distinguish her? No birthmark or scar?"

The mother shook her head.

"Remember, she is no longer a little girl," said the Colonel. "She would be able to speak only the Indian language. Was there not a song you used to sing, some prayer she might recognize?"

"There were," she answered timidly, "two hymns we taught our children. Perhaps—"

"Sing!" said the Colonel, "Sing them, and we shall see."

Trembling, she began to sing:

"Alone, and yet not all alone,
Am I in solitude! though drear,
When no one seemeth me to own
My Jesus will himself be near."

Suddenly a tall dark-skinned girl among the captives lifted her head. A look of wonder came slowly to her face as she gazed intently upon the singer. Suddenly she rushed forward.

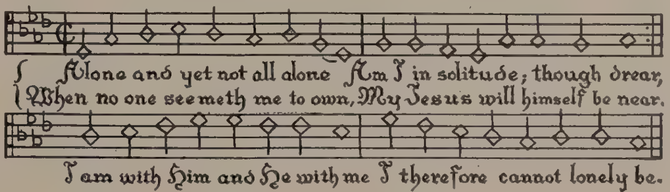
"I am with Him, and He with me,
I therefore cannot lonely be."

The girl's husky voice finished the lines her mother had begun. With a cry of joy the mother took her daughter in her arms. Regina, for whom she had searched patiently for years, was found at last.

Overjoyed, the girl finished this hymn and the other she knew, and went on to the Lord's Prayer and the Apostle's Creed. As the well-loved and familiar words came from Regina's lips, her mother looked with surprise at a younger girl among the prisoners who was repeating the words after her. As well as she could by signs, Regina made her mother understand that the little girl was her companion. Susan ran forward and held on to Regina earnestly, trying to show by every possible sign that she could not bear to part with her dear friend. So when Regina's happy mother went home that day, it was with her prayer doubly answered; for she had not one daughter only, but two. Regina and Susan loved one another like sisters all their lives, as they in fact became when Susan later married Regina's brother. Knocking on the door of this happy household on an evening, a neighbor would not have been surprised at all to hear the strains of a familiar hymn dying away:

"Dann wann ich ganz verlassen scheine,
Vertreibt mir Jesus Selbst die 'zeit—"

The happenings of which this story tells began in the year 1755. The story is based on an account by Ann Hark (J. P. Lippincott Co.) from "Regina the Indian Captive," by Rev. R. Weiser.


Alone and yet not all alone Am I in solitude; though drear,
When no one seemeth me to own, My Jesus will himself be near.
I am with Him and He with me I therefore cannot lonely be.

Here is the tune of Regina's hymn, found in an old Mennonite hymnbook printed in 1804 in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Huver, the girl whose name and birthday were written in the book when Regina was already an old lady, probably sang this song too. Elizabeth took good care of her book, for there is not a torn page in it and the little clasps on the cover still open and shut. In the pages of the book where they were put long ago are a tiny lace valentine, a butterfly's wing, and a five leaf clover.

So here is the hymn that Regina sang, and that Elizabeth Huver had in her hymnbook. You can sing it too.

The Church and Mutual Aid

The Church is a gathering place for worship and fellowship. It is also a brotherhood where mutual aid is practiced. The Church does not set apart one day of the week and neglect the other six.

To the left is the Forks Church near Middlebury, Indiana. Located in northern Indiana, it has a membership of over two hundred.

PRESENT-DAY NEEDS FOR MUTUAL AID

J. Winfield Fretz

"Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ" (Gal. 6:2).

The need for bearing one another's burdens in a material and a spiritual sense is as great today as it ever was. Mutual aid as a Christian practice is never out of date. The spirit of love and brotherhood needs to saturate men so thoroughly that it will become the basic motivation for every act of their lives. Many of the apostolic Christians and many of our Mennonite forefathers seem to have been so saturated. They were more continually God-conscious than most Christians in our time seem to be. Brotherhood was not merely a name which one occasionally used as another way of referring to the church. Brotherhood was their business. As members of the reborn in Christ they felt constrained always to love and serve the brotherhood. This fact is reflected in their attitude toward property, toward charging or receiving interest and in their willingness to share house and home and all material goods with those who were in need.

It is the purpose of this article to reawaken in the minds of its readers this ardor for brotherhood; this desire for a thoroughgoing practice of Christianity by those who profess it as a faith and a way of life. It is hoped that the rediscovery of a sense of genuine brotherhood will again restore the practice of Christian mutual aid to its rightful place in the Church.

In this article, we shall suggest three areas in which mutual aid should be more fully and intensively developed. The purpose of these few suggestions may stimulate the imagination of our people to become an effective leaven in the total life of the Church. Christian mutual aid should again become the distinguishing characteristic of the way true disciples perform their common tasks and exercise their stewardship over their God-given talents and possessions.

Christian Channels for Investing Money

Thus far no one has made a study of the way Mennonites invest their money. Such a study would be in order and should prove interesting and highly profitable. One thing is certain, however, and that is that many Mennonites have substantial amounts of money to invest. The Mennonite custom of working hard, saving much and spending little is bound to produce financial surpluses. After he has paid for his home, cleared his debts, and has his daily needs provided for how should a Mennonite invest his money? Many devout brothers are sincerely asking this question. Is there a place within the brotherhood where one may confidently invest his surplus funds in such a way as to be mutually beneficial to borrower and lender alike?

To date Mennonites have paid too little attention to this question and hence have had no satisfactory answer. As a result Mennonites have invested their savings in a wide variety of secular enterprises over which they had no control and by means of which they sometimes aided businesses engaged in activities which were contrary to Mennonite religious principles. Stocks and bonds bought from brokers and investment bankers may pay handsome dividends, be highly recommended as gilt-edge securities, and seem innocent enough on paper. Nevertheless, from the point of view of Mennonite ethical principles it would seem glaringly inconsistent to own shares in such corporations as the United States Steel, the Standard Oil of New Jersey, the Anaconda Copper, General Motors, General Electric and a thousand others who engage wholeheartedly in manufacturing war products and prosecuting a war. Even public utilities, in which Mennonites frequently invest, may engage in irregular and corrupt practices but which Mennonites as shareholders have little power to influence or correct. Thus the practice of investing funds in modern corporation securities should at least be made the subject of careful examination by the sincere Christian who claims to have a tender conscience on such matters as materialism, worldliness, exploitation, and participation in war.

Laying Field to Field

In a religious body such as the Mennonite Church which exalts simplicity as a virtue it is also proper to raise a question about the consistency of investing surplus money in land to the point of excluding others who need it for the basic purpose of making a living. There are practices on the part of individuals in many Mennonite communities of accumulating land by buying farm after farm merely for the sake of investment, not because they need them to make a living for themselves, their sons or sons-in-law, nor even to make efficient sized farm units. This tendency toward land monopoly is a very old evil. Already in the eighth century before Christ, Isaiah condemns the practice. "Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place, that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth" (Isaiah 5:8).

The reasons why these monopolistic practices are evil are: first, it is a form of selfishness, a manifestation of lust for economic power and this world's goods. Furthermore, it denies other brethren in the community with less means, and perhaps greater need of the land, the opportunity to secure the land. Such men may have sons who want to establish themselves locally and become permanent members of the Mennonite community but cannot because there is no land available. It is wrong also because since one man cannot farm all the land he acquires he must hire other men to work for him as hired men or as tenants, but in both cases he keeps brethren who desire ownership of a farm in the landless and propertyless class. The land monopolist denies others the chance to become owners. Such unwholesome practices in any community cause envy, strife, jealousy, and ill feelings. They create dissension and unchristian attitudes within the brotherhood. Thus selfish use of money among Mennonites is a threat to Christian harmony and unity.

Unsound Investments

Another unfortunate fact so far as Mennonite investments are concerned is the tremendous financial losses that have resulted from investing money in various unsound and unscrupulous real estate promoters' schemes. It is a strange and unexplainable fact that some of the most careful and conservative spenders of money among the brethren have been victimized by some of the wildest and most fantastic investment proposals. Clever promoters of money-making schemes have in times past found sober Mennonites their most gullible customers.

It is sufficient to say that the unsound investments have resulted not only in heavy financial losses, but in tremendous spiritual losses as well. Church members who moved away from the home community to become a part of an unsuccessful land settlement venture frequently drifted into non-Mennonite communities, joined other churches, or remained unchurched in the area after all but a few of the Mennonite settlers had moved out. Those who returned to their home churches and communities were generally poorer than when they left and thus had to start over again. Those who were of middle age by this time were frequently too discouraged and tired to put forth much effort toward their personal rehabilitation, thus they became a problem to themselves and to their brotherhood. The history of bad financial investments by Mennonites is a sad story.

There are those among the Mennonites with money to invest, who, like the man with the one talent in the parable told by Jesus, are so cautious of losing what they have that they allow it to lie idle rather than risk it by helping a brother. This policy affords a certain amount of personal safety and a sense of security but it automatically prevents the money from being used to help promote some worthy cause or some deserving brother.

What Shall Be the Motive?

In the foregoing illustrations of unwise investment of funds, the chief criticism is that primary consideration was not given to the greatest good for the greatest number. The primary consideration in every case was individual benefit and individual enrichment. Certainly the devout Christian will want to act unselfishly. He will want to give careful thought to the way his investments, as well as his conduct, affect others. He will make every effort to see that he does not make personal gain at the expense of his fellow men. Sincere Christians are concerned that their investments are mutually beneficial. They should benefit the other person or the public as well as the investor.

A primary present day need for mutual aid among Mennonites then is to develop Christian investment opportunities for individuals with money to invest. Such opportunities would enable the more well-to-do Mennonites to use their money to the benefit of others, especially "within the household of faith." It would not be expected that such funds would be given as charity but rather that they would become available for use on a loan basis. Interest for the use of the money could be charged or not according to the conscience of the investor. It should be remembered, however, that there is nothing sacred or holy about the charging of interest. For many centuries Christians considered it a sin to do so and Mennonites, almost longer than any other Protestants, forbade it as an unscriptural practice. It is, therefore, both legally permissible and perfectly honorable for one Christian brother to make a loan to another without charging interest. If interest is to be charged it should certainly not be usurious.

It is gratifying to note that a small beginning has been made in the direction of providing an investment channel for Mennonites such as we are discussing by at least two Mennonite groups. The (Old) Mennonites in 1944 organized an agency known as Mennonite Mutual Aid Incorporated. This is not an official church organization, although it has conference approval. The General Conference of Mennonites organized the Board of Mutual Aid in 1945 as an official phase of its conference program. One of the functions of these newly created agencies is to provide places for men with a desire to render Christian service to invest their money. Other Mennonite groups are seeing the need for similar action and are taking steps to provide similar opportunities although in a more informal way.

[Continued on page 30]

EDITORIAL

THE BIG VALLEY

The story and pictures of Big Valley in Central Pennsylvania portray a beloved and picturesque countryside. Small wonder that its mountains, fertile fields, and large springs are dear to the hearts of its inhabitants.

But as with many other communities, it belongs to others than those who now live there. A great many of us delight to trace our ancestors to its peaceful and productive homesteads. In its century and a half of settlement this Valley has given many "surplus" young people to frontier communities.

The near-by School of Agriculture at State College has followed its growth and observed its farming methods. Hundreds of visitors drive through the Valley to see its well-tilled land and neat farm buildings. Writers and artists find inspiration as they view the Valley from the mountains or mingle among the people and the friendly towns.

At some future date we hope to give more in words and pictures of the story of Big Valley as it faces a changing and challenging future.

THE MEANING OF MUTUAL AID

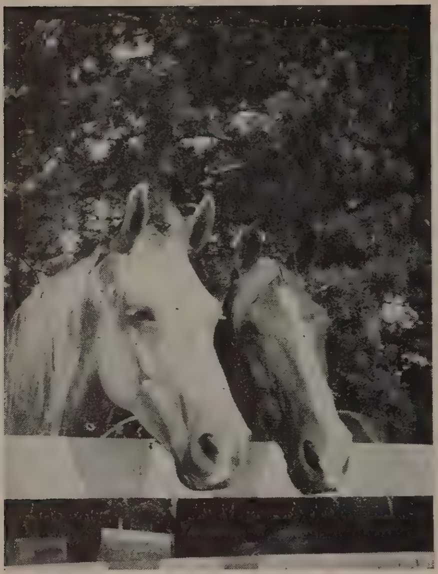
That mutual aid should be given a fresh emphasis in Mennonite circles is not strange. It is but the renewing and adapting of a tried and true way of life.

It would be well if there were better records kept of mutual aid practices in the past. However, there are quotations from the past that give light on this practice. Here are two of them. The first is by Hans Leopold, a minister of the Swiss Brethren Church in Augsburg and one who suffered martyrdom in 1528. He wrote: "If they know of anyone who is in need, whether or not he is a member of their church, they believe it their duty out of love to God, to render him help and aid."

The second quotation is from J. J. Hildebrand of Manitoba who in 1938 commented on the mutual aid practices of the Mennonites in Russia as follows:

"If the children and their children's children were left to individually provide for themselves as best they could, they, having no means of their own to a start anywhere, would drift singly or at best in insignificant little groups into all directions of the wide world and finding no useful application of their bodily strength, sink into lamentable wretchedness and misery. . . . They would lose all their church connections and their rooting in Mennonitism and whereas their fathers and grandfathers would sit in churches and worship, they most likely would be in moral sloughs; if left to themselves, their proletarianism would be almost certain, but by way of mutual aid activities the situation could be met honorably and the young people would get a chance to become respectable citizens."

Mutual aid has a meaning beyond benefiting neighbors and those young people who are beginning new homes. It can and does apply to one part of the larger brotherhood helping another. It can be clear demonstration to believers and non-believers alike that men, made in the image of God, are for each other's benefit and not for each other's exploitation. What better testimony could be given to a world where the strong too often do not bear the burden of the weak? Who knows the limits to which this principle can be applied? "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God."



AUGUST COVER

Horses on the cover belong to Arthur C. Gingerich of Wellman, Iowa. They were photographed in the summer of 1947.

> I do not mean to be easy upon others and hard upon you, but to equalize the burden, and in the present situation to have your plenty make up for what they need, so that some day their plenty may make up for what you need.
>
> II Corinthians 8:13-14
> (Goodspeed)

IN THE KISHACOQUILLAS VALLEY

Farms in this beautiful valley are about 100 acres in size and have been in the families of the Yoders, Peacheys, Zooks, Bylers, Kanagies and Hartzlers beginning in 1790. The fertile limestone land has been farmed for generations in rotations of corn, oats, wheat and clover (mixed with timothy). In recent years dairying has come to be more and more important.

⇨

ALEXANDRIA

The Juniata River sparkles
  Gently through the folded hills.
Up the stream white water dances,
  Flounces at the rocky rills.
And as I pass through Alexandria
  My thoughts Time stills.

Here are the banks, the very knolls
  Now orchard-grown, my forebears knew.
This creaking plough, these butterflies,
  This curving stream that mirrors blue;
These violets, the birds in underbrush—
  A morning new
As if created but today
  They loved a hundred years ago.
Life was to them as keen a thing
  As all this loveliness I know.
But they are gone and I am here
  To feel Time blow

A fragrant memory that says
  "Your great-grandmother breathed this air.
Upon this iron fence she leaned.
  Daily she climbed that curving stair.
Into this garden now deserted
  Went her toil and care."

Alexandria is now
  A town where shuttered windows keep
Old memories hidden—memories
  That only such as I may reap
Who pause to listen while she turns
  And murmurs in her sleep. —Mary Lewis

A view of Kishacoquillas Valley (more commonly called Big Valley by its inhabitants). Prior to 1880 there were numerous migrations from this Valley to Logan, Champaign and Wayne Counties in Ohio; and to McLean County in Illinois.

THE KISHACOQUILLAS VALLEY

by J. W. Yoder

The Kishacoquillas Valley, commonly known as Big Valley, in central Pennsylvania, is one of the most picturesque spots in the entire country. Picturesque because it looks as though the hand of God had carved it right out of the mountains and had fashioned it for the enjoyment and inspiration of man. It is 35 miles long and four miles wide and is entirely enclosed by mountains that are as regular on top as though nature had taken a great pair of shears and had trimmed them evenly like a gigantic stone wall. The land in the broad Valley is rolling limestone and is all under cultivation; no barren hills or rocky ridges to mar the beauty of this tranquil scene. Here hundreds of Amish and Mennonite farmers live and as one views the Valley from some vantage point and sees the big barns, the well built dwellings, the substantial outbuildings, he is impressed with three ideas—Order, Abundance, and Peace.

The first Amish people came to the Valley about 1790 or perhaps a few years earlier. They were the Yoders, Peacheys, Kauffmans, Hartzlers, Zooks, Kanagies and Bylers. For some years there was only one Amish Church but because of the richness of the soil, and the influx of more settlers, it was not many years till there were three congregations, Upper, Middle, and Lower, all under one Bishop. Eventually, however, differences of Church polity crept into this large church and divided it and subdivided it until today there are eight Amish churches in the Valley. While these churches may differ on a few minor points in outward appearance and the use of modern conveniences, when it comes to the cardinal virtues of life, honesty, industry, morality, and obedience to law, they are all equally earnest and faithful.

The first Amish to come to the Valley were farmers, but it was not long till some had to help in building houses and barns. Some of these with a mechanical bent of mind, soon became good carpenters, a few became blacksmiths. Long ago an uncle of the writer's, Jonathan Byler, having an artistic turn of mind as well as mechanical, became a watchmaker. And from that time on we have always had an Amish watchmaker in the Valley. However, since the Amish did not look upon education with favor, there never were any professional men, doctors and lawyers, among them.

Farming has always been the absorbing interest of the Amish. Some years ago the farming consisted of raising wheat, oats and corn, feeding steers and milking five or six cows. They have always had the good judgment of not letting much go off the farm that could not "walk off." In other words by fattening steers, they turned the oats and corn and hay and fodder and straw into manure, and by putting this manure back on the land, the fertility of the soil instead of being mined as it has been in some places, has actually been improved. But during the last twenty years steer feeding has gradually given place to dairying. Now farmers feed almost all their grain to cows, produce all the milk they can, have a cash crop every month and at the same time keep the fertility on the farm. While dairying is hard work, and requires close application, it brings in much more money than feeding steers, and selling wheat only. When I was a little boy, I heard my father worry whether he would be able to make his "spring payment" of $300 on our farm, but recently I talked to a young Amish farmer who modestly admitted that last year he made about $2500. Of course, we must make allowance for the fact that dollars are cheaper than in my boyhood days. A good cow sold for thirty dollars, but at a sale recently I saw a cow sold for $190, and the men told me that it is not uncommon for a cow in the Valley to sell for $250. Years ago it was not uncommon to hear of a farmer "breaking up," i.e., sold out because he could not pay his debts. I have not heard of such an incident for many years.

Since a canning factory has been built in the lower end of the Valley and vineries placed throughout the Valley many farmers now receive considerable cash from raising peas and sweet corn and tomatoes.

When one of the large milk companies came into the Valley to buy milk, they demanded that the farmers haul their milk to the milk depot on Sunday. Many Amish farmers could not do this. The result was that these farmers had a Swiss cheese

ONE OF THE VALLEY'S CHURCHES

Surrounded by maple trees is the Maple Grove Church near Belleville. Present pastor of the Church is Aaron Mast. In 1927 the General Conference was held on these grounds.

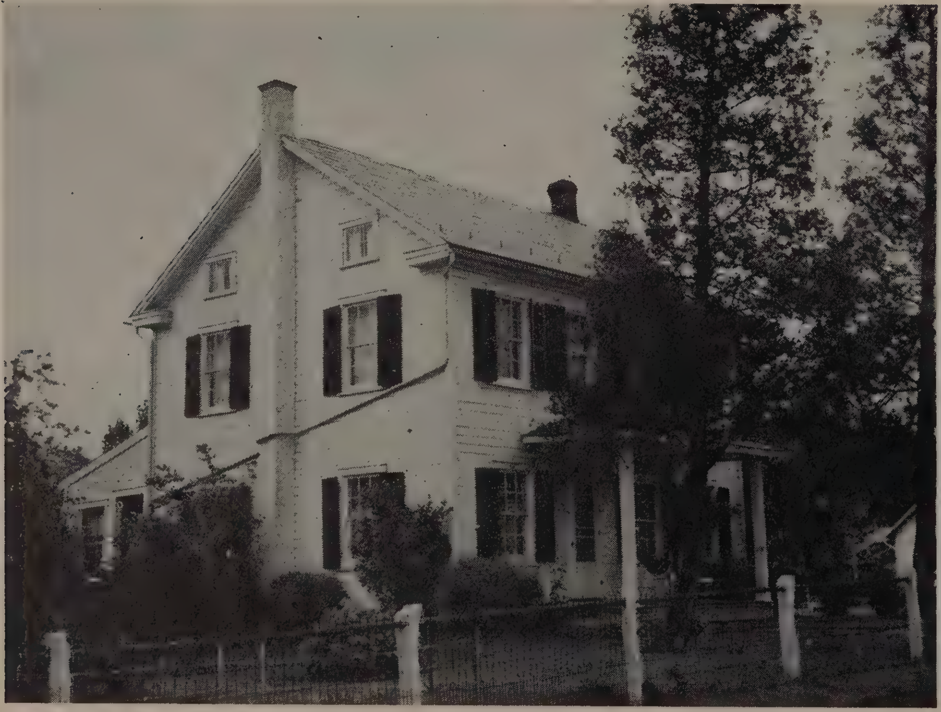
ONE OF THE VALLEY'S FARMSTEADS

These buildings are on the 109 acres that are farmed by John S. Zook. Like many Big Valley farmers, dairying is his main business with thirty-three Holstein cows and heifers to care for. Leading crops are corn, wheat, oats and hay. The farm is one half mile south of Stone Mountain.

STOP
SCHOOL BUS
0A546

The K. V. Christian Day School has about 125 pupils. Pupils are shown entering a bus to go on a picnic for the last day of the 1948 school year. The day also included a visit to a cave.

The Belleville Farm Supply serves the needs of a prosperous farming community. Jacob R. Stoltzfus (in white coat) operates the business and is talking to a salesman. To the left are two employees, Joseph B. Zook, Sr. and Jr., and to the right is Jesse Speicher, seated.



A view of the house near the old tannery of J. W. Yoder's Rosanna of the Amish. (See Chapter XX.) In this house Rosanna and Little Crist spent their last days. The old tannery was located a short distance to the left of the house.

Joseph W. Yoder stands by a doorway of the barn on the old "Rosanna" homestead. Besides writing and compiling Amish hymns in recent years he is also author of a new book soon to appear. It is entitled "Rosanna's Boys."

factory brought into the Valley where they can sell their milk but where they are not required to haul milk on Sunday.

Since the Amish have never been in sympathy with modern education, many have been considerably exercised by the introduction of competitive athletics, school dances, and showing moving pictures in school. On this account quite a number agreed to apply for the privilege of establishing a Christian Day School. The County Superintendent worked with them, permission was granted by the Department of Education, and a building for this purpose was erected. The pupils attending the Christian Day School come mostly from the Amish Mennonite Church, the Locust Grove Church and the Peachey Church, and number about 125.

As tourists travel thru the Valley and see the well kept buildings and fields it is not uncommon to hear them say, "A veritable Garden Spot."

STRENGTHENING THE SOCIAL LIFE

[Continued from page 9]

7. Every congregation of 150 or 200 members or more ought to look about for a needy field to establish a mission Sunday school. This is a marvelous way to enlarge the kingdom of Christ, by every well-established congregation founding daughter churches and in due time making an independent congregation, by "swarming" like bees, if necessary, to make a new unit of God's people. What a blessed thing to see young people hitched up in God's work, visiting the unsaved, distributing literature, calling on the sick, and teaching Sunday school classes. The social value of such Christian work is tremendous.

8. It would also be highly desirable if every strong church community, especially where there are several congregations in the same geographical area, could have a building for a youth center. Most of us feel that there are many legitimate activities which we nevertheless prefer to exclude from the church buildings. In a special church community center the literary society meetings could be held, chorus practices and programs for a combined chorus could be held, missionary pictures could be shown, Parents Fellowship meetings could be held, and many other uplifting activities could be provided. This is of course not a hint that the church should compete with commercial entertainments and the theater; it is on a vastly higher plane. The activities must be wholesome and profitable and Christian. The church at Denbigh, Virginia, has had a building such as is here being pleaded for several decades. Providing such a building and safeguarding what goes on there is far better than not knowing where the young people are, or perhaps knowing that they are where they should not be. Every activity should have a health, or intellectual, or cultural, or spiritual value.

It is probable that some folks will have a heavy heart as they face this issue. Why, they think, can we not be satisfied to work hard from sunrise to sundown like our fathers did? But the fact remains that short working hours in the shops, and labor-saving machinery on the farm, have given our young people much more leisure time than that which obtained in pioneer days. It is of course true that the church then had less problems, at least along some lines, than it faces today. But we are not living in the eighteenth or nineteenth century; we have to try to meet the needs of our youth today. If we don't, the world will; (it has much to offer now). We cannot meet these needs by lamenting worldliness and sighing for the return of former days. We must work creatively at the task. And it can be done without sacrificing a single Biblical principle. We can retain the simple, nonconformed life while making it possible for our youth to have many happy and edifying hours together. And the better the spiritual diet is with which we are feeding the flock the less straining at the "fences" of our church standards there well be. Spiritual young people have the same drives and the same energy as the more worldly ones, but they are contented and happy in the type of provisions which have been described above; they are not straining to get more and more thrills and excitement. May God help us as parents, youth leaders and ministers to seek to meet adequately the needs of our youth. If we do our part He will add His blessing and the future of our Christian brotherhood will be glorious and bright.

The Agricultural Outlook from a Long Range

American farmers can expect fairly good incomes during the next quarter century if the Nations work out a stable peace. The long-run prospect will, of course, be affected by events in the next few years.

Prices received and paid by farmers are expected to drop below the record 1947 levels as emergency demands diminish. However, demand for farm products is likely to stay favorable, especially as compared with prewar. U. S. consumers are eating about 15 percent more food per person than before the war. Meanwhile, the foreign market will continue relatively good for some time, partly as a result of the European Recovery Program.

Farmers have increased their output of food and fiber about two-thirds since 1910. Many of the forces responsible for this upsurge will operate during the next generation. Farmers will continue to shift to machine power. Since 1918, about 55 million acres have been released from the production of food and fiber for human use. Another 15 to 20 million acres are likely to be released during the next generation, most of it by 1965. Mechanization and other technological developments, such as improved weed and insect conrtol, may reduce the number of farm workers another 15 to 20 per cent.

—The Agricultural Situation.

Would That Men Were Brotherly As Trees

In every patch of timber you
Will always find a tree or two
That would have fallen long ago
Borne down by wind or age or snow,
Had not another neighbor tree
Held out its arms in sympathy.
Shall trees be nobler to their kind
Than men, who boast the noble mind;
Shall there exist within the wood
This great eternal brotherhood
Of oak and pine, of hill and fen,
And not within the hearts of men?
God grant that men are like to these
And brothers brotherly as trees.

—Author Unknown

Declare War

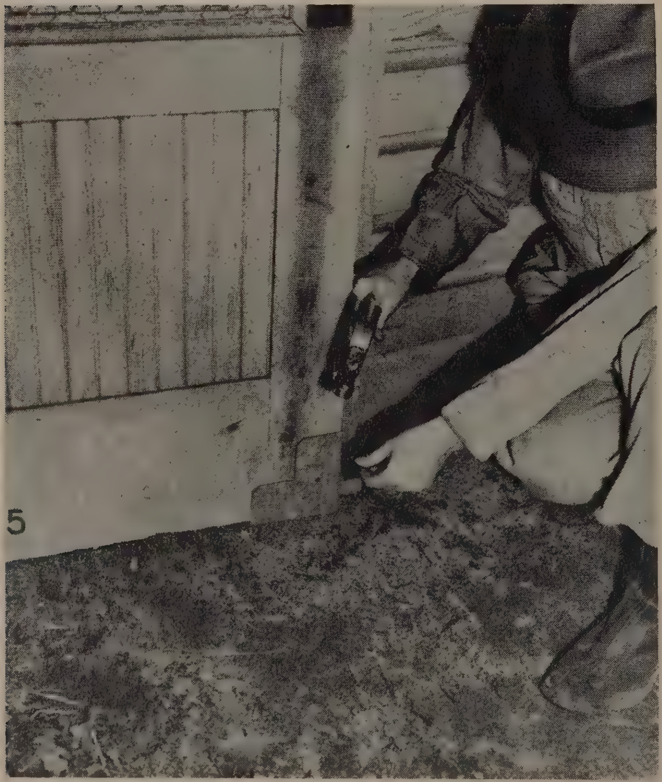
The United States Government is spearheading a coast-to-coast campaign by farmers against rats. A hungry world, the leaders of the campaign say, can not afford an estimated 200,000,000-bushel loss in grains eaten or spoiled by rats every year. Biologists of the Department of Interior's Fish and Wild Life Service are demonstrating scientific methods of rat control. County agricultural agents of the Department of Agriculture's Extension Service are organizing the farmers in each community enrolling in the campaign.

One or two farmers alone can hope to accomplish very little in driving rats from their premises, the biologists say, but all the farmers in a community, banded together in a common cause, can accomplish a great deal. Using up-to-date poisoning and trapping measures, ratproofing buildings where grain is stored or fed to livestock or poultry, and eliminating good hiding places will cut down the rat population in any area. Persistent use of these approved control measures will go far toward eradicating this costly pest from that area.

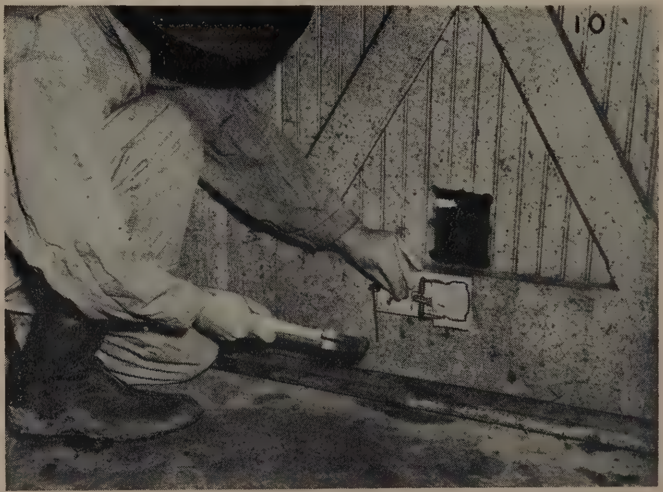
The rat population of the United States is thought to be about the same as the human population, with three fourths of the rodents living on our farms. Practically every farm harbors some rats, the biologists say. But because this rodent is a creature of a shadow world, usually coming out after food only at night, its presence in large numbers may go unsuspected for some time. It breeds very fast, a female bearing from six to twenty-two in a litter, as many as six times a year.

Starting the campaign early in the year makes it possible to attack rats before they spread very far from their winter quarters in and near farm buildings. The accompanying

This rat is going through a hole that he has gnawed in the wall. Poison can be placed in regular runs like this to destroy a great many of the rodents.



Rats cannot gnaw their way through metal strips. Biologist John C. Jones of the Fish and Wildlife Service shows how such a strip can be nailed along the corner of a door where rats usually like to gnaw their way in or out of buildings. Metal strips can be placed in bin corners.



Everyone knows about this method of reducing the rat population. Here a trap is placed in a run used by rats. The cardboard beneath the trigger increases trigger surface and should help catch more rats.

on Rats!

pictures show some of the measures now being put into effect to destroy as many rats as possible on American farms within the next few months.

Reducing the Rat Population

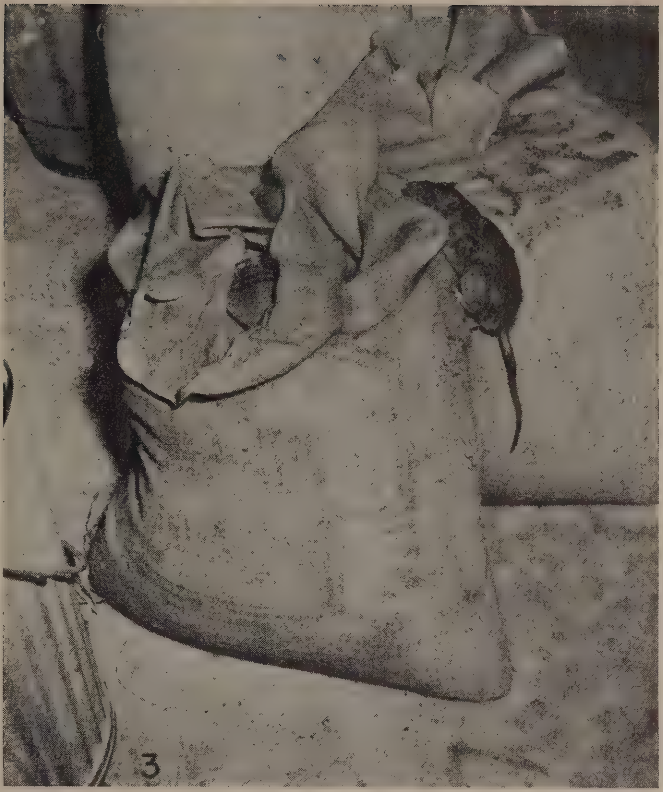
The May, 1948 "Esso Farm News" says: "Harold Gunderson, Iowa State College rat specialist, has devised a plan for estimating the farm's rat population. Maybe you can use it on your farm.

"It goes by sight. If rats are never seen but rat signs are visible, there are from one to 100 rats. If rats are seen occasionally at night the number is from 100 to 500. If they are seen every night and occasionally by day the total is 500 to 1,000 If many are seen at night and several during the day, the rat population is 1,000 to 5,000.

"Red squill is a safe poison to use for rats, as is Antu. However, with Antu it is important to keep it away from dogs and other domestic animals. Strychnine and zinc phosphide are stronger poisons and must be kept away from livestock and humans. Still stronger poisons are "1080" and hydrocyanic acid gas which should not be used except by a trained operator or rat exterminator. The "1080" will kill humans and animals and, up to now, there does not seem to be any known antidote.

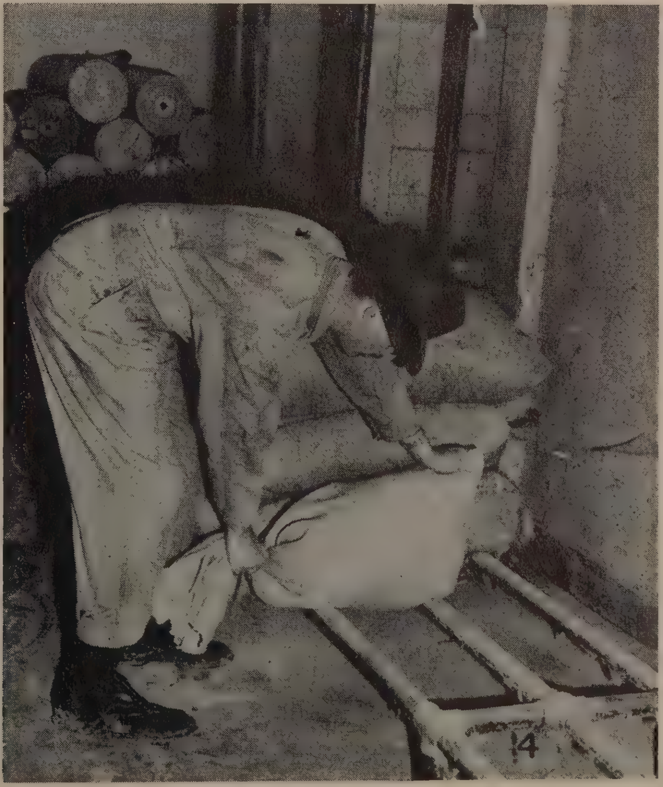
"Remember in fighting rats on your place that it is a year-round proposition. Remember also that the basic idea is don't shelter them and don't feed them. Two very valuable bulletins, in case you have not obtained them, are "Rat Proofing Building and Premises" and "Rat Control Methods." They are U.S. Department of Interior Conservation bulletins. Request them from county agricultural agents or they can be obtained from Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C., for 10 cents each."

This rat was making the regular run when he ran into trouble with the trap. Trapping must be supplemented by other methods if the place is to be rid of the rats which destroy grain and feed.



3

Bags of grain or feed stacked on the floor of barn or feed room makes it easy for the rats. It's a small task for a rat to gnaw through the sack and sacks provide a nice place for the rats to hide in daytime.



4

Putting the bags up off the floor on racks similar to these will not only make it difficult for rats to get to the bags but will not provide a hiding place for them. Feed or grain bins can also be rat-proofed to keep rats out.

Dear Reader:

PLAN PLACE FOR SINK

For many homemakers the most popular place for the kitchen sink is under a window. It may not always be the best location, however, says Miss Gladys Ward, home management specialist, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

If the sink is put under a window facing south, the light is likely to be too glaring for your eyes. A venetian blind or awning outside can help to correct this glare. Or the sink could be placed at right angles to the window so that you can work without facing the light.

Of course you like to work sitting down in the kitchen as much as possible and still see out in the yard. If the window over the sink is the only one in the kitchen, the base of the window should come down to the top edge of the sink instead of being placed a foot or so above, advises Miss Ward.

When linoleum is laid on the work counter around the sink, it should be done by one skilled in this work. Otherwise water will get under the linoleum and ruin the surface.

COWS AND POETRY

It is not impossible that modern scientists will be able to develop concotions to take the place of milk, cheese and ice cream; in short, they may do for the dairy industry what the auto and tractor manufacturers have done for the popularization of the synthetic horse, the ersatz horse-and-buggy, and the substitute horse-and-plow. Of course, horse, the animal, has not been eliminated yet, so it is possible that the cow will not vanish from the scene at a rapid rate.

But assuming that the day arrives when the cow has disappeared, the loss to poetry will be great indeed. The schoolboy, after a federal synthetic breakfast, will be asked by his teacher to recite a verse of English poetry. He may choose the first stanza of Gray's Elegy only to find that the whole thing is meaningless to the lads of his day and age. Even today the average child has no conception of the curfew, he seldom sees a ploughman plodding and, with electric lamps abounding everywhere and the high inheritance taxes, the world is never left to darkness or to him. The second line, "The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea" will evoke no familiar image in his mind. Even should there be a lone survivor of the bovine species behind bars in the zoo, it will give him no comprehension of the meaning of herd. The whole stanza will sound like a beautiful rendition of paleontology in verse.

—D. W. Acheson, Chief Milk Inspector in Cleveland, Ohio. Reprinted from "Cleveland Express"

JEWS AND AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES

Anyone who thinks of Jews as being business and professional people only should scan the literature of the Jewish Agricultural Society which has offices at 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City, N.Y. He will see that Jewish leaders consider it well to have a balance among their people in so far as occupations go. This Society exists to guide interested Jewish people "in the selection of a farm, aid in carrying on purchase negotiations and where conditions warrant, assist by a farm loan."

The Jewish Agricultural Society was established in 1900 by funds from the Baron De Hirsch foundations and the revolving fund which these endowments created. Loans totaling over $10,000,000 have been made in forty states in the last forty-seven years. In the last ten years over 10,000 people sought help from the Society and 1,136 families were established directly on the land. Many more were established indirectly. The Society has an extension service and publishes a paper, THE JEWISH FARMER. Service to Jewish refugees is one of the Society's important roles. The Society encourages co-operative buying, co-operative selling and other forms of co-operation.

Goals in Jewish Farming

The aims of the Society are pointed out in the annual report of the Society by its director, Gabriel Davidson. They are not unfamiliar to readers of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY. Quoting from the report: "First, farm tenancy is practically nonexistent. The Jewish farmer owns his farm. It may be mortgaged, but ownership gives him the pride of possession, enhances his standing in the community and spurs him to conserve and not mine the soil. Second, the Jewish farmstead is a family unit. This is in line with the Society's long established policy and it is good to see that Protestant and Catholic bodies also preach the gospel that the family farm is the backbone of America's agriculture. Third, part-time farming, once looked upon with derision, is now regarded as good practice."

Another quotation: "Jews who go to the farm do so for the same reason that others do—the material and spiritual satisfactions which they hope to derive from farm living. This is the way it should be. . . . Progressive, stalwart Jewish farmers, flourishing dignified Jewish farm communities, reflect credit upon American Jewry and command the respect of American agriculture."

ADDRESSES ON EDUCATION

A mimeographed report of the addresses at the February, 1947 Christian Day School Conference are available as long as the supply lasts. Copies can be secured by writing to Daniel Glick, Smoketown, Pa. The Conference was held at Mountville, Pa., and the addresses give a good summary of the present progress in this movement. No charge is made for the report though voluntary contributions to cover costs will be gratefully received.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To Boil a Cracked Egg

When boiling an egg that is cracked, crack the opposite end or side to prevent cooking out.

Sent in by Mrs. Mahlon L. Blosser, Route 1—Box 88, Harrisonburg, Va.

To Improve Taste of Bread

To make stale bread taste fresh, spread with butter on one side and place in hot skillet for half minute or until slightly brown (on buttered side only). Cream may be substituted for butter on the bread. This makes a good toast to eat with eggs or for hot sandwiches such as cheeseburgers or hamburgers.

Sent in by Mrs. O. Graber, Middlebury, Indiana

NOTE: We are discontinuing the free subscriptions for household hints. However, it is hoped that our homemakers will keep on sending us their fine hints. Future issues will continue to feature household hints as in the past.

NEW HOLLAND IN TRANSITION

For many generations New Holland, Pa., has been a quiet country town with the usual quota of stores, creameries, shops, mills, churches and shopping places for the thrifty farmers of the surrounding countryside. Census records show a population of about 2,000 in recent decades.

The town is now in the process of a rapid change as it becomes industrialized, largely through the expansion of the New Holland Machine Co. The growth of this concern in the past few years is responsible for making New Holland the leading borough in the county in the value of manufactured products, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs.

For many years the New Holland Machine Co. was a small local business. It is now the manufacturer of a one-man, automatic, pick-up baler that is distributed throughout the country by 5,500 dealers. A local Mennonite farmer invented the baler and sold the manufacturing rights to the New Holland Machine Co. This company was successful in producing the baler which soon became known for its efficiency and economy. In the fall of 1947 the company sold out to the Sperry Corporation in New York. It now manufactures bale loaders, potato harvesters, feed grinders, corn shellers, and similar kinds of farm machinery, as well as corrugated and crimped aluminum roofing and siding and a line of pit and quarry equipment.

Almost overnight this town has become a manufacturing center with one of the fastest growing industries of its kind in the country occupying more and more of the town's space. Farm values are mounting, new homes are being built, and a general transformation of the community in many ways is coming on.

BEWARE OF HEAT ILLNESS

Signs saying "Beware of the Heat" should be posted around your home these days, especially in the kitchen.

Working too long without resting is the greatest danger. Take a few minutes now and then to sit down and sip on cold water or fruit juice. You'll be more comfortable too if you eat lightly, wear loose, light clothes and have plenty of ventilation where you're working.

Heat exhaustion victims are cold and clammy to the touch; sunstroke victims are hot and dry. For treatment: When the patient is cold, make him warm. If he is hot, make him cool.

Move the person with heat exhaustion to a place where there's circulating air. Keep him lying down. Also keep him warm and give him frequent small drinks of salt water—1 teaspoon salt to 1 pint water. Call a doctor if he isn't soon relaxed.

A person with sunstroke complains of fatigue, dizziness, headache and dryness of mouth and skin. His temperature may rise to 107° F. or higher. He may become unconscious or even have convulsions. Call a doctor at once and start treatment. Lay the patient in a cool, shady place if possible. Remove his clothes and place him on his back with head and shoulders raised slightly. Put cold packs on his head. To cool his body, wrap him in a sheet and spray with cold water every few minutes. Rub his legs and arms toward the heart to increase circulation. Don't give stimulants, but do give him a cool drink when he's conscious.

FARMERS WEEK AT LITTLE EDEN WILL BE FROM AUGUST 21-28, 1948

In 1946 this group of people attended Farmers Week at Little Eden Camp, Onekama, Michigan. Farmers, businessmen, teachers and others enjoyed these days by the lakeside. A fine program of addresses, music, home demonstrations, and illustrated lectures is offered each year. Families can rent cabins; boating and swimming in the lake is enjoyed as well as tennis playing and ball games.

Each year a special speaker brings spiritual messages to the group. This year these messages will be given by Millard Lind of Scottdale, Pa.

During this year's Farmers Week Olive G. Wyse of Goshen, Indiana, will offer another series of practical Home Demonstration lectures for the women folks.

A special speaker will discuss topics of general interest to the farmers who attend this Week from many different states. J. Winfield Fretz of North Newton, Kansas, will be the speaker for 1948. He will discuss problems of the family farm, commercial farming, and community building.

As Seen By Others:

IOWA CORN—1948

There's less corn in Iowa corncribs this summer than for a good many years. So there's more than the usual concern over what this season's crop will be.

Corn stocks on Iowa farms last April 1 were estimated at 136.5 million bushels. That was 54 per cent lower than in 1947, and the lowest for this state since 1937. The 10-year average (1937-46) is 275.6 million bushels. Oat stocks—at 65 million bushels—were about 20 per cent below the normal April 1 carryover.

All this makes 1948 crop season especially important.

Warm, sunny weather during planting season helped farmers get their corn in this spring. About 75 per cent of our 1948 corn crop was planted by May 23, Iowa crop reports show. That's about average for Iowa; but there was quite a little variation over the state. Southern Iowa was later than usual; some other sections were early. —*Iowa Farm Science*

BUMPER WHEAT CROP AT MILFORD, NEBRASKA

With probably 90 per cent of the wheat harvest over by combining, only the small amount of threshing remains. Approximately 60 cars of wheat, or over 100,000 bushels, have been shipped out of Milford to date. The average yield per acre is running close to 25 bushels with most of it grading No. 1. —*Milford Review*

KALONA PAPER FEATURES NEW IDEAS ON COMMUNITY LIFE

In recent months the "Kalona News" of Kalona, Iowa, ran a series of articles on the small town and community. Here are some of the high lights of this series of articles:

Almost overnight rural America "has been snapped into a new age." Industries are beginning to move to smaller towns and even rural areas. Shops and factories are growing up in rural areas. A new kind of community is coming. If small towns will bestir themselves a larger and perhaps better future is possible. However, mere change is not progress.

Too much of farming is out of balance and not on a sound basis, speaking for the country as a whole. Of the nearly 6,000,000 farmers less than half are benefiting by the present high incomes for farmers.

Movement to the cities does not give the complete answer for it often adds to job competition there. One article, not necessarily written from the viewpoint of the church, contains this statement, however: "Leaders in public affairs are growing more disturbed as they witness . . . the decline of the country church, which always has been a strong moral force in the nation."

A New Outlook Is Needed

"Rural America needs new occupations and more small industries. New rural occupations must be developed to provide employment away from the fields."

The new community must be able to satisfy the cravings of those who live within it. It must encourage new types of enterprise in farming, business and in cultural interests. Sudden outbursts of enthusiasm are not enough to build a community. Careful planning is necessary over a long time. There must be co-operation between farmers and business people and among farmers and business people. "Businessmen realize that business will thrive and their town will grow to the extent that the entire community prospers."

The series of articles ran in six issues of the Kalona paper. It is evidence of a growing interest among small town and small community people to improve their lot without relying completely on "outside" sources and leadership. A new pattern of life is forming and these articles suggest some ways to take wise advantage of the change.

SITE OF A NEW CAMP

A view of the beautiful Chesley Lake near Allenford, Ontario. Spacious grounds and many trees offer a pleasant place for a week of rest.

CHESLEY LAKE CAMP OPENS ITS FIRST YEAR

On the scenic Bruce Peninsula with its rolling hills is the Chesley Lake Camp. For almost a full mile its forty acres wind along the shoreline of the spring-fed waters of Chesley Lake.

This camp near Allenford, Ontario, has been acquired as a place to "provide spiritual inspiration as well as physical relaxation for those who holiday." The grounds are being developed to provide recreation. Boating, fishing and other pastimes are enjoyed. Cabins and cottages are available for rent.

In its opening year Bible conferences and young people's conferences are planned. Ministers are scheduled to be there to share in the program for the month of August and into September. They are:

August 2 to 8	Moses Bowman, Kitchener, Ont.
August 7 to 9	Moses Roth, Baden, Ont.
August 9 to 15	Oscar Burkholder, Breslau, Ont.
August 16 to 22	Merle Shantz, Kitchener, Ont.
August 23 to 30	Elvin Snyder, Argentina, S.A.
August 23 to 29	Simeon Hurst, Tanganyika, Africa
August 31 to Sept. 4	Amos Swartzentruber, Argentina, S.A.
September 4 to 6	Paul Erb, Scottdale, Pa.

The camp is controlled by a board of directors. The officers are: J. C. Hallman, President; Oliver A. Snyder, Vice-president; M. R. Good, Secretary; Albert Hunsberger, Treasurer.

For further particulars and reservations write M. R. Good, Chesley Lake Camp Association, Allenford, Ont.

Our Contributors:

John C. Wenger of Goshen, Indiana, has been active in young people's work as a minister and teacher. He is also author of numerous works on Mennonite history, thought and affairs. He is father of two sons and two daughters.

Edna Buller comes from Mountain Lake, Minnesota, and has majored in the field of home economics. Her article was written as a result of observations on camping trips and by gleaning from the experiences of others. She looks forward to service in institutional work.

Ruth Carper of Oyster Point, Virginia, contributes another feature for Young Community. She is author of this account of an old Pennsylvania frontier story and is to be credited also with the art work that goes with it.

J. Winfield Fretz of North Newton, Kansas, has spent many years in the study of mutual aid as carried on in Mennonite communities in United States and Canada. The article in this issue is adapted from Chapter VIII of his work: "Christian Mutual Aid." As chairman of the Section for Mennonite Aid of the Mennonite Central Committee Winfield Fretz has observed widely in this field.

Joseph W. Yoder of Huntingdon, Pa., is a native of the Kishacoquillas Valley in Mifflin County, Pa. He spent his early years in the Valley. He has written and lectured on the background of this Valley and is credited on being the first writer and compiler of Amish hymns.

Ann Jennings Brunk of Chicago, Ill., spent her early years in Tennessee. Her friends appreciate her as a poet and enthusiast of nature and the things of home life. She is mother of two sons.

THE OUTLOOK IS FOR HIGH PRICES

Meat and meat animal prices now average the highest on record. They may go higher this summer and early fall. The 1948 spring pig crop was the smallest crop since 1941.

Dairymen are likely to receive record prices through most of the rest of the year since demand for milk and other dairy products is expected to stay high.

Turkey prices in June, 1948, were the highest on record; chickens higher than in any other June. Little change is expected in chicken prices. Turkeys are expected to set a new record next fall since supplies will be a fifth below a year earlier.

Wheat prices, now close to the loan level, may average above the loan level in 1948-49. The National average loan rate to farmers is $2.00 per bushel compared with $1.84 last year. Europeans still will need to import large amounts of bread grains.

The summer's apple and pear crops may be smaller than last year. Prices may average slightly higher.

Farmers sold 12.8 billion dollars worth of products the first 6 months of this year, 5 per cent more than in the first half of 1947. Although cash receipts from meat animals were down slightly, increases from dairy products and poultry and eggs pushed total for livestock and products 4 per cent above 1947. Receipts from crops were up 6 per cent.

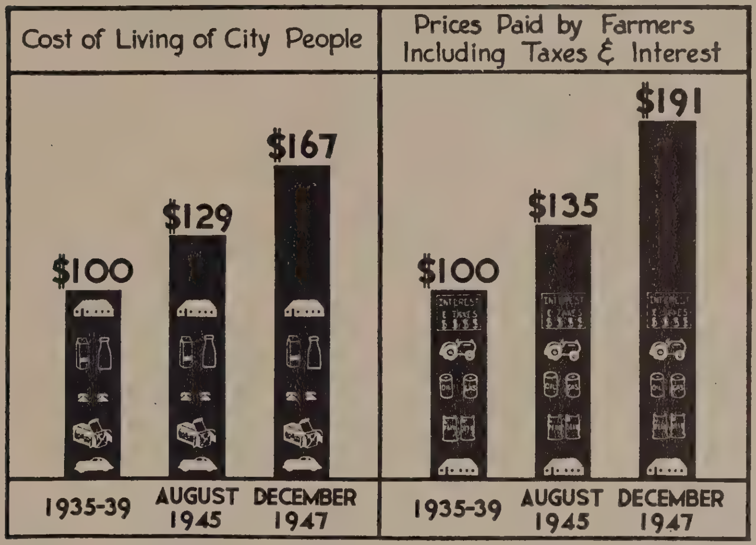
—Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Department of Agriculture

HAZARD AT HOME

The basement stairway is the most hazardous part of the house. Black and blue bruises, broken limbs—even deaths—have resulted in falls down these stairs. Being somewhat out of sight, the basement stairs are often in a sad state of repair, unlighted, and cluttered with odds and ends.

The top and bottom steps of the basement stairway should be painted white or the stairway be well lighted.

Costs of Farm Production Have Risen More Than Living Costs in the City



Sources: U. S. Department of Agriculture
U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Prepared in Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

Costs at the End of World War II Price controls during World War II were effective in holding down both the cost of living in cities and cost of farm production. In August 1945, if available, city consumers could buy for $129 the same quantity of goods that in the pre-war period cost $100. In comparison, in August 1945, it cost farmers $135 to buy what $100 would buy from 1935-39.

Rise in Cost of Living Elimination of price controls since the war ended resulted in sharp increases in both city living costs and in farm production costs. City consumers, in December 1947, paid $167 for food, rent, clothing and other items that cost them $100 before the war.

Rise in Farm Production Costs Costs of farm production rose even more rapidly than cost of living in cities. Farmers in October 1947, paid $191 for the same items that cost them $100 in the pre-war period.

Wages of farm labor in 1947 not included in the above items were nearly three and one-half times those paid before the war.

Roland W. Bartlett, Professor
Agricultural Economics
University of Illinois

HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH CAMPING

[Continued from page 11]

2. Keep your fires as small as possible for your use.
3. Don't leave your fire even for a few minutes without someone tending it.
4. Soak the fire with water after having finished using it.

COOKERY EQUIPMENT

"Do not be scornful of comfort, for a true woodsman does not rough it but makes himself as comfortable as possible with the means he has at his command."

The equipment should be light and durable, arranged to nest if possible. Below are some suggestions for articles to include:

light grate
large frying pan
cooking pots, small, medium, large, with lids
coffee pot
two metal plates per person
cups, forks, teaspoons and tablespoons
corkscrew, can opener, dish towels
few yards of cheesecloth to protect meat from blow flies
canvas water bucket

You can add to your equipment by making utensils from tin cans. By careful selecting you can make them to fit each other. Remove lacquer lining by holding over a flame and wash with strong soap. The general principle of making these is to select a can which would be the proper size for the article intended. Cut the can on either side of the seam to the height wanted. Next cut off the surplus upper part and bend down the handle to the proper angle, bending in the edges.

The tin can stove is made by cutting out a small hole on the top side and a larger one where you put in the kindling.

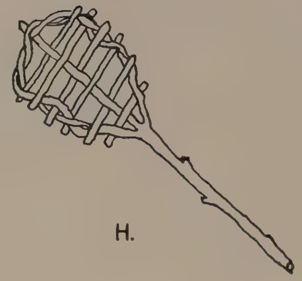
The wash tub stove is an overturned wash tub which has a tin can put in on top for a smoke outlet and a hole at the bottom for a fuel opening.

TWIG COOKERY

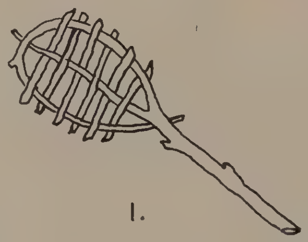
Hot dogs, steaks, chops, hams can be broiled over hardwood coals by fixing on a sharp stick. The sticks should be made of sweet woods, such as sugar maple or cherry birch. Trees bearing nuts are generally bitter and resinous and impair the flavor. Some shrubs are poisonous. You can test the wood by tasting the bark.

BROILING GRILLS

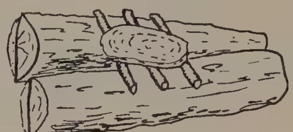
Use sweet woods for broilers. There are several types you can make. One is made by using a double forked stick and interweaving the ends or leaving them open and interweaving several sticks. (H). Another is constructed by bending the branch around and anchoring it at the crotch. (I) The sticks are then interwoven. If forked sticks are unavailable a grill can be made by tying two separate branches and interweaving sticks. It is also possible to make a grill by placing small, green sticks across the fireplace (J).



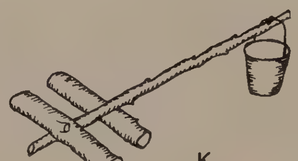
H.



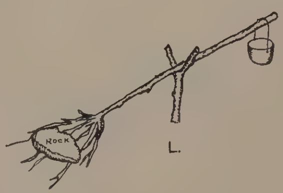
I.



J.



K.



L.

Wire grills are very convenient. You can handily set these over fires and do all your cooking on them. Gravel screening also makes a good grill, especially over a trench fireplace, held down by logs. Warning: Burn off the zinc coating in a hot fire before putting any steaks on.

WAUGAN STICKS

These are pothangers for a single pot (KLM NO). There are various ways to make one. They are usually fixed with the nearest thing on hand. What you make them of depends on what you have on hand. The illustrations demonstrate a few of these. (K) permits the pot to be lowered with less trouble.

CAMP CRANE

A camp crane (P) is used when more than one pot is hung over a fire. This is constructed by driving in two upright forked posts and placing cross poles between them. It is good to have as many branches as possible which are allowed to stick out a few inches to form pegs on which things can be hung later on. From the crossbar the pots are hung by means of pothooks which are described below. The best height for a crane is about three feet. Apples can be roasted by tying to the crossbar.

POTHOOKS

A and B are two good pothooks. They are chopped off just above the fork with a notch for the kettle cut on the same side as the fork. When several pothooks are used for different lengths cut separate hooks for each length instead of putting extra notches in. Turned around they can be used for pot lifters.

FIRE TONGS

This is a green twig shaved off in the middle and bent to form tongs which are used to pick up and move burning wood. (Q)

CAMP COOKERY

KABOBS

A few of the many and varied combinations to be termed "kabobs" are given below. For cooking, have some sturdy twigs whittled to a point. Hold kabobs over coals slowly rotating until done to a turn, pop at once between buttered halves of buns. Any of the meats that cook quickly may be used. Round steak is a standby cut in cubes, but try a cube steak cut in squares, a slice of cubed tenderloin, ham or lamb. Then let your imagination rule the addition of fruits and vegetables. Slice onions vertically and separate into leaves so they will hold on the stick.

Slit down one side of frankfurter, insert thin wedge of Swiss or American cheese, wind with strip bacon and fasten with toothpick. Or split frankfurters and alternate with thin slices unpeeled apples and bacon.

Pound round steak, sliced one inch thick, and cut in one inch cubes. Alternate with canned whole mushrooms, onion and bacon or alternate thinly sliced tenderloin, slice fresh tomato, and Bermuda onion.

DESSERTS FOR STEAK DINNERS

Wrap cube of cheese with strip bacon, cook over coals and place between crackers. Core apple and stuff centers with marshmallows. Roast on sticks. Or roast apples just plain.

Alternate marshmallows and pieces of fruit such as pineapple cubes, orange pieces; roast on sticks and eat between graham crackers.

BROILING DIRECTLY ON COALS

Steaks tossed on coals and pressed down, so air can't circulate beneath. Turn when broiled and brush off coals—combined flavor of meat and coals makes a delicious lunch.

TOASTING BREAD

Bread slices can be toasted by putting on pointed wiener sticks or placing at the ends of a branch.

TOASTING BREADS ON TIN CAN STOVE

Fry slices of bacon on top of tin can stove. Tear hole in a slice of bread and remove bacon from "stove" and place the bread on greased top. Break an egg into the hole and let it fry.

ANGELS ON HORSEBACK

Cut up American cheese into one-inch cubes. Cut a slice of bacon in half and wrap the two parts around the cheese in both directions so that the cheese is completely covered. Use twig toothpicks to hold together, then spear on a pointed stick. Toast quickly over hot coals and eat immediately while the cheese is still soft, by putting it in a split bun.

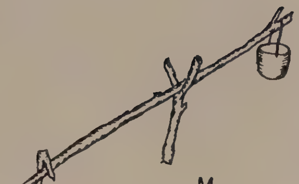
BAKED BANANAS

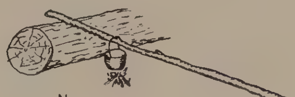
Throw the bananas right on the hot coals and turn now and then until the skins are black. This requires about ten minutes. Remove the skins from one side only, add melted butter and sprinkle with sugar. Eat immediately, before banana becomes soggy. There is only one thing worse than a cold banana and that is a cold potato.

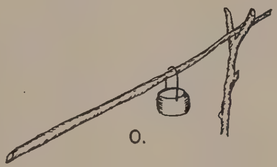
ROASTING CORN

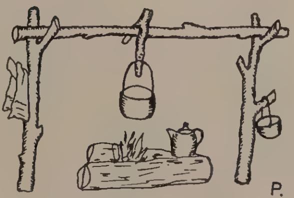
Take off all but the last few inside leaves, pull these back, remove most of silk, cut out any bad spots, replace leaves and put ears on back of grill with thin bed of embers under them. Turn often and when the kernels have turned golden yellow, serve. For corn a bit overripe, just leave husks on, dip in water and wrap in planty of wet newspapers. Bury them in the embers and fish them out in ½ hour.

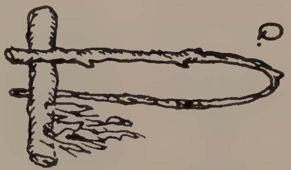
Wrap husked ears of corn with strips of bacon and roast over coals on long forks. Break off about an inch of the silk end of the corn ear and twist the husks tightly around the broken end. Scoop out a shallow hole and build a good hardwood fire in it. When it burns down to a hot bed of coals, rake them out and place the corn ears in the depression, covering the ears until baked. The length of time necessary to cook is governed by the freshness of the corn.


M.


N.


O.


P.


Q

FRIED CORN

Cut the kernels from leftover cold ears of corn and fry them in butter. This makes a tasty leftover vegetable dish.

BAKED POTATOES

The usual way to bake potatoes is to bury potatoes in ashes and pile embers on top and leave them there about an hour. Another way is to cover each potato with a thin layer of wet clay and put into coals and thus cook them without burning. For really good potatoes, bake them in an old tin can. Find a can with a slip-in lid. Put an inch of sand in the bottom, then a layer of potatoes, then more sand, etc. Be sure that no potatoes touch the edge of the can. When half full pour in water to wet the sand. Then continue to fill with potatoes and sand, and pour in more water on top. Punch a half-dozen holes in to let out the steam. Throw it in the fire and cover with ashes and coals and keep fire going on top. Forty-five minutes should find them done.

WONDER DOG

Fry a panful of onions until nicely browned. Add a can of beans and a can of whole-kernel corn with a cupful of chopped sweet peppers. Broiled hot dogs complete the dish. Tomato catsup may be served as a sauce.

RING TUM TIDDY

½ lb. bacon
2 cans tomatoes
3 cans corn
3 medium onions
½ lb. American cheese
salt and pepper

Dice the bacon and fry with the onions until the onions are soft. Put these in the pot and add the tomatoes, corn, salt and pepper. Boil slowly for about five minutes, then chop up the cheese and add, stirring constantly until the cheese is soft. Remove and eat immediately. Serves 4.

SLUMGULLION

1 lb. hamburger
¼ lb. bacon
1 large onion
2 cans tomatoes
¼lb. American cheese
salt and pepper

Dice the bacon, fry until crisp, and put in the kettle. Chop the onion and fry in the bacon grease until golden brown, then add to the kettle. Brown the hamburger in the skillet and when done add to the kettle. Put in the tomatoes and cook about 15 minutes. Cut the cheese up into fine cubes and stir in until the cheese is soft. Remove and eat immediately. Serves 4.

FRIED SANDWICH

Butter bread and fry in skillet. Place filling of cheese, ground cooked meat, peanut butter, or chopped egg on toasted side of bread. Put back in frying pan and toast sandwich on both sides. Eat with your salad.

BEVERAGE

Hike Chocolate Peppermint

1 can condensed milk (1 lb.)
1 can evaporated milk (1 pt.)
4 chocolate bars (5¢ size)
1 chocolate peppermint patty (5¢ size)

Heat two quarts of water. While it is coming to a boil, open the cans of milk and break up the chocolate. Remove water from the fire and dissolve the chocolate. Add the milk. Do not put back on fire.

When whole milk is used heat ½ pint of water to boiling to dissolve the chocolate. Heat the rest of milk (the equivalent of liquid in recipe) and combine with the chocolate.

TWISTS

Mix your own biscuit mixture or use a commercial preparation. Take along dry to your outing and add the liquids when you are ready to use it.

Mold the dough into a ribbon about two inches long and as thick as your little finger. Peel the bark off a sweet green wood (sassafras, poplar, or maple), heat over a fire and dust with flour. Wind the ribbon around the stick and pinch at the ends to prevent unwinding. Toast over hot coals turning to bake evenly. Use butter or jam when served.

Reflector biscuits can be made by placing dough in a greased skillet before a reflector fire. See 7a.

MOCK ANGEL FOOD

Dip slices of day-old white bread into condensed milk. By using a forked stick toaster, toast over coals. Sprinkle shredded coconut or chopped nuts over the top. This is a tasty dessert.

CINNAMON TOAST

Spread toasted bread with butter and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon.

PRESENT-DAY NEEDS FOR MUTUAL AID

[Continued from page 15]

Mennonite groups are doing their members a genuine service by organizing such investment opportunities. There are many within the brotherhood who have sincerely been seeking such a service. A few statements from letters to the writer are indications of this fact. "Some time ago I sold a house . . . and have $1000 which I would like to loan without interest to some cause that would do good somewhere. Could it be used?" A widowed sister writes: "I have been praying about this and debating where I could do the most good with about $500." A brother says: "Find enclosed a check for $3000 to loan to needy boys without interest to me for not more than five years." Individual Mennonites are interested in developing forms of Christian mutual aid. The individual congregations and conference groups must nurture and guide those interests into fruitful avenues.

Giving Youth a Financial Start

The second urgent need for the development of mutual aid in our day is a systematic and orderly plan of providing financial assistance to young people in getting a vocational start in life. The group needing such help constitutes a minority but it is an important minority. It is composed of individuals who have qualities of leadership and capacities to develop into useful Christian citizens but whose hopes are often shattered and capacities undeveloped because of lack of opportunity. There are those who have ability to farm but never get a chance; there are others with ability to manage business enterprises who never do because they have no chance to begin; there are those with alert minds and love of learning who never go on to school because of a lack of funds.

Such needy young people happen to be born into families where parents are unable to give their children the kind of help they need. If the necessary resources cannot be found within the circle of relatives the logical place for young people to look for help is within the brotherhood of which they are members. At present some find help in the brotherhood but many do not. There is need for the establishment of a systematic plan of providing aid, a plan that is recognized by the whole brotherhood so that those with money and those in need of money will understand and use the plan.

Common financial needs of young people are: sufficient funds to marry and establish a home, funds to buy livestock and equipment to start farming, funds to buy or rent a farm, funds to establish a privately owned business, funds to secure an education. There are many Mennonite communities which need Christian medical doctors and there are many Christian young men who would like to become doctors, but communities fail to get medical men and the young men fail to become doctors because the young men lack finances to go through medical school and communities lack plans for helping their would-be doctors attain their goals.

With the increasing mechanization of farming comes also the increased cost of getting started on the farm. It is no longer practical for a young farmer to start with a pair of horses, a wagon and a plow. Today he needs a tractor, a disc, grain drill, mower, binder and a car. Instead of a $200 minimum today it is a $2,000 minimum. Even with this figure he must depend on a father, brother, or neighbor to use a considerable number of essential tools and implements. But even this minimum is not easily and quickly saved. When earnings are high so is the cost of living; when prices are low so is the rate of earning.

If No Plans Are Made

If the Mennonite Church values its youth, it will make plans to provide mutual help for them. If it makes no such plans the loss of youth will be greater than it has been in the past. It will mean that an increasing number of farm boys will be driven to a lifetime of service as hired men or tenant farmers, or it will mean that they leave the farm and take their places among the ranks of laboring men in industry. If no help is provided for those wanting to establish themselves in a commercial or a manufacturing business of their own, they will also join the millions of wage earners in modern business and industry and thus join the army of insecure propertyless laborers whose restlessness today is the cause of much industrial conflict.

The modern laborer is a landless, propertyless and often helpless individual. He has no share in the ownership of the plant or business where he works. He owns none of the tools or the machines with which he works. If he loses his job he loses his means of earning bread and butter. The uncertainty of his job and the unsteadiness of his work create in him a gnawing sense of insecurity. To overcome his feeling of helplessness and sense of insecurity he joins a labor union. The union guarantees him a measure of protection by helping him fight for his job and steady employment and it provides for him a sense of solidarity and strength that he needs to compensate for his feeling of insecurity.

There is nothing morally wrong with being a laboring man either on the farm or in industry but most industrious young people have aspirations of becoming owners. With ownership come certain spiritual satisfactions that are not found in the rank of the wage earner. Ownership affords certain creative opporunities in the field of Christian stewardship and it affords certain measures of individual freedom not open to the man who works for another as a laborer.

The value of ownership as a desirable personal goal is reflected in a poll of vocational preferences of C.P.S. men. Of all the men in C.P.S. camps as of March 1, 1944, 60% wanted to enter farming; 9% wanted to establish themselves in business; 5% wanted to become teachers; 6% wanted to enter some phase of full-time religious work; 9% wanted to follow one of the skilled trades, while only 2% expressed a preference for office work, and 3% indicated an interest in factory work.

Since most of the men have been discharged from C.P.S. they have had a chance to pursue these vocational choices. All indications are that there is little departure from the preferences expressed while in camp. The largest number of requests for aid from C.P.S. men have been for financial loans to help them start farming. Requests for loans for purchasing of a tractor or a grain drill, loans for a few head of livestock, loans for household equipment such as kitchen ranges, heating stoves, refrigerators and furniture, loans for a car or truck, loans for a portion of the payment of a house or a farm have been frequent. Others have requested aid from church groups for funds to establish themselves in business or to complete their programs of education if they wished to prepare for such fields as teaching, medicine, law, engineering and accounting.

If Mennonite groups are prepared to provide the kind of financial assistance needed by their young people it will mean that Mennonite youth may be expected to look to their church rather than to the government for aid. If young people look to the church for aid the church is in a position to give them guidance and spiritual counsel as well. If the church turns its needy youth to secular channels for economic aid it may well expect youth to turn to such channels for the solutions to other problems as well.

Aid for New Communities

In addition to the need for a program of mutual aid for individuals in local communities and congregations there is also the need for providing financial assistance to individuals and groups leaving the home communities and establishing new settlements. In such settlements it is unusual for any single colonist to have sufficient capital to establish community economic enterprises. The lack of such enterprises handicaps the entire settlement. If the handicaps are too great and economic reverses set in, settlers become discouraged and one after another leaves. In so doing the discouraged are likely to lose the original investment plus incurring the costs of migrating again and of becoming established a second time.

Mennonites have been concerned about helping their brethren become established after they fled from one land to another. This is praiseworthy but they should be no less concerned about helping those within their own land who seek to establish themselves in new settlements. It is entirely possible that the Section for Mennonite Aid under the Mennonite Central Committee will become an agency for this purpose. Various Mennonite groups may either establish their own systems of providing colonization and resettlement aid or they may work co-operatively with each other through the Mennonite Aid Section.

Providing Information and Counsel

The two previous topics of this article dealt with aspects of finances; one discussed the proper use of surplus funds and the other suggested the kind of purposes for which such funds were needed. The third need for mutual aid does not deal with money but rather with the general subject of information and counsel.

One of the discoveries made in C.P.S. was that large numbers of young men were quite undecided about basic issues in life. Many were uncertain what they should do with their lives; what kind of work they should take up; what their personalities were best fitted for; where there was need for the kind of services and skills they felt able to contribute; where they should locate geographically; whether they should buy or rent a farm; whether they should move to a new community or remain in the old one. These and dozens of similar questions were on the minds of Mennonite young men in Civilian Public Service. It is probable that such questions are on the minds of the youth of every generation. Such young people are looking to someone for answers; they are seeking guidance, information and help. Who is to give them this help? Where are they to go for answers? To parents, to pastors, to friends, yes, but unless parents, pastors and friends have made a special effort to inform themselves, they may not be prepared to provide complete and satisfactory answers. Not all well-meaning fathers are able to give sound vocational advice, and not all pastors are able to devote the time they would like to this phase of their work.

The suggestion here is that Mennonite congregations might well consider the electing of mutual aid committees to assist in the carrying out of this mutual aid function. Such committees would not be all-wise but if chosen from among those with demonstrated success in their own fields of work and proved devotion to the brotherhood and its young people, much good could be accomplished. Such local committees would not be a substitute for parental counsel, but rather a supplement to it.

Mutual Aid is needed to help young people find job openings that meet their particular needs. Mennonite employers of labor need help in finding the kind of employees that fit their specific needs. Brethren within the church may have money to invest and others may be in need of funds, but frequently the two situations are not brought into contact with each other and hence both individuals' problems are unsolved. By means of a central agency such as the Aid Section of the Mennonite Central Committee local committees could be kept informed of both needs and opportunities. A person in one part of the country wanting a job in a Mennonite community in some other part of the country could thus use the central agency to determine whether any opportunities existed.

Local mutual aid committees could be especially helpful in counseling brethren who contemplate moving to another part of the country or to a new community. Such individuals might be directed to small Mennonite communities where congregations are in need of additional families to strengthen the brotherhood.

TRADING POST

SALESMEN WANTED. Liberal commissions. Manson Art Company, Manson, Iowa.

FLUORESCENT LAMPS, including new circle type; home and industrial. Phone, Lancaster 3-8052. John C. Forry, Rohrerstown, Pennsylvania.

WANTED: A Mennonite girl to keep house with modern conveniences for family of six. Steady employment. Write or contact Walter Weaver, Route 2, Waynesboro, Virginia.

FOR SALE: On 1½ corner lot, seven-room modern house, newly painted, yard beautifully landscaped, block from Mennonite Church, seven blocks from Mennonite parochial elementary school. Price, $9,500. Gilbert H. Lind, 1003 Sixth Street, North, Nampa, Idaho.

SIMON COBLENTZ & SON

Dealer and Repairer
of
American and Swiss Watches

Telechron Electric Clocks
—Westclox Material

Route 1 Uniontown, Ohio
Get our prices before you buy

For Good, Used, and Rebuilt
Tractors Threshers
Power Units Sawmills
Husker-Shredders Balers
See, write, or phone
WITMER IMPLEMENT SERVICE
PINOLA
Shippensburg Route 3 Pennsylvania
Phone Shippensburg 917R23

Peaches

Wholesale and Retail

Basket or truck loads

August 1 through September 15

LONGACRE ORCHARDS

Phone 329R1

Boyertown Route 1 Pennsylvania

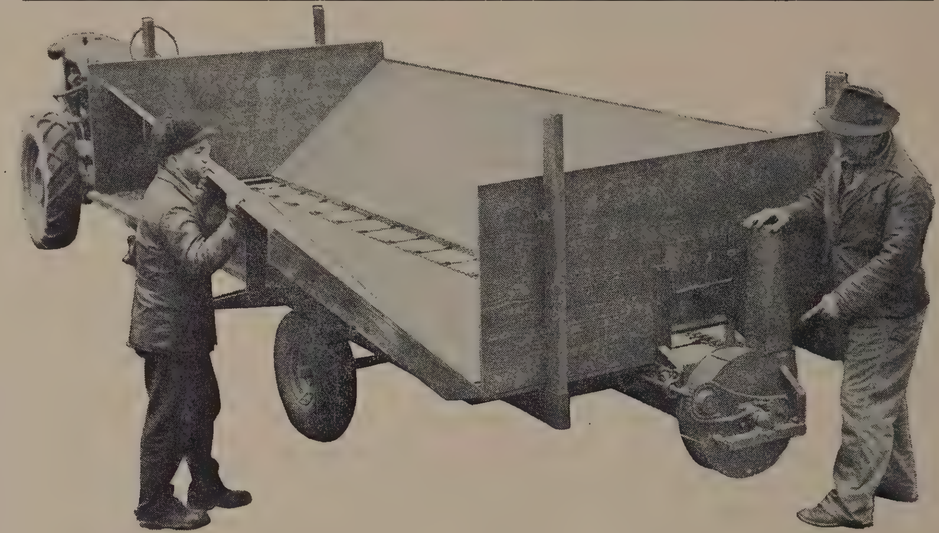
WE CARRY a full line of covering and bonnet materials and supplies for bonnet making. Whitehall Book Store, Mrs. Eli Zook, Belleville, Pa.

1947 Oliver Two-row Corn Picker
Picked less than one hundred acres
Elevator to back
PAUL M. NOLT
New Holland Pennsylvania

SPENCER CORSETS
Complete Spencer Corset Service
By Authorized and Registered Corsetiere
Individually Designed
Health and Posture Garments

Service restricted to Montgomery, Lancaster, Berks, Bucks, Philadelphia, and Chester counties, in eastern Pennsylvania.

MRS. N. H. HESS LEDERACH, PA.
Phone Schwenksville 2394



Introducing the New Conveyo

"The Multi-purpose Farm Wagon That Unloads Itself"

New Conveyo hauls a heavy load—then you rest while it works. The 12" endless chain conveyor moves across the center of the wagon bed, is powered by linkage to tractor power-takeoff . . . quickly empties the load. Designed for hauling and unloading grain, corn, forage, feed, sand and coal. Sides can be removed and Conveyo becomes a conventional flat bed wagon. Attachments available to convert the Conveyo into lime spreader or grain blower . . . extra utility for saving you time, money and labor.

Caster-type front wheels on easy-rolling pneumatic tires and floating tongue give Conveyo ease of handling of a two-wheel trailer. Front wheels are detachable if Conveyo is to be used as a trailer for lime spreading or similar jobs.

Specifications

Maximum load capacity—5000 pounds.
Capacity with sloping sideboards—100 bu.
Capacity with vertical sideboards—200 bu.
Size of bed—7' x 15'
Rear Tires—8.50 x 10 6 ply
or 6.50 x 16 6 ply
Caster wheel tires—5.00 x 8 4 ply

CONVEYO, Inc.
Milton Falb George Falb
Orrville, Ohio

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING IS LISTED UNDER THIS HEADING AT 10 CENTS PER WORD. MINIMUM CHARGE IS $1.00. COPY IS DUE BY THE FIRST OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE. INCLUDING NAME, ADDRESS, CITY AND STATE IN WORD COUNT. ADVERTISING BY THE COLUMN INCH $2.00. REPEAT RUNS OF SAME ADVERTISEMENT 15 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

A New Mennonite Periodical Is Launched

The first issue of *Der Mennonit* is now off the press. The new paper is published in Europe and is intended to serve especially those 20,000 Mennonites from Russia, West Prussia, and Poland. It is printed entirely in the German language, the international language among Mennonites. It is intended as a special service to those people who are struggling to reestablish normal church and community life.

A Connecting Link

An announcement by Ernest Lehman of the Publicity Department of the Mennonite Central Committee says: "The journal should serve as a connecting link between the various groups of the Mennonite refugees as they gradually resettle in various parts of the world (Paraguay, Canada, Western Germany, and elsewhere) as well as between them and the older established Mennonite communities in various lands.

"The journal will also serve as a symbol and an aid to the growing Mennonite world fellowship by reporting world Mennonite news and promoting historic Mennonite principles of faith and life which are the heritage of Mennonites everywhere.

"It will be distributed free to those refugees and resettled families who are unable to pay the subscription price and at a modest price to Mennonite leaders and institutions throughout the world where the German language is understood."

The annual subscription price for *Der Mennonit* is $2.00 for United States and Canada. U.S. subscriptions should be sent to the M.C.C. office at Akron, Pa. Canadian subscriptions may be sent to the M.C.C. office at Kitchener, Ont.

Contents of First Issue

Editors of the paper are: Harold S. Bender, C. F. Klassen, Robert Kreider, Peter Dyck, Siegfried Janzen, Irvin Horst and Paul Peachey. An editorial council includes Mennonite leaders in Holland, Germany, Switzerland, France, Canada, United States, Paraguay, and Brazil.

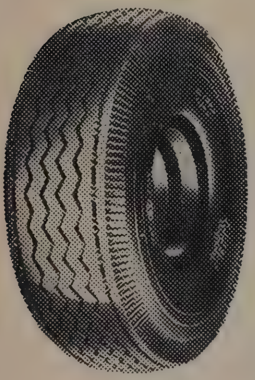
The first issue states the purposes of the magazine in an article by C. F. Klassen. P. C. Hiebert gives a message of goodwill to the disrupted Mennonite communities the world over. Herman Epp traces the recent misfortunes of the West Prussia churches since 1933. Peter Dyck tells of the movement to Paraguay.

Mennonite news items the world over form another section and articles by H. S. Bender and H. A. Fast treat on the themes of the wider church fellowship and nonresistance. A sermon, relief news, and miscellaneous items cover several pages.

On the last page is a directory of the West Prussian ministers, telling of their present whereabouts after years of war-dislocation. A number are dead or missing.

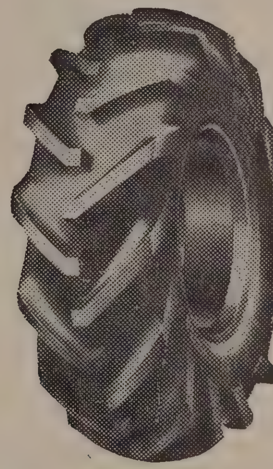
A Paper for All, Including Students

The paper should help to restore broken life and communities. It should rekindle fellowship in many lands and revive faith in all of us. Such a paper could well be made required supplementary reading for the students who are studying German in our own Mennonite high schools and colleges. It would inform them on the world-wide Mennonite fellowship and program and help to recapture some of the grand phrases of their life and thought in the "original" language.

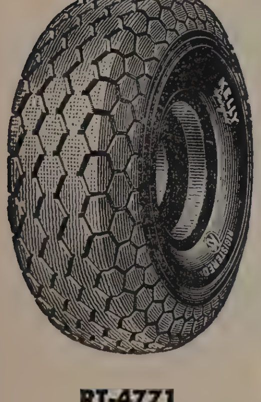


S.T.P.T.

H. R. T. T.
(Hi-Rib Tractor Tire)



K. S. R. T.
(Kant Slip Rear Tractor)



RT-4771

Geo. W. Leaman
Mount Joy, Pennsylvania

KELLY
Springfield
TIRES

TIRE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS

Wire Recorder

(Phono-Combination)

AIR KING

Portable Wire Recorder

NOW, YOU TOO, CAN RECORD SERMONS,

Special Music, or your Entire Sunday Morning Service and Reproduce it for Invalids, Shut-ins, Etc.

For

- Sermons
- Conferences
- Committee Discussions
- Special Music
- Rehearsals
- Doctors, Teachers
- Lecturers, Students
- Classroom Work
- Business Recordings
- Music Appreciation
- Education

and many other uses.

FIVE-TUBE AMPLIFIER (INCLUDING RECTIFIER) GUARANTEES HIGH FIDELITY!

Complete with two 15-minute spools of wire, cord, and microphone

$139.50

f.o.b. here, tax included.

Quarter-hour, half-hour, and one-hour wire spools available

Information free

(Dealer proposition open)

Glick's Book Store

Distributor

Phone: Lancaster 3-7242

Smoketown, Pennsylvania

●

Also Headquarters for

Viewmasters and Projectors

for Sawyer's Kodachrome reels portraying scenes in the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, England, & Switzerland

Advertisers for the Month of July, 1948

Browne, Mrs. Chas. M., 124-226 Fourth Street, Niagara Falls, New York 35

Coblentz, Simon and Son, Route 1, Uniontown, Ohio 32

Conveyo, Inc., Orrville, Ohio 32

Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg, Virginia 2

Forry, John C., Rohrerstown, Pennsylvania 32

Glick's Book Store, Smoketown, Pennsylvania 34

Good, Kenneth G., Elida, Ohio 35

Hess, Mrs. N. H., Lederach, Pennsylvania 32

Leaman, Geo. W., Mount Joy, Pennsylvania 33

Lind, Gilbert H., 1003 Sixth Street, North, Nampa, Idaho 32

Longacre Orchards, Route 1, Boyertown, Pennsylvania 32

Manson Art Company, Manson, Iowa 32

Newcomer Oil Company, 903 South Market Street, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania 2

Nolt, Paul M., New Holland, Pennsylvania 32

Scottdel, Inc., Dept. 18, Swanton, Ohio 34

Shenk Hatchery, Box 46, Harrisonburg, Virginia 36

Stoltzfus, J. R., Belleville, Pennsylvania 35

Weaver, Walter, Route 2, Waynesboro, Virginia 32

Whitehall Book Store, Mrs. Eli Zook, Belleville, Pennsylvania 32

Witmer Implement Service, Route 3, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania 32

PERFECTLY MIXED RATIONS WITH INCREASED PROFITS AND REDUCED LABOR

●

SCOTTDEL FEED MIXERS

SCOTTDEL FEED MIXER

Live stock profits are too important to lose because of poor slipshod mixing methods. Scottdel Mixers are available in four models and three sizes. 25 bushels (1000 lbs.) 45 bushels (1800 lbs.) 80 bushels (2500 lbs.) Write for catalog.

SCOTTDEL, Inc.

DEPT. 18 SWANTON, OHIO

Because of increased church activities
I am quitting watch repairing.

My complete set of equipment is for sale,

A REAL BARGAIN
PRACTICALLY NEW EQUIPMENT

Write or phone for list and price.

Kenneth G. Good Elida, Ohio

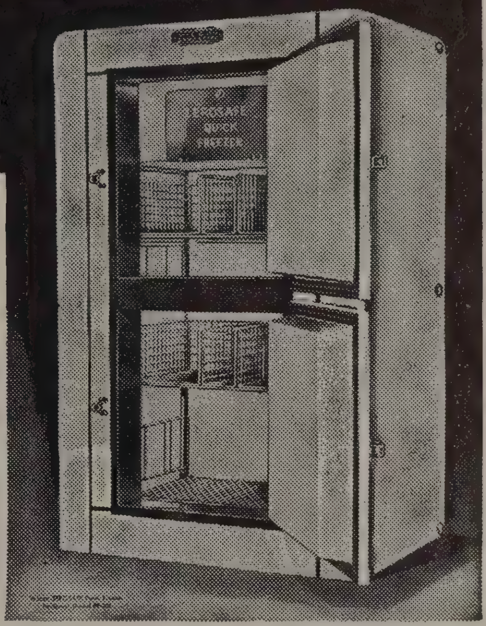
When visiting beautiful
Niagara Falls
STOP AT
The Browne Tourist Home
Centrally located near the river and falls

Clean, comfortable rooms in a quiet, refined neighborhood

Write for reservations
124-126 Fourth St. Niagara Falls, N. Y.

YOUR DAILY FOOD

AT ITS BEST IN WILSON "ZEROSAFE"



The Wilson "ZEROSAFE" Freezer has been used daily for years by thousands of enthusiastic owners.

The Wilson "ZEROSAFE" home-freezes foods, keeps them vitamin-fresh . . . freezes and stores delicious vegetables, luscious fruits, top-quality meats, poultry, seafoods in the varieties and quantities needed for year-round better living at lower cost.

There is always enough for every meal, preserved at the peak of flavor and goodness, ready and waiting for instant use, tomorrow, next week, next month, next year.

The secret of Wilson's success? Wilson "ZEROSAFE" is big enough, rugged enough, has the design and capacity for full daily use to freeze and store your family's food the whole year through.

The great new TIME-TESTED "ZEROSAFE" FREEZERS in sizes from 15 cu. ft. to 120 cu. ft. are the best of a long distinguished line. Each Wilson model takes the guess-work out of home-freezing, with techniques so easy that even the youngsters can achieve perfect results.

WILSON ZEROSAFE
Model FF-30 Farm Freezer (illustrated) will hold 1050 lbs. of food at the conservative average of 35 lbs. per cu. ft.

LET WILSON "ZEROSAFE" FREEZER BEGIN TO SERVE AND SAVE FOR YOU TODAY

If your dealer cannot supply you, write or call
BELLEVILLE FARM SUPPLY
J. R. STOLTZFUS, OWNER
Phone 79 Belleville, Pa.

YOUR AUTHORIZED WILSON DEALER

The Shenk Hatchery

Box 46

Harrisonburg, Virginia

Recording trays of eggs prior to placing them in incubator

You

will be pleased with our chicks

Removing chicks from incubator trays

Entrance to Shenk's Hatchery

We Specialize in

NEW HAMPSHIRES
and
BROILER CROSSES

Our strain is noted for fast even growth and quick full feathering.

PROFITABLE BOTH FOR EGG AND MEAT PRODUCTION

We invite your inquiries.

THE SHENK HATCHERY HARRISONBURG, VA.

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

SEPTEMBER, 1948

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Three
Sacred
Records
by the

Gloria Male Quartette

(Known as the Calvary Hour Men's Quartette)

Six Favorite Selections
including

"When I Survey the Wondrous Cross"
"The Rose of Sharon"
"I Will Be True to Thee"

on
3 ten-inch records for $3.35

Postpaid and Insured
(In United States & Canada)

Send Check or Money Order. Make payable to

Gloria Records
Route 2 Lansdale, Pa.

Riches Without Plowing

Booklet, 25c

Put your steep slopes, rocky knolls, and swamps to work,
Increase your income while you farm.

Hardy Improved Grafted
NUT TREES

We have English walnut, hardy as the black thin-shelled black walnuts. Four leading varieties.

Thin-shelled shellbarks, hybrid shellbarks, pecans, hicans, filberts, Chinese chestnut, and oh! those remarkable persimmons, American and Chinese

Cattle and poultry forage crop trees
Honey locust, persimmons, mulberry, and sweet acorn oaks

HYBRID BLUEBERRIES
From small to bearing size

List free

FREE Write for my progress report on America's No. 1 Tree Crop Farm

Twenty Years in Organic Farming, 10 cents
Harvesting Black Walnuts, 10 cents

TRADE MARK

Nut Tree Nurseries
Box 65 K Downingtown, Pa.

Keep
Your Motor
Young

WITH

Richfield Gasoline
and
Richlube Motor Oil

« *Keep Your Home Warm with Rich-Heat Fuel Oil* »

Newcomer Oil Company

Phone 226
903 SOUTH MARKET STREET ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

SEPTEMBER 1948

VOLUME TWO | Scottdale, Pennsylvania | NUMBER NINE

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE
Scottdale, Pennsylvania
Telephone 962

EDITOR
Grant M. Stoltzfus

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Paul Erb, Guy F. Hershberger
Olive Wyse

ASSOCIATE EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER
H. Ralph Hernley

PHOTOGRAPHER AND ARTIST
John E. Harshberger

EDITORIAL COUNCIL

Dr. H. C. Amstutz, Goshen, Indiana; Leland Bachman, Goshen, Indiana; Atlee Beechy, Basel, Switzerland; H. S. Bender, Basel, Switzerland; S. F. Coffman, Vineland, Ontario; E. I. Culp, Tiskilwa, Illinois; S. E. Eicher, Albany, Oregon; Erma Erb, Wellman, Iowa; Henry F. Garber, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania; Melvin Gingerich, Goshen, Indiana; Simon Gingerich, Wayland, Iowa· Noah Good, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Howard Kauffman, Goshen, Indiana; John E. Lehman, Columbiana, Ohio; Ivan Lind, Hesston, Kansas; Jacob Moyer, Souderton, Pennsylvania; Orie O. Miller, Akron, Pennsylvania; John R. Mumaw, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Mary Emma Showalter, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Oliver Snyder, Hespeler, Ontario; Maude Swartzendruber, La Junta, Colorado; Gideon Yoder, Harper, Kansas; John L. Yoder, West Liberty, Ohio.

STAFF ASSISTANTS

Business: Catherine Hernley
Young Community: Ruth Carper, Norma Hostetler
Photography: David L. Hunsberger, Delbert Erb
Advertising Layout: Marlin Lauver
Secretarial: Laura Maust

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the
MENNONITE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHERS OF "THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY"

Paul Erb, President, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
John L. Yoder, Vice President, West Liberty, Ohio
Guy F. Hershberger, Secretary, Goshen, Indiana
H. Ralph Hernley, Treasurer, Scottdale, Pa.
Ivan Miller, Corry, Pennsylvania
Clayton L. Keener, Refton. Pennsylvania
A. J. Metzler, Scottdale, Pennsylvania

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

David L. Hunsberger of St. Jacobs, Ontario, is to be credited for the pictures on the following pages: cover, 6, 16, 17, 18, 19 (upper), 21, 22 (upper and lower right), 23.

Paul W. Hertzler of Goshen, Indiana, is to be credited for pictures on the following pages: 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is to be credited with the bottom picture on page 19.

The Library of Congress is to be credited for the pictures on the bottom left of page 22.

The Mennonite World Conference supplied the picture on page 24.

Schlecter's of Allentown, Pa., kindly made available the map that appears on page 20.

For the Month of September

A Prayer for Teachers (Poem) 4
MARGUERITE EMILIE

Leadership in the Community 6
ROY S. KOCH

Their Daily Bread 8
DORIS MILLER GLICK

Lunch Box Custards 9

The Young Community 10
RUTH CARPER, NORMA HOSTETLER

Living With Books 14
RUTH H. WENGER

Seeing the Waterloo Communities (Editorial) 16

The Church and Education in the Local Community (Editorial) 16

Where the Salt Still Hath Its Savor 18
ARTHUR D. GRAEFF

The Significance of the Mennonite World Conference 24
GUY F. HERSHBERGER

Dear Reader 26

Household Hints 26

Our Contributors 27

As Seen by Others 27

Book Reviews 30

Trading Post 32

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY is published monthly by the Mennonite Community Association, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Entered as second-class matter March 7, 1947, at the post office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price: $2.50 for one year; $6.00 for three years. Single copies, 25c each. Checks and postal money orders should be made payable to Mennonite Community Association and sent to the office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Publication office: 610-614 Walnut Avenue, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Printed in U.S.A.

A Prayer for Teachers

As to the seer in ancient time
The angel came with coal aflame,
And touched his lips that he might speak,
O God, in Thine almighty name—
So to us in this later day
Send down a purifying ray.

Put forth Thy hand and touch our mouths
Whose holy task it is to teach
And guide the minds of eager youth,
That we may have inspiring speech.
Grant us vast patience, insight wise,
The open mind and heart and eyes.

Thus cleansed and quickened may we go
And teach those in the morn of life
The beauty and the might of peace
The sin and ugliness of strife.
Then shall the angel's voice proclaim,
"You, too have spoken in God's name."

—Marguerite Emilie

The walk, the fountain, and the administration building of Hesston College, Hesston, Kans. ➡

Leadership in the Community

by Roy S. Koch

A CHURCH IN THE CENTER OF THE COMMUNITY
An aerial view of St. Jacobs, Ont., shows a Mennonite Church in the heart of a small town. In the village of St. Jacobs are a few small factories, mills, and shops. Surrounding the town are many well-tilled farms. Roy Koch is pastor of the church.

Introduction

World War II was not won by masses of material and men as much as by brilliant leadership. Likewise no other concern can make an outstanding success accidentally. Invariably such success is due to good leadership whether the particular case is military, financial, cultural or spiritual. The Reformation of the sixteenth century is largely the story of Martin Luther ably seconded by Ulrich Zwingli, John Calvin and others. Good leadership may be exercised by individuals or by groups; it may be conscious or unconscious.

Spiritual Leadership

The church should be in the vanguard in leading men and women. Human life is primarily a spiritual matter terminating in heaven or hell. Any program of leadership that ignores a man's spiritual welfare or relegates it to the non-important is false and misleading if not actually wicked. Strong communities are almost invariably religious units. Christianity is conducive to stability in all parts of life. The Word of God has directives for rich men; it charges them to consider wealth a trust to be used for the kingdom of God and the welfare of their fellow men. I Tim. 6:17-19. The Word also has directives for all other types of people. Thieves are exhorted, when they become Christians, to stop being parasites and to become productive members of the community. Eph. 4:28. Parents are to be reasonable and fair, children are to be obedient to their parents and revere them; masters, or capitalists, are to be Christian, treating their possessions as God's property and their laboring men as brothers in Christ. Laboring men in turn are to give faithful, uncomplaining service. Eph. 6:1-9. Thus we see that Christianity makes for stability, justice and equity in human relationships.

The church should give incentives for strong community life; it should furnish men with ideals and with a community conscience. There should be no objection to the church sponsoring community projects. It need not do the actual work on them, but it can give its blessing, map the way and encourage such projects by appointing committees to supervise them. They could include a roster of farms for sale in communities where the soil and market conditions are good, give guidance to farm buyers when they wish to settle in new communities, be on the alert for new businesses and encourage community solidarity in every way. An additional consideration of major importance is that men serving on such a church-sponsored committee be lay members. The ministry is to be free from such entangling material things for exercise in the Word of God, prayer and spiritual service. Acts 6:2-4.

Cultural Leadership

The Mennonites of Russia were an island of advanced culture in that vast land until disaster fell upon them in the early '20s. They had their own school systems including normal schools to train their teachers; they had experimental farms and agricultural schools to lead their people in progressive methods of farming; they had their own hospitals to care for the sick.

They have long been famous for their development in choral music. These things were developed because they had men of foresight and ability.

We have well-informed, capable people in most of our Mennonite communities today. Theirs is a unique opportunity to lead our communities in cultural development. There has been a commendable advance in this direction in the past decade or two. More can and needs to be done. The professions of nursing and teaching are conducive to a better understanding of life and service to our fellow men. The Mennonite church is advancing its program of church-trained nurses and of church-sponsored schools from the grade to the college level. It would be a fine avenue of service for capable Mennonite nurses occasionally to offer a nursing course on the popular level to the women in the more thickly settled Mennonite communities. A course of weekly lectures for several months would be of inestimable help to mothers and girls. As more consecrated men and women receive training more will be available for leadership. Home economics and horticulture are probably suited to this section also. Good examples in these two things may be just as influential in a community as prescribed courses.

Agricultural Leadership

In my home community there was a farmer, who has since passed on, who was always in the forefront with experimentation. New types of grasses and grains were tried out **first** on his farm. New implements also appeared on his premises early. The neighbors always watched his efforts with interest. His was a private experimental farm and it paid dividends. Those about him copied his successful methods.

Agents of farm implements also serve as community leaders by introducing new types of farm machinery. It is not always easy to determine whether they have the welfare of the community as their primary motive for selling new machines or if they walk across ploughed fields to make a sale (they don't need to do such walking now) to augment their own profits. Whatever the motive be such pepole prod communities on.

Good farmers are an asset to the nation, especially if they are able by their example, inspiration and leadership to stimulate others to follow them. We need to value agricultural leaders in our communities.

The general farm picture includes the related branches of producers' and distributors' co-operatives, specialization in chickens, turkeys, potatoes, and other lines, soil conservation, preservation of woodlots by intelligent cutting and reforestation and the preservation of buildings. Two dangers that need to be guarded against in all our progress in these directions are the dangers of the unequal yoke in business and the ever subtle danger of materialism. We need aggressive, capable leaders in farming and business and we are glad we have them.

Economic Leadership

While economic leadership is part and parcel of agricultural leadership there are some things about economics that should be said that are not part of the agricultural emphasis. In practically every community there are at least a few monied men who get plagued for help constantly by individuals and organizations needing financial assistance. If some rich people happen to read this article I would exhort you not to worry unduly about such requests. It all depends on your viewpoint of things. A rapid increase of material wealth is like a steam boiler that is tested for a stated amount of pressure. Pressure beyond the tested point is highly dangerous, and so safety valves are installed that release the excess pressure and protect the boiler. These requests for money are your safety valves. Too much financial profit may choke off the life lines to your spiritual life and suffocate your soul. Those who are wealthy should **give** largely and **help** largely. (Don't get excited, I am not preparing to solicit you). Outright gifts should be ably supplemented by financial assistance to those who **need** it. It is desirable that business men prosper or else how could all those people in need get help? Many rich men are learning the absolute thrill of living life over again by making their money available to younger men who are in need of capital to start their own business. It is not always easy to check the natural desire to invest where the financial returns are highest, but true community leadership can be exercised by making money serve others rather than self. There is more genuine pleasure derived from money that serves others than from money used selfishly. Low interest rates for the beginning years would be a great boon to many young farmers and businessmen.

Most of the Russian Mennonites who came to Canada penniless in 1924 have remedied their desperate straits remarkably since then. They looked ahead for the day when they would again be solvent and financially independent. Some of the principles they used to achieve their independence are worth copying by all Mennonites. They worked hard; they were teachable and alert to the best farming methods for their respective communities; they showed fine adaptability to new conditions and they had a strong sense of community responsibility and solidarity and family life. As soon as anyone had money to invest he invested it in the community by making it available to his neighbor. They have established co-operatives to sell their produce. The same pattern is showing itself in Paraguay where the most recent Mennonite refugees have settled.

Conclusion

As we have noted, leadership is not confined to the ministry of the church; anyone can be a leader. True leadership always requires unselfish looking ahead and planning not for our own profit but for the welfare of those about us and those who shall succeed us in the years to come.

S. F. COFFMAN AND GRANDSON

For many years S. F. Coffman has given service to his church and the entire community at Vineland, Ont. He has always advocated a seven-day-a-week religion and once expressed his conviction by saying: "Farming and fruit growing, cattle raising and manufacturing are just as vital a part of our living as is worship on the Lord's day. Living the Gospel in the house and barn and field is just as essential as is the exposition of its Scripture-based principles."

Their Daily Bread

by Doris Miller Glick

SCHOOL LUNCH CAN BE GOOD AND GOOD FOR YOU

School lunches need to be nutritious and tasty. Marian Weaver, daughter of Martin and Esther Weaver of Goshen, Ind., eats her lunch on the playground of an Elkhart County school.

"I'm hungry, Mom," Johnny announces as he comes home from school. But "Mom," knowing Johnny, peeks first into his lunch box, to find, as she has many times before, a picked-over, virtually untasted lunch. So Johnny received not the snack he's hungry for, but a lecture on eating those things which are provided and waiting until meal time to eat anything else. Johnny is pronounced a finicky, fussy child with little appetite for "good" food. But is Johnny really so finicky? Should we first, perhaps, look at this lunch he refused to eat, and at all other lunches which receive a like fate, day after day? Are our children only fussy about their lunches, or are the lunches at fault?

When Is a Lunch Good?

The first question we need to ask is "What are the qualities of a good lunch, or what must be included in order to guide a satisfactory lunch?" The primary requirement, of course, is that it meet nutritional needs. Essentially, there are five food elements that must be included in the box lunch. Briefly they are: (1) meat, eggs, poultry, cheese or fish; (2) fruit, cooked or raw; (3) at least one vegetable; (4) bread in some form; (5) milk, preferably in quantity sufficient to contribute to the one quart per day requirement of the growing child.

The meat course is perhaps one of the less perplexing of problems. Its adaptability for use in sandwiches makes its presence in the lunch simple to effect. However, we dare not overlook another excellent use of this lunch-box "must." Here is provided a splendid opportunity to provide a hot dish, so welcome on cold days. Try using your wide-mouth vacuum bottle (available with any lunch box) to send hot main dishes with your youngster. Provided with a small soup bowl or cup, he'll love to serve himself baked beans, creamed eggs, or dried beef, beef stew, or hot soup. Many times it is easy to build this main dish from the leftovers of the preceding night's dinner. Just remember that Bobby will not like undisguised leftovers any better in his lunch than he does at the table at home.

Providing vegetables is a little more difficult, yet there is wide variety from which to choose. You may include celery, radishes, carrots, small whole tomatoes, and even lettuce wedges. All vegetables will keep their crisp tenderness better if they are wrapped tightly in heavy wax paper, and are left unsalted until they are to be used. Cooked vegetables may also be served hot in the same manner as was suggested for the meat dishes.

Fruit needs, too, are easily supplied. A long list of fresh fruits are available and suitable for use in the lunch box. Canned or cooked fruit is also very acceptable if served in tight containers.

Bread and milk needs may be supplied through several channels. The sandwich, which is almost indispensible in the lunch, of course requires bread. However, crackers or rolls, either hard or soft may be substituted at intervals for the sandwich

[Continued on page 29]

Lunch Box Custards

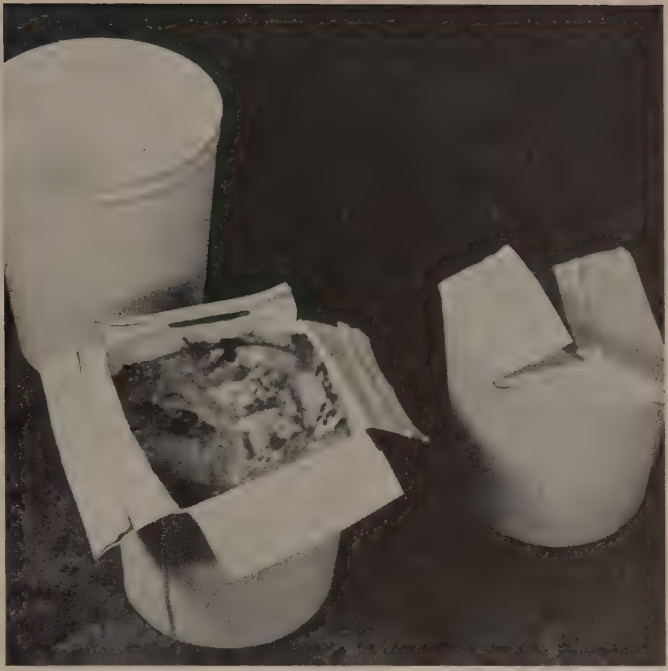
1½ cup milk
2 eggs
¼ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla

Blend ingredients with egg beater. Pour into 4 custard molds and bake at 325°F for 35 to 45 minutes. If custards are put into paper molds, the molds need not be surrounded with water during the baking process.

Fruit Custard: Arrange berries or soaked dried fruit in bottom of mold. Fill with custard mixture. Bake.

Frosted Custard: Sprinkle marshmallows, cut into quarters, and shredded coconut in bottom of mold. Fill mold with custard mixture. Bake.

Six inch paper plates may be lined with wax paper to make crustless custard pies. Another plate may be used as a cover when the custard is packed into the lunch box. —O. G. W.



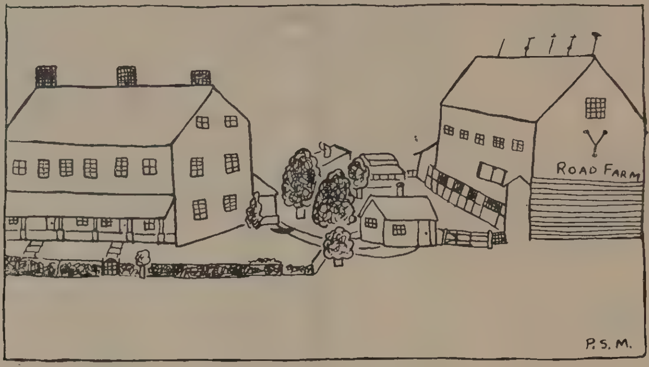
PAPER MOLDS FOR LUNCH BOX CUSTARD

Make custard molds from paper cups suitable for hot beverages. Slash cups on four sides one inch down from top edge. Fold flaps back before baking. When packing the custard into the lunch box, the flaps may be folded over to form a cover for the cup.—O.G.W.

Three marshmallows, cut in quarters, two tablespoons of shredded coconut and one-half cup of custard mixture were used for the frosted custard pie in the accompanying picture. The fruit pie pictured is raspberry custard.—O.G.W.

THE YOUNG COMMUNITY

Leroy Mast



Pearl Mast, 12, of Fleetwood, Route 3, Pa., has drawn us this picture of her farm home. The house is white stone and the barn is white. There are seven children in the Mast family and Pearl is the oldest. Leroy and Grace are the twins of the family. They are nine years old. Leroy likes to draw. Grace writes poems. They like to read YOUNG COMMUNITY.

Grace Mast

As you might guess from Pearl's drawing, the seven Mast children live on a big farm where there are lots of things to do. We asked them to tell us more about it and here is what they write:

"We live on a farm of 137 acres and Daddy rents a neighboring 50-acre one. Daddy has plenty of work to keep him busy because we don't have any hired help right now.

"We children help to bring hay bales in. We have a truck and two wagons to bring them in, and a hay elevator to carry the bales to the top of the shed where Daddy places them.

"Some of us pick Mother's peas from the garden and when strawberry time was here Pearl picked strawberries. We girls help Mother hull peas to can. We are ready to can peaches when they're ripe, because it's lots of fun to peel them. Last year we two girls (Grace and Pearl) and Mother canned 103 quarts in one day.

"We have a dog named Blacky and he is coal black, a shepherd-collie. He fetches the cows and likes to run after cars. Our other pets are cats and their kittens. We have yellow, tiger, striped, black and brown, black and white toed, and gray colored ones.

"Then we have about twenty-six cows. The boys help Blacky to bring in the cows. Daddy has two Surge milkers to milk with. Sometimes we help to carry the milk and our oldest brother Clair, eleven years old, nearly always helps in the evening. Also we have some chickens, not many.

"Our neighbor children are just about our ages and we want to have a little outdoor picnic sometime this summer with them. We had a wild strawberry hunt once with them and it was lots of fun.

"We also have five bicycles. Each of the four boys has one. We two girls share one. Little five-year-old Verna Mae can't ride one yet. All seven of us are going to school. We go to a country one-room school."

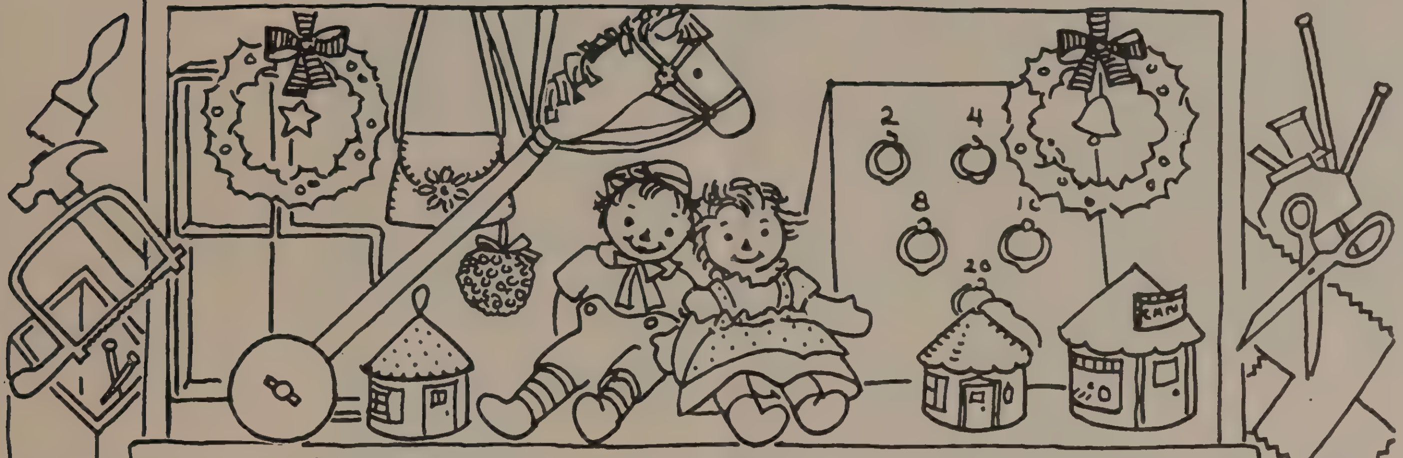
IDEAS FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFT WORKSHOP

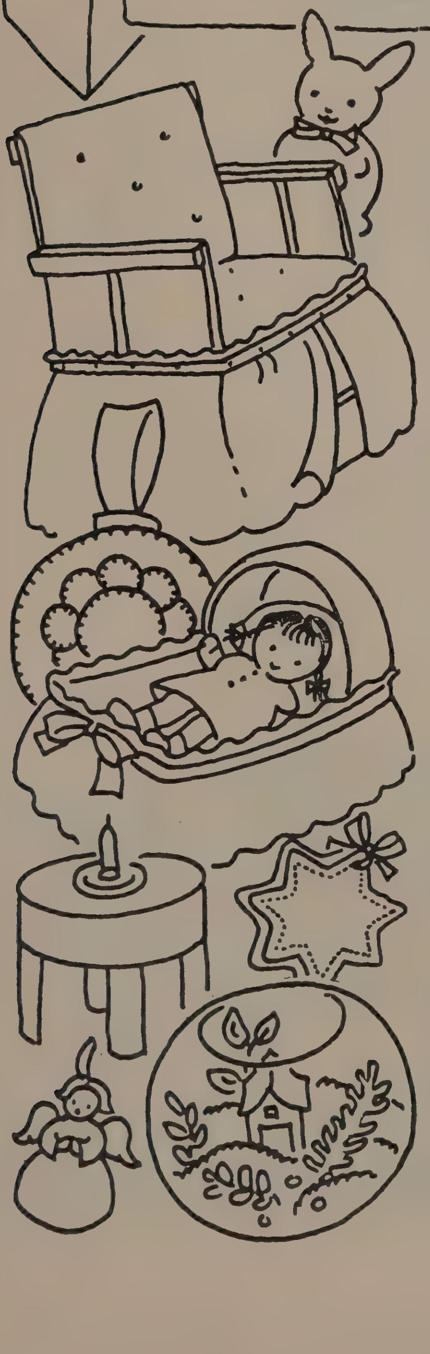
It would be fun to make Christmas gifts together at home or in a club, as well as by yourself. You will want to think of what your family and friends would really like. Then see what you have or need to make gifts with.

Boxes, all sorts of them, have a magic trick for turning into many things. Oatmeal boxes can be doll cradles or chairs. Cigar boxes can become trains, pen and pencil chests, or doll furniture. Powder boxes can also be used for doll tables or other furniture. With jigsaw and paint, berry-box wood can become delightful tree decorations such as the German children made to say thank you for the things so many of you helped to send them last Christmas (see *A Letter to Boys and Girls,* January 1948, Mennonite Central Committee). Five-gallon ice-cream cartons, available at many ice-cream stores, make very nice wastebaskets when decorated and shellacked. Wooden crates and boxes have many possibilities and can be collected free or at a small price from most groceries. Toy- or book-cases from larger wooden boxes, trains from two-pound cheese boxes, chairs for children from orange crates, bean bag or ring-toss (use jar rings) games from wooden or heavy cardboard boxes or barrel ends—these are just some of the many things that boxes can become. Tin cans have their place too. So do jars, old socks, felt and cloth pieces, cotton, ribbons, tape, tacks, colored paper, new washcloths, yarn, crepe and tissue paper scraps, broomsticks, and spools.

If you wish to know more about making any of the things on the opposite page and to have patterns for the stuffed toys, write to *Young Community,* c-o *The Mennonite Community,* Scottdale, Pa., sending a stamped envelope with your address on it.

The Christmas Gift WORKSHOP





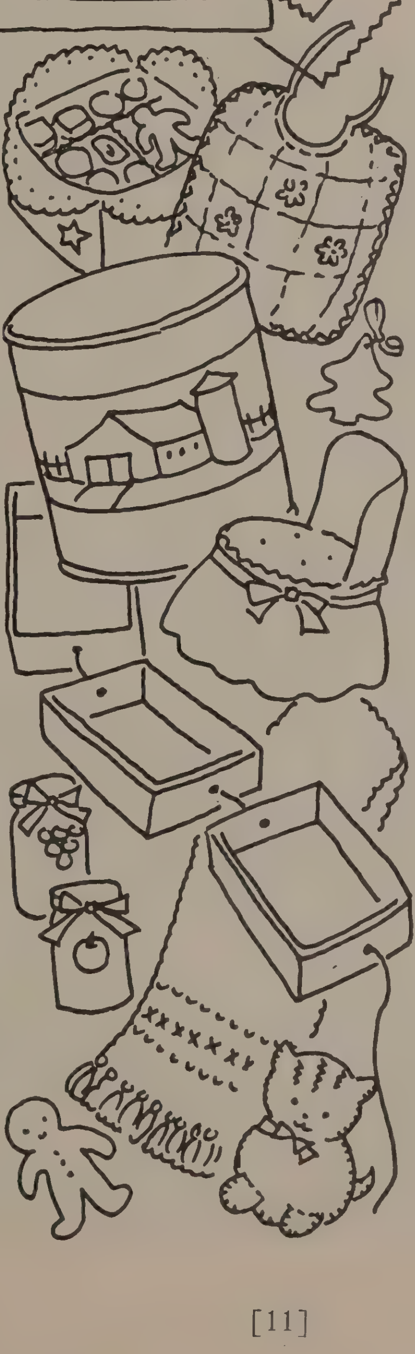
A bunny for baby, a little doll and cradle for sister, a game for brother! What a surprise it will be for your family and friends when they see the lovely Christmas presents from you! If you start now, there are many, many interesting gifts you can give, all of which you can make yourself. If you are handy with hammer and saw, if you like to sew or cook or knit or just make things, here are ideas for you. The gifts in the picture are made mostly from things that can be found around home. Few of them cost any money at all.

For some of your gifts you can start outdoors. In the woods there may be small ferns, partridge berries, wild ginger, evergreen seedlings, or other small hardy plants. Plant a few of these in clear glass bowls or low jars, in moss which still has soil clinging to it. If you find a snail or two, put them in also. Cover the winter gardens with glass so that they will keep moist and fresh.

If you have a lot of evergreen in the woods—holly, laurel, or pine—you could make a near-Christmas trip and get greens for making sprays and wreaths. These make very nice early gifts, especially for city friends. Study the wreaths and sprays you see and experiment with your own.

Black walnut meats or hickory nuts make welcome gifts for people who like to bake: Meadow and garden teas—mint, balsam, sage, catnip, pennyroyal—can be gathered and dried on clean paper in the attic, then put into glass jars (such as baby food jars) just alike, decorated if you wish with a design in enamel and labeled.

On the opposite page find more about materials and directions for gift making.



Your Child and School

by Eva Carper

Soon Johnny must face the world! He is six years old and school begins in September.

Mother feels a sadness tugging at her heartstrings, for Johnny is so little and the world is so big. "If only I could go with him to protect and help him," she sighs to herself.

Johnny does need Mother and Father, too. He needs very wise parents to know when to help him and when to let him help himself. The school will mean a great deal, so will the teacher but what Johnny will get out of school really depends upon you—Mother, and upon you—Father.

What do you expect from your son? Have you been expecting obedience, self-reliance, kindness and politeness? If you have, your child has a good start. At school he will find himself coping with all manner of new experiences. All kinds of children —clean, dirty, rough, gentle, good, and bad, and a teacher (How a first-grader loves his teacher!) will help widen his experiences. Besides learning his three R's, he must learn to adjust himself to working in a group. He will unconsciously try to live up to the pattern he knows.

School is no little matter to Johnny. He may be bright—keep him busy, do not push him or show him off. He may be slow —help him gently, do not rush him, for by next year more

An outside and an inside view of a one-room public school near Blue Ball, Pa. The child going to school for the first faces a new experience. Child and parent can grow together as they share this new venture in the life of the child.

than likely he will have caught up. Do not be too eager to help with his homework, because it isn't only a joke about the mistakes father makes in son's arithmetic. If your child is average, he should get along very well without your assistance. If he is bright, he will need extra material, books, etc., to fill up his spare time. If he is slow, you can, by co-operating with his teacher, give him the extra individual aid that will help him keep up and make school happier and more interesting for him.

What kind of a home does Johnny leave in the morning? Did the family get up in time for family devotions and an unhurried start for the day? Did Johnny eat a good breakfast? Did Mother happily see to it that her son scrubbed his teeth and hands and face and combed his hair? Did she remember to tuck a surprise in his lunch or his pocket and to plant a kiss behind his ear? When evening comes will you be home ready to visit with your little man and listen to his joys and sorrows? His sorrows will be minimized and you will be able to keep the pulse of what school does to your child and then know how to fortify him for the things he must face. If the send-off and home-coming are right, school will not be too big a problem.

Yes, Johnny is embarking on a great adventure. But at home are Father and Mother, peace and security, love and order, what can prevail against them? Johnny must face life and responsibility. Do not try to spare him. Help him by expecting him always to do his best and by showing your interest in his efforts.

Johnny is your most valuable possession. He needs you and your time.

IF YOU WOULD TEACH

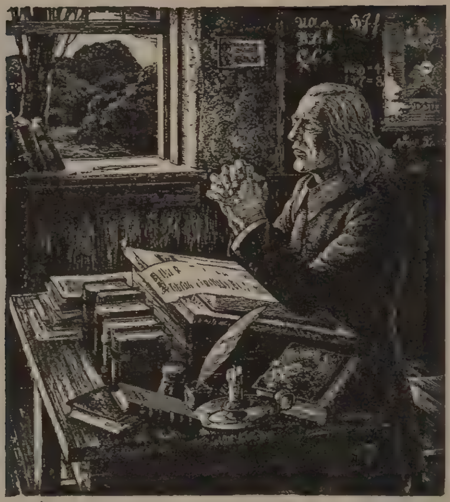
Thou must be true thyself,
If thou the truth wouldst teach;
Thy soul must overflow, if thou
Another's soul wouldst reach!
It needs the overflow of heart
To give the lips full speech.

Think truly, and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly, and each word of thine
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed.

—HORATIUS BONAR.

Living With Books

by Ruth H. Wenger



People seldom reach a higher plane than is reflected in the literature which they buy and read. In the days of Christopher Dock few books outside the Bible were to be found in Mennonite homes. Today people are living with many books.

By way of introduction I will give a bit of my own experience in living with books or selling books. During the last few years in which I taught school I had a small book-nook and took orders for religious books, mottoes and Bible school supplies. Also in the summer for several months I worked in the Parkview Book and Gift Shop located near Harrisonburg, Virginia.

This brief experience in living with books, meeting many new ones and forming their acquaintance under the tutorship of the store owner has since proved invaluable to me. It helped me to be keenly interested in the book business when the owner decided to sell his store five months after moving it to Harrisonburg. And so, feeling that it was an occupation full of many possibilities for Christian service, and feeling that it was God's will for me, I took over part management of Valley Books, Harrisonburg's Religious Bookstore, specializing in Christian books, religious pictures and mottoes, Sunday school and church supplies.

However, there are some things I have not enjoyed so much about the book business and I wish to mention them first. Working in a store from 9:00 to 5:30 and often later each day is rather confining. One doesn't get to see much sunshine and fresh air. There is also the uncertainty of income, the need of a large operating capital, and the necessity of making many decisions. Under the last named point, decision making, may I mention just a few: One must decide which and how many of each book will it pay to carry in stock. Is this book all right to sell? Which lines of cards, stationery, pens, etc., are best? Which Bibles will be most in demand? What advertising shall we do? etc.

Looking at books as a possible occupation for a girl, there are some things to consider: capital needed, location of store, certain personal qualifications and last and most important, opportunities for Christian service.

Capital

I have heard it stated that one should not think of starting a bookstore with less than a ten thousand dollar capital. However, one can and should begin in a much smaller way than that if he has had no previous experience.

I read lately that John W. Weaver, founder of Weaver's bookstore of Lancaster, began with buying six copies each of two different books, a hymnbook and **Conversations on Saving Faith,** and reselling them. So a book-nook can be begun on a very small capital. Choose a few very choice books, gift items, Sunday School prizes and greeting cards, and gradually enlarge. Greeting cards pay better than most other lines.

Just a word of warning at this point. Don't expand too rapidly unless you plan to tie up all your profit in stock. Most folks get along better if they begin a book-nook as a side line first. Another plan which is advisable is to take orders and send them in to some store or wholesale house which will allow you a discount.

A quick turnover is what makes a business pay. A 200% turnover in a year is good business. That is, with an investment of $300.00, you should have sales amounting to $600.00.

Location

It is preferable not to locate near to another established religious bookstore. There are many areas where folks depend largely upon ordering by mail. Choose some community where this is the case and the people will rejoice in the service you render them, in the good books you put into the hands of the children and youth.

Personal Qualifications

One needs a background of education, of wide and discriminating reading. Above all he needs a knowledge of the Word of God, for that is after all the yardstick by which all other books should be measured.

One should also have an eagerness to get acquainted with good books. The best method, of course, is to read the book himself. However, a fairly good knowledge of a book can be secured by reading the book reviews by people whose judgment one can trust, by studying catalogs and book jackets. Still another way is by a quick examination of the book. Often the Holy Spirit will guide one to an objectionable part of a book.

One needs also a good memory to recollect what he has read and heard. He needs a friendly personality so that he can speak convincingly enough to sell a good book to a doubtful or cool customer. He needs to be a real Christian with a catching enthusiasm; he must keep his customer's good in mind.

A knowledge of good business forms and practices is indispensable, such as the ability to write a good business letter, to keep books, to use a file.

There are many opportunities for Christian service in a religious bookstore: to witness for Christ in conversation to the saved and to the lost; to influence and widen people's reading tastes in the right direction; to offer wise gift suggestions to the person seeking a gift for the mother, brother or girl friend; to help a Sunday school or Bible school teacher decide what supplementary materials she should use with her primaries or juniors; to help a minister build up his library with excellent source materials for study and reference; or a young man or lady wants a western thriller or modern best-seller. What a challenge to the Christian clerk to make him desire a better book! How one needs God's guidance and wisdom to meet these opportunities!

There are many blessings in working in a religious bookstore. One can make many rich book friends which enrich life just as truly as flesh and blood friends. One meets earnest Christians, willing to share their experiences and prayer burdens. One can testify to the power of God to those who need help. Living with books is a good work when done under God's leading and blessing.

In conclusion I will give an incident in which a bookstore was a blessing to a youth. A young man was given a topic for a Sunday school conference something like this one, "The Teacher's Heart Preparation for Teaching." He came to a Christian bookstore and inquired for books or material on the subject. The clerk after a bit of thought said, "Young man, what you need is a book on the Holy Spirit." He bought it, studied it, realized the need in his own heart and was led into intimate fellowship with the Lord and filled with the Spirit. He has since been called to a special work for the Lord and has been instrumental in leading souls to God.

Books for everyone are found in the Weaver Book Store on Duke Street in Lancaster, Pa. The business was started by the late John W. Weaver at Union Grove, Pa. The picture below shows the salesroom on the first floor.

EDITORIAL

The September cover scene shows a dam across the Conestoga River at St. Jacobs, Ont., Canada. The dam furnishes power to operate a flour mill in St. Jacobs.

Seeing the Waterloo Communities

This issue acquaints readers with some of the landscape and life of Waterloo County, Ontario. In this county are Mennonite communities that date from about 1800.

The story of Waterloo County is not unlike that of many other areas. Its early settlers sought freedom and land and found both. The Industrial Revolution and what followed has affected their agriculture. Today land values are increased and operating costs for agriculture and industry are high. Soil fertility is no longer to be taken for granted. Wood lots have steadily disappeared. Returns to the farmer from year to year vary a great deal in this exporting country. Labor costs have risen greatly.

However, the Mennonite communities of Waterloo have in this tradition many of the qualities needed to keep their community life strong. They have experienced farmers, aggressive businessmen, and devoted church leaders. In the words of Oliver A. Snyder, a dairy farmer near Hespeler, part of the solution lies in stressing "efficiency production, quality of products, and co-operation in marketing."

As with other communities it is impossible to tell the whole story or even important parts of the whole story in one issue. For example, the Ontario Bible School and other church activities need to be shown. Perhaps future issues will give space to these important activities.

The Church and Education in the Local Community

Several important changes in education can be seen in Mennonite communities. One might say that a shift from a passive to an active role has taken place. At least this seems to be implied in the fact that thirty-five Christian Day Schools are listed in the church's 1948 Yearbook. Nearly all of these schools are very recent in origin. Over 2,000 children are enrolled in them. They are touching many lives for good.

However, the majority of the children in our communities attending public schools will no doubt do so for some time to come. What can our churches do to bring a wholesome influence into the public schools? Perhaps more than is generally realized. It is easy to criticize the public schools but in doing this we often criticize ourselves. George Sokolsky, newspaper columnist, points out that "atheism may be taught our children but not the Word of God, not the Bible, not the apostles. Karl Marx is legal in the schools but not Isaiah or St. Mark." Perhaps this is an overstatement but many agree that we do need more religion in education and more education in religion.

What can be done locally for public schools which still educate a majority of Mennonite children? There are many things but we cite just one. In a certain Mennonite community a father, busy with his work and affairs, faithfully visits the local schools each year. He learns to know the teachers. He expresses appreciation and concern for the welfare of *every* child, not merely his own. His visits are appreciated and bear fruit. They are an influence for good. Why are there so few who do likewise?

Pointing to the Pioneer Memorial Tower is this sign which marks an important landmark in the history of Mennonites in Canada.

THIS ROAD
TO PIONEER
MEMORIAL TOWER
FIRST FARM IN WATERLOO COUNTY
SETTLED IN 1800
FIRST LARGE SETTLEMENT IN THE
'THEN-FAR INTERIOR' OF UPPER CANADA
TO TOWER

The stately Memorial Tower was erected to mark the beginning of Waterloo County's settlements. It stands on the banks of the Grand River.

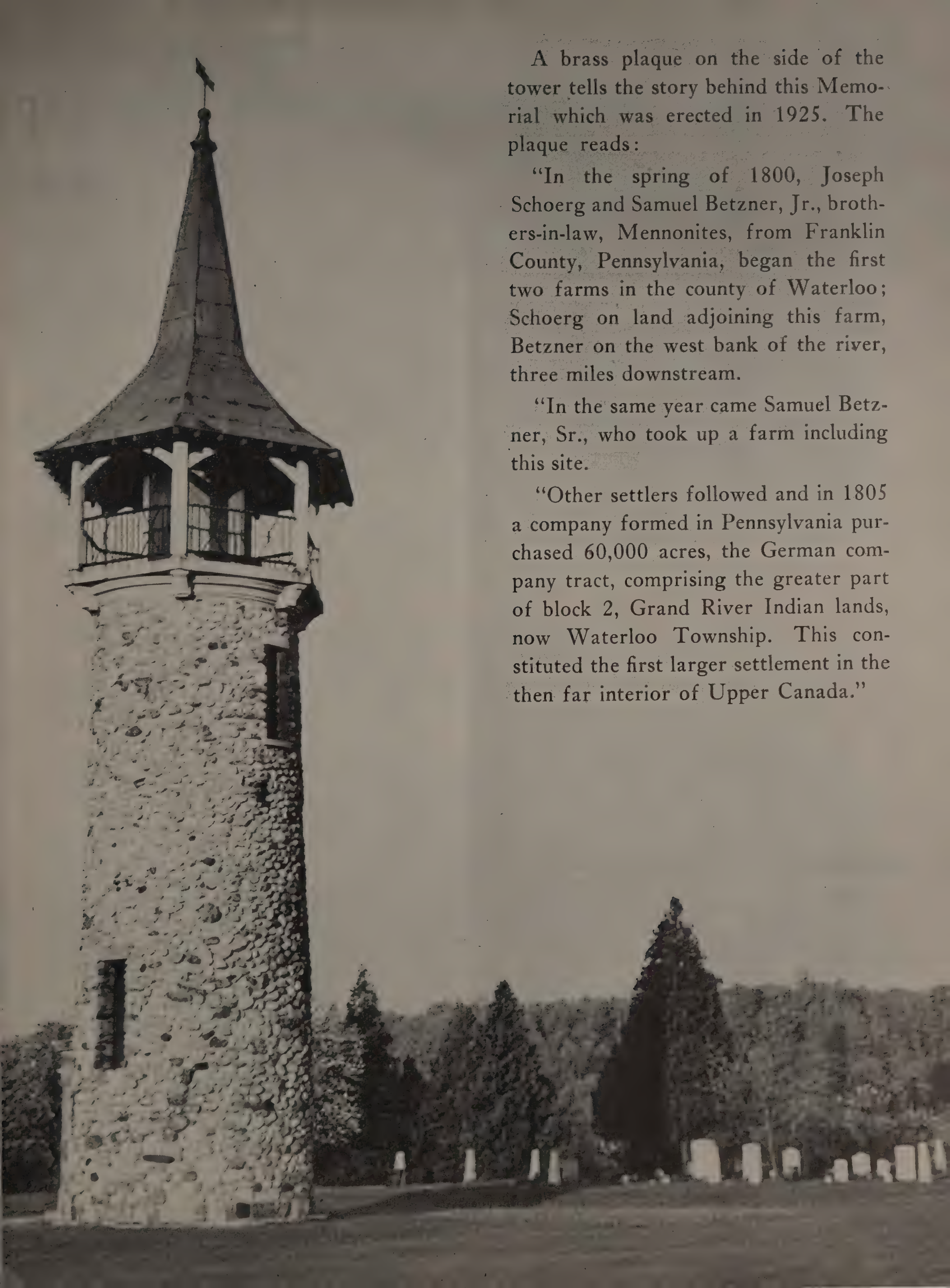
⇨

A brass plaque on the side of the tower tells the story behind this Memorial which was erected in 1925. The plaque reads:

"In the spring of 1800, Joseph Schoerg and Samuel Betzner, Jr., brothers-in-law, Mennonites, from Franklin County, Pennsylvania, began the first two farms in the county of Waterloo; Schoerg on land adjoining this farm, Betzner on the west bank of the river, three miles downstream.

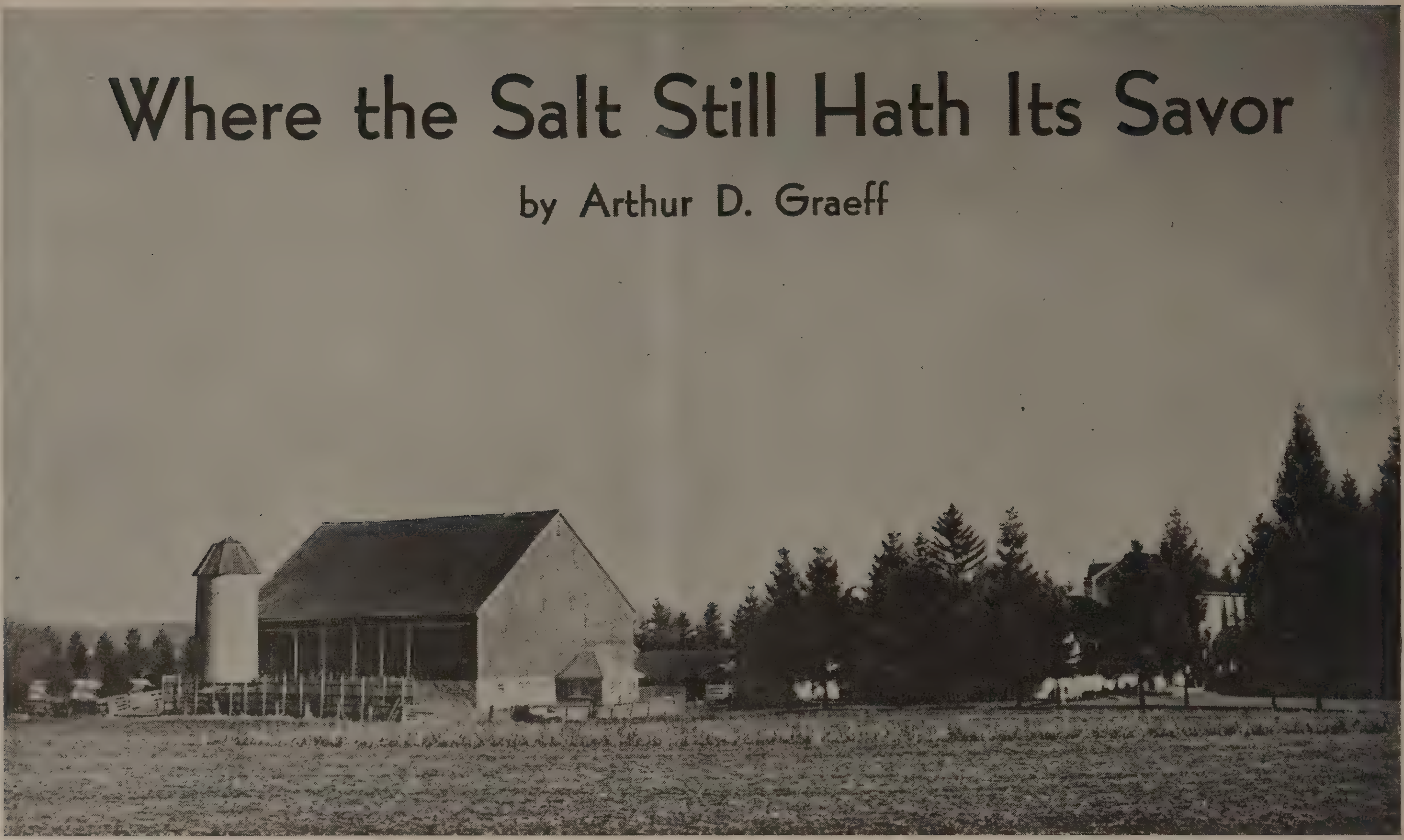
"In the same year came Samuel Betzner, Sr., who took up a farm including this site.

"Other settlers followed and in 1805 a company formed in Pennsylvania purchased 60,000 acres, the German company tract, comprising the greater part of block 2, Grand River Indian lands, now Waterloo Township. This constituted the first larger settlement in the then far interior of Upper Canada."



Where the Salt Still Hath Its Savor

by Arthur D. Graeff



Typical farmsteads today in Waterloo County, Ontario, have large barns and substantial houses. Their produce goes to Kitchener and other Canadian cities and large quantities are exported to England.

Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, is known as **the Garden Spot** of the United States. Waterloo County, in the province of Ontario, has become the granary of the Commonwealth of Canada. Lancaster County is the most fruitful of a number of Pennsylvania counties that stand high in the national list of productive areas of the United States. Berks, Lebanon, Lehigh, Dauphin, and York vie with Lancaster for the distinction which earned the sobriquet, **The Garden Spot.** So, too, in Ontario, the neighboring counties of Haldimand, Welland, York, and Essex share with Waterloo the gratuitous title assigned here, "The Granary of the Commonwealth." In these prosperous corners of America and of Canada the earth is salted and the salt retains its savor.

To the casual observer the two facts mentioned above would appear to have little, if any, relationship. He might, if scientifically minded, note certain soil characteristics which are similar; if interested in geography he might draw some conclusions about favorable climates, and if a student of agriculture he might note the undulating hills and the well-drained valleys which nature has bestowed upon southeastern Pennsylvania and upon central Ontario in equity. But only the keen observer, the student of history and sociology, would detect the fundamental and ever-vibrant cause of the likenesses he finds in two parts of the Western Hemisphere which are separated by four hundred miles of mountains, lakes, and valleys. He would find it in the similarities in speech, customs, mores, and worship, all of which are at variance with the standard patterns of social and religious conduct which form the ZEIT-GEISCHT of modern times. He would discover a social order based upon an agrarian economy and a religious zeal which still makes stewardship and husbandry true partners for those who labor in God's vineyard. Among the Mennonite-Amish-Dunkard farmers there is an alliance between the efforts of man and the bounty of the Lord. Without succumbing to the vagaries of deism they have preserved a stable balance between dependence upon nature as God's worldly order and a reliance upon their own independence as men and women. "Ye are the salt of the earth" is an injunction they have not forgotten, and "if the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be salted?"

The observer who is aware of the human factors which are common to both areas would be led to believe that the similarities were not an accident of nature but were clearly understandable in the light of history and ethnic culture.

The Dialect

Menno Brubacher was showing me the vegetable garden which forms alongside his house near St. Jacobs, locally known as Jacobstettle, in Waterloo County, Ontario. **Kraut, zelerich, riewe, grumbiera, erbse, apbiere** (for Erdbieren) were the names he gave to vegetables. The words and their pronunciation were the same as the names I had learned during my boyhood in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Little Leah Knorr, living on an adjoining farm, introduced her brother Daniel, aged four, by telling me in sound Pennsylvania German that Daniel would soon be a "schulbu"; then "der glee Knecht"; thereafter "der gros Knecht"; and when he married he would become a "Bauer."

Seven-year-old Paul Baker, of Maples, York County recited "Batshe, Batshe, Pannekuche—fer gute Kuche backe, muss der Becker siwwe Sache hawwe." In Pennsylvania the seven needs are the same: Zucker and Salz, Butter and Schmalz, as well as flour, water, eggs, and saffron. His great-grandfather Jesse Baker informed me that he has taught all of his descendants to speak Pennsylvania "Dutch" because, as he said, "It is such a friendly language."

In a village store, in Heidelberg, I lingered to listen to the conversation of the customers. For nearly one hour I heard only the dialect. This was in Heidelberg, Ontario; it would have been no different in Heidelberg Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania.

Naturally there are a few variations in the speech habits of Pennsylvania Germanland and Ontario Germanland. A century and a half of separation have served to admit unfamiliar idioms in both areas. However, one major factor was inescapable. Neither in Ontario nor in Pennsylvania have the dialect users made any compromises with modern classical German. The railroad was a new creation, both in the States after the Palatines arrived, and in Ontario after the trek northward during the early decade of the nineteenth century. And yet, in both sections the word for railroad became **Riggelweg,** a direct translation of the words **rail** and **road,** while the European Germans adopted the term **Eisenbahn.**

The Markets

Many of my boyhood hours were spent in the market stalls of Reading and Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Even now some overpowering force lures me into any market house where farmers offer their produce in direct sale to consumers. Saturday morning market in Kitchener, Ontario, is a duplicate of the farmers' markets of eastern Pennsylvania. There is the same acrid scent of vegetables in medley of aroma; the same hustle and bustle; the lingering at the stands by cityfolk to inquire about the welfare of the farmer's family; the same sprinkling of little bonnets of white lawn or the somber black sack coats worn by the men, thus proclaiming their devotion to a spiritual cause which has inspired them and their ancestors for four centuries.

Yes, there was shoo-fly cake in Ontario, cup cheese, too; though they call it Koch-Kaes. In the Hagersville market we chatted with a bonneted saleslady who was selling veck, or homemade buns, to the Mohawk Indians who had come to the

The Kitchener market is located in the heart of the city. It is famous for its cup cheese, shoo-fly cake and home-grown vegetables.

A Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, farmstead often has a bank barn, whitewashed buildings and a lane from the highway. Similarities abound between farm buildings of Lancaster and Waterloo Counties.

market from their near-by Six Nations Reservation on the Grand River.

The "Pig Fair" at Elmira, Ontario, held once each month, attracts many visitors. To anyone who has attended the huge sales at the "Green Dragon" in Lancaster, "Sunset" in Lebanon, or the Yellow-House auction in Berks, the scene would be a familiar one. At the turn of the present century the Elmira auction was conducted in both English and Pennsylvania Dutch by auctioneers who could shift the gears of their tongues with dexterity. Today only English is used; but those bearded men standing off in a corner are discussing the merits of an item offered for sale, in a language which the city visitors cannot understand.

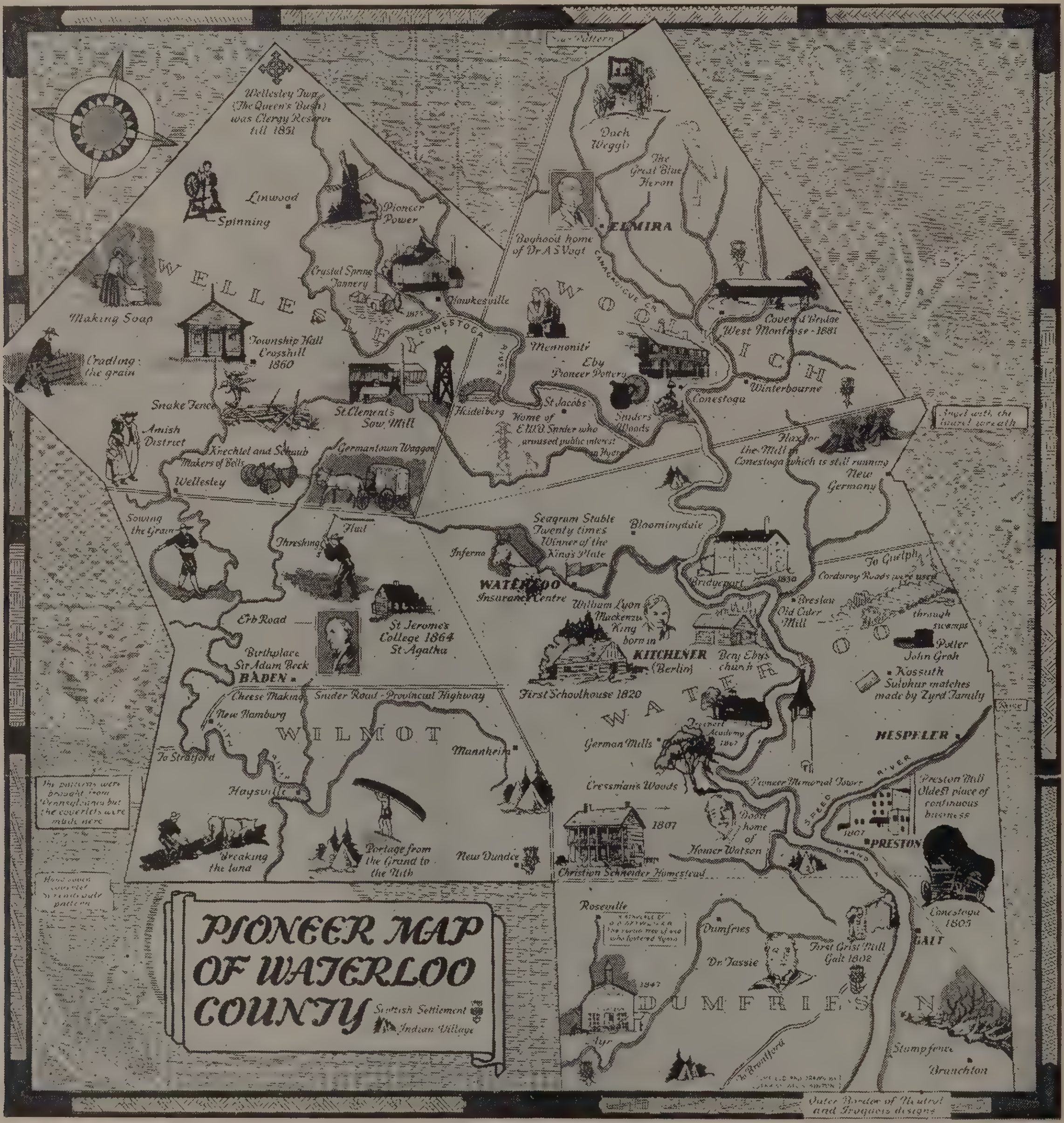
Make Yourself at Home

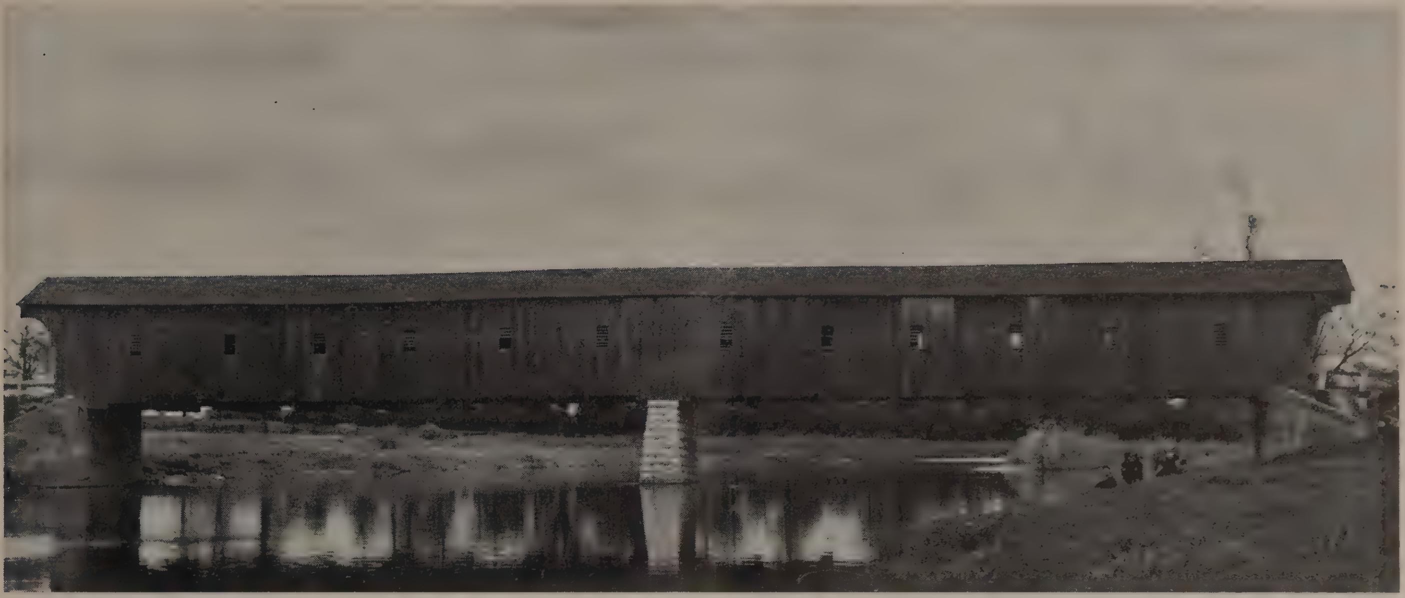
The Pennsylvania-Ontarian can always tell you from which Pennsylvania county his ancestors migrated to Canada. He knows, too, that his wife's people came from York, his neighbor's from Somerset, his butcher's from Bucks, and his son-in-law's from Cumberland. Six generations on Canadian soil have served to blend the county origins of most families. In a home near Toronto I was shown pictures of three "homesteads, back in Pennsylvania." One was in Franklin County, another in Montgomery, and a third in Lancaster. One octogenarian commented on the slight variations in dialect as they occur in the Swiss areas of Lehigh-Northampton-Carbon. Asked whether she preferred "Hock dich hie" to "Setz dich hie," one assertive lady in Kitchener declared, "Mer setzt en Gluck; Menche hocke!"

The Pennsylvania visitor to Ontario will find many welcomes and many familiar mores, but his eye will reveal many physical features which make him feel at home. There is the same type of Swiss barn, the bank at the rear and the forebay overshooting the barnyard; there are the same well-kept lawns and cleaned fence rows; potted plants will nod from many windows and **dach-waegli,** or "Democrat" carriages, vie with sleek motorcars for the right of way on unsurfaced roads. People will nod in a gesture of friendliness and faces will brighten when their wearers are greeted in the dialect.

The wayfarer, if properly vouched for, is a feted guest; sham and pretense will be pitied and Christian names will be preferred to high-sounding titles or formal deferences. The

A pioneer map of Waterloo County marks the important landmarks of the early days.

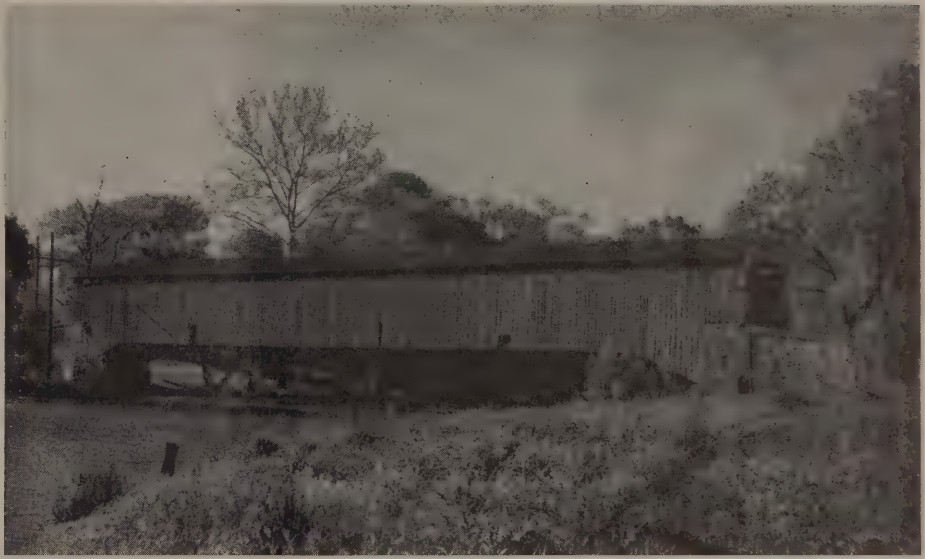

PIONEER MAP OF WATERLOO COUNTY
Scottish Settlement
Indian Village
Wellesley Twp (The Queen's Bush) was Clergy Reserve till 1851
Linwood
Spinning
Pioneer Power
WELLESLEY
Making Soap
Crystal Spring Tannery
Hawkesville
Township Hall Crosshill 1860
Cradling the grain
CONESTOGA
Snake Fence
St. Clement's Saw Mill
Heidelberg
Amish District
Knechtel and Schaub Makers of Bells
Germantown Waggon
Wellesley
Sowing the Grain
Flail
Threshing
Inferno
Erb Road
St Jerome's College 1864 St Agatha
Birthplace Sir Adam Beck
BADEN
Cheese Making
Snider Road - Provincial Highway
New Hamburg
WILMOT
To Stratford
Mannheim
Haysville
Breaking the land
Portage from the Grand to the Nith
New Dundee
Dach Weggli
The Great Blue Heron
ELMIRA
Boyhood home of Dr A S Vogt
CANAGAGIGUE CR.
WOOLWICH
Mennonite
Eby Pioneer Pottery
Covered Bridge West Montrose - 1881
Winterbourne
Conestoga
St Jacobs
Home of E.W.B. Snider who aroused public interest in Hydro
Sniders Woods
Angel with the laurel wreath
Flax for the Mill at Conestoga which is still running
New Germany
Seagram Stable Twenty times Winner of the King's Plate
Bloomingdale
WATERLOO Insurance Centre
To Guelph
Corduroy Roads were used through swamps
Bridgeport
1830
Breslau
Old Cider Mill
William Lyon Mackenzie King born in
KITCHENER (Berlin)
Benj Eby's church
Potter John Groh
Kossuth
Sulphur matches made by Zyrd Family
First Schoolhouse 1820
WATERLOO
German Mills
Freeport Academy 1867
HESPELER
Pioneer Memorial Tower
SPEED RIVER
Cressman's Woods
1807
Boyhood home of Homer Watson
Preston Mill Oldest place of continuous business
1807
PRESTON
GRAND
Christian Schneider Homestead
Roseville
Conestoga 1805
Dumfries
Dr. Tassie
First Grist Mill Galt 1802
GALT
DUMFRIES
Ayr
To Brantford
Stump fence
Branchton
Outer Border of Neutral and Iroquois designs



COVERED BRIDGES

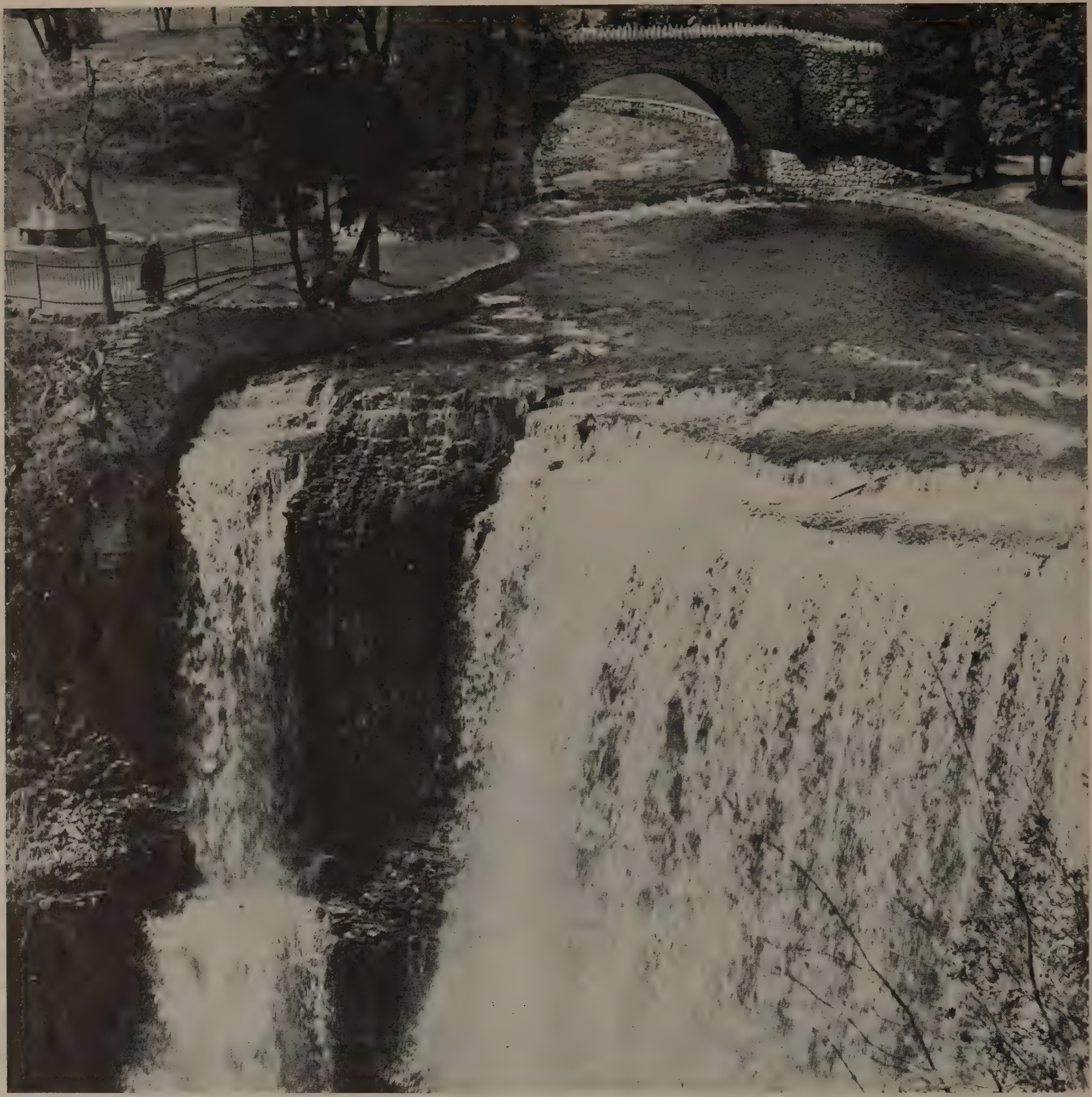
The covered bridge above is the only one left in Waterloo County. It spans the Grand River a few miles upstream from where the Conestoga joins the Grand. The picture was taken in June of 1948.

In May of 1948 the picture to the right was taken. It shows a covered bridge that spans the Conestoga River in Lancaster County, not far from the Landis Valley Museum.



COWS BY THE CONESTOGA

To the left below are cattle by Waterloo's Conestoga River. To the right are cattle by Lancaster's Conestoga. Dairying has become important in both areas.



At Webster Falls near Dundee was located the first mill in southern Ontario. It is said that many of the early farmers walked 35 miles to this mill to have flour ground.

In Lancaster (left) and in Waterloo (right) areas there are still numerous churches which are filled on Sunday morning by people who travel with horse and buggy.

feast will be shared equally by guests, hosts, children, hired men, and maids. These people live democracy without trying to define it in academic terminology.

Nach Die Versammlung

Near Tavistock, at the East Zorra Mennonite-Amish Church, I was invited to join in a worship service. There I heard the old hymns which I had learned as a boy in eastern Lancaster County. There I saw devout men and women bring their thanks unto the Lord, and I saw the younger folks putting their "best foot forward" in order to impress those who might, someday, be making vital decisions which concerned them.

Among those with whom I chatted was a farmer who jokingly asked me, "Is it true that one can hear the corn grow in Lancaster County during the month of August?" "Are Pennsylvania farmers suffering from the rust on oats as we are?" "Has custom farming displaced the self-sufficient farmstead in Pennsylvania?" Questions such as these, mingled with attendance at religious worship, reveal two striking factors in the secret of the success of the Ontario farmer. First, he is still interested, vitally, in the husbandry of his relatives in Pennsylvania and, second, religion and agriculture are handmaidens to these people.

The sermon, on the occasion of my visit, was based upon the theme, REMEMBER LOT'S WIFE; it was a warning against Sodom and a pillar of salt. Only in a figurative sense could these sturdy folk be called the "salt of the earth."

Camp Meeting

White tents in a meadow near Wainfleet in Welland County caught my eye. I would stop and see what was happening there. Healthy children gamboled about the grounds; some of the younger set were playing a ring game, "The Farmer in the Dell"; a bearded patriarch greeted me. "Ah! from Pennsylvania," he said, glancing at the license plate of my car; "you must join in our fellowship." And, indeed, I must. For there were hundreds of people, happy in their deep piety, mingling as members of one huge family. After a feast of chicken potpie I was assigned to a home of one of the members as a house guest. During the evening worship I heard soul-stirring declamations by many soldiers of the Lord. I learned that this was a meeting of the Brethren in Christ, the Ontario form of the sect founded in Pennsylvania as the River (Dunkard) Brethren.

Rockway School

On the bulletin board in the corridor of Rockway Mennonite School I saw a commencement program. It was the printed program of the Mennonite School of Lancaster County, Noah Good, Superintendent. The Rockway School is on the outskirts of Kitchener, Ontario. The city has spilled over its limits, engulfing the Shirk farm. The farmhouse has become a dormitory and the barn has been converted into a secondary school for Mennonite students. Spotlessly clean kitchens and lunchrooms have been built into the area which once served as stables and the threshing floors and haymows have become classrooms.

On one of the blackboards I noted the inscription in heavy chalk, WHEN YOUR KNEES KNOCK—KNEEL. On another was an exhortation to youth to revere the traditions formulated by their ancestors. In the science room there were weather charts, well displayed. Surely the sons of Mennonite farmers could profit from weather science. I saw many things which helped me to form my own definition of the phrase—"progressive education."

The Conestoga

Somehow I had, over the years, absorbed the idea that the covered wagon was a symbol of the United States and all it stands for. The Conestoga wagon was so named because it was built along the Conestoga Creek in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Yet the first historic monument that I found in central Ontario was surmounted by a weather vane in the form of a Conestoga wagon, drawn by four horses. It was there to crown the Pioneer Monument erected on the banks of the Grand River, midway between Preston and Kitchener, Ontario. Soon I met some fishermen on their way to snare finny creatures in the Conestoga River; soon I found the idyllic little village of Conestoga, Ontario. Later a businessman in Kitchener asked my advice in selecting a name for his new establishment. He thought of naming it Conestoga. Aye, but this was in Ontario; in the British Commonwealth of Canada.

* * *

The daughter cannot be unlike her mother and central Ontario comes by her characteristics honestly, for her people are, in large measure, the descendants of pioneers who left Pennsylvania in search of new homes. The reasons for their migration form another chapter and need not concern us here. The results are that the farms of Pennsylvania and Ontario are well savored.

The Rockway Mennonite School is on the outskirts of Kitchener. Founded in 1945, its enrollment reached 76 during the 1947-48 school year.

Near the village of Damascus, Ontario, is the source of the Conestoga River. A family stands on the banks of this stream which originates in the woods to the right.

To the fourth Mennonite World Conference delegates came from Holland, Switzerland, Germany, France, Paraguay, Brazil, India, Canada, and the United States. The above picture was taken during the session at Newton, Kansas. Seated are members of the Mennonite Central Committee and in the forepart of the group are many of the foreign delegates.

The Significance of the Mennonite World Conference

by Guy F. Hershberger

The fourth Mennonite World Conference which held its sessions at Goshen, Indiana, and Newton, Kansas, from August 3 to 10, 1948, provided an excellent opportunity to re-examine the meaning of our faith and to take a look at twentieth-century Mennonitism from a new perspective. The brotherhood originated in Switzerland in 1525. Eleven years later Menno Simons renounced Roman Catholicism and became the leader of the new movement in Holland and Germany. From the beginning the new church emphasized regeneration, newness of life, brotherhood, and love and nonresistance applied to every detail of life. It was a holy community of Christian disciples whose entire life was an expression of Christian love which in the characterization of the Apostle Paul suffers long, is kind, is not envious, and seeketh not its own.

The sixteenth century Anabaptists did more than merely refuse participation in war. They did that which is more fundamental. They laid the axe at the root cause of war itself. They did not seek personal gain or advantage. They sought the way of brotherhood. It was not their desire to achieve power or prestige in this world, but rather to suffer for Christ and His church. Materialism, which is a major cause of war, was condemned. Christ had told His disciples that they must remain in an evil world, and yet remain free from the evil. They were to do more than this, however. They were to preach the Gospel to every creature and to make disciples among all the nations in this evil world. The early Mennonites appropriated this challenge to themselves. It was their task to abstain from the evil and to lead the way to the right and the good. They sent their emissaries wherever they could get a hearing. The earth was the Lord's and the fulness thereof, and this was their field of labor and testimony for their Lord. They were the great missionaries of the sixteenth century, holding forth both the Christian faith and the Christian life.

From their original home in Switzerland, Holland, and Germany, the Mennonites have spread to Russia, Canada, the United States, Mexico, Brazil, and Paraguay. Through their missionary efforts younger churches have been established in India, China, Java, Africa, South America, and other parts of the world. Thus in the twentieth century the Mennonites are living in many parts of the world. And what are they doing in this modern materialistic world? Are they living the good life positively and aggressively as their forefathers did? Are they going forth overcoming the evil, or are they themselves being overcome by the evil? A casual review of world-wide Mennonitism at this time of the fourth Mennonite World Conference would seem to warrant the following tentative conclusions.

1. During the first century and a half of their history the Mennonites of Switzerland and Germany suffered from persecution and in the two centuries which followed they were gradually weakened by emigration so that those who remained found it difficult to carry out their mission in a vigorous way. As a result they gradually succumbed to the pressures of militarism, and in Germany to the totalitarian state.

2. In Holland persecution did not continue long; hence the Dutch Mennonites early were able to settle down to normal life within their country. This, however, was not an unmixed blessing. They became prosperous and in course of time their life was almost completely merged with the general culture of the Netherlands. Then they were no longer able effectively to witness to the world concerning the Gospel of redemption and love and nonresistance. For they had become too much one with that world.

3. In Russia the Mennonite culture was in every way superior to that of the general culture about them to such an extent that they succeeded in maintaining an almost complete isolation from it. They also succeeded in maintaining the basic principles of their faith, including nonresistance. Like the Dutch Mennonites, however, they become prosperous; and here prosperity plus isolation proved as harmful to their sense of mission as did prosperity plus amalgamation with the general culture in the Netherlands. Their religion remained orthodox, but it also became formal, traditional, complacent, and lifeless. Some of their own representatives have confessed that perhaps the cruel persecutions at the hands of the Russians were necessary for a revitalization of their faith which would enable them to begin their world mission anew in Paraguay and other parts of the New World.

4. The Mennonites of America represent younger churches and communities than do those in Europe, and they are planted in the midst of a younger culture. Since the general culture about them has not been hostile, they have had freedom to develop their communities and their religious life without undue interference from the outside. During the pioneer days and until rather recently they have not been unreasonably prosperous. By this mid-twentieth century, however, the American Mennonite communities, which sprang from a virile stock with a virile faith, have come to the parting of the ways. Their prosperity has now become full grown, and the agricultural revolution has brought them face to face with the world as never before. The American Mennonites must now choose the way which they will take.

One possible way is that of succumbing to the subtle influence of prosperity and toleration and then renouncing the basic principles of Mennonitism one by one until the American Mennonite communities with their faith and life are all but completely merged with a sub-Christian society and no longer in a position to give a positive witness to that society.

Another possible way is that of formal, traditional isolationism which thinks of saving itself and no more. If this course is followed, it will result in a self-contained, pharisaical complacency which cannot give a witness because it has no sense of mission to the world.

Both of these roads are open to the American Mennonites today, and there is evidence that Mennonites are on the way, some on the one road and some on the other.

There is yet a third way, however, which is open to us. This is the way of the Anabaptist vision of the founding fathers. It is the way which renounces formalism and tradition. It is the way which refuses to be satisfied with one's self. It is the way of regeneration and newness of life, and of a sense of mission. It is the way which openly rebukes the evils of this sub-Christian society and refuses to compromise with it. It is the way which testifies to all the world concerning the truth of the Gospel and Christian discipleship. It is the way which carries forward an aggressive program of love in action through evangelism, relief, and Christian social service from Jerusalem and Judea to the uttermost parts of the world. It is the way which sends its emissaries wherever they can get a hearing; for, in the words of the sixteenth century fathers, "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof."

Happily, there is evidence of an awakening among Mennonites in all parts of the world which is leading them to this way. German Mennonites are confessing their sin of conformity to the nationalistic state. Among the Dutch Mennonites there is an emerging revival of the evangelical and nonresistant faith. Many American Mennonites are looking outward with a sense of mission and a vision of service such as they have never had before. Mennonites from the depleted communities in France and Switzerland are joining hands in the new awakening; and the newer communities from the mission field and the new colonies are adding the element of strength which comes with youth and freshness of viewpoint.

The fourth Mennonite World Conference has provided an opportunity for Mennonites from all parts of the world to sharpen each other's conscience, to challenge each other to forsake the various ways which would lead them astray, and unitedly to follow the road which is paved with the foundation stones of the faith, the road which is lighted with the torch of love and of truth and of sacrificial Christian service.

FOR SUCH A TIME

In such a critical time as this, Mennonites and other dissenting bodies have before them particularly large opportunities for making living protests against the sinful features of a sensate culture. Through refraining from participation in wars and through sacrificing themselves for the healing of the world's sickness and wounds, they constitute themselves a standing rebuke to such ways of life as lead to suicidal wars. Against a capitalistic system which today seems able to prosper only when producing goods for war and destruction, Mennonites must make their protest with a way of economic life that embodies co-operative brotherhood in the name and spirit of Jesus Christ. In a world where animal comforts and worldly freedoms are emphasized as the most important values to fight for, Mennonites should be a living protest to the fact that humanism and materialism are coldstones for satisfying the hunger of men's hearts. Christ and spiritual values are the bread which men need to live by. —EDWARD YODER in a speech on *What is Mennonitism,* 1943.

Dear Reader:

AT THE END OF THE SUMMER'S TRAVELS

We want to take this opportunity to thank all those who displayed their kindness toward us during our summer's travels. We were able to take some very good pictures and also were happy to get into so many of your homes. Our trip covered about 12,000 miles in thirteen states and two Canadian provinces. Starting on July 1 we took pictures in the following states and provinces: Nebraska, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Alberta, Saskatchewan, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa. Our cameras clicked approximately 1500 times in all to get the black and white and colored pictures that we now have.

Again we say, *Thank you.*

John E. Harshberger
Delbert Erb

THE RURAL LIFE ASSOCIATION

Among the several movements for and by rural people is the Rural Life Association. It is an educational movement that encourages better rural living through literature, conferences, and other services. Since its beginning in 1942 it has acted as a clearinghouse for relief giving and provided shipping instructions for the heifer programs of the Brethren, Mennonites, and Friends.

Among its aims are: to place worthy people on the land, to help migrant workers to secure employment, to encourage the unchurched rural people to become members in the church of their choice, and to strengthen in every way the life of those on the land.

ON BEING IN DEBT

Debt is often one of the worst forms of human slavery. It is a mortgage on the future. No wonder the ancient cry of the Lord's Prayer, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." The habit of earning one's way and of living within one's income is essential to self-respect and personal growth. Emergencies will arise that demand unusual expenditures, but if possible it is better to anticipate them thru savings or insurance than to be reduced to debt by every passing misfortune. There are many temptations to live beyond one's means, so that it is easy to form the habit of being always in debt, paying to the money-lender in interest, what should be saved to build up a personal estate. *By living simply and by doing without for a time one can get ahead and keep ahead.* The habit of reasonable thrift gives stability to character.

—*Joy Elmer Morgan*

LET'S HELP WITH THE HOUSEWORK

"What makes you so tired, Melissa, when all you do is housework?" Men are inclined to know little about the amount of labor that goes into a housewife's work. Keeping house makes a constant demand on the housewife's physical energy. Mentally, the monotony of repeated chores can make them seem enormously fatiguing. The woman who does housework should keep an hour, or at least a half hour daily, set aside for rest and relaxation. She should use her judgment in planning, and divide the heavy work into parts to be done on different days.

There is standing and bending and climbing and walking to be done every day. Standing takes 12 per cent more energy than lying down. Bending takes 55 per cent more energy than lying down. Climbing stairs takes 15 times as much energy as walking. The ventilation in a house, as well as the lighting, should be just right, so as not to add to fatigue. Warm days promote a feeling of fatigue, particularly when standing over a hot stove. Women's work is never done, but it can be made to seem lighter if husband and children show appreciation, express affection, and do not complain. "Mom, is there anything I can do for you?"—*Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To Remove Scorch

To remove scorch from white materials, saturate a thin cloth with hydrogen peroxide, place over the scorched spot, and iron. Repeat if necessary.

—Mrs. Aldine Brenneman, Route 4, Box 50, Harrisonburg, Va.

To Wax the Floor

Next time you clean and wax your linoleum, try turning the electric fan on it. It dries in a jiffy. Then harness your children's energy by putting clean socks on their feet and letting them skate on it. It's heaps of fun! Result—a high polish minus the usual backache.

—Mrs. W. A. Shellenberger, La Junta, Colo.

Note: Send your hints to THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY, Scottdale, Pa. Though free subscriptions are discontinued for the printed ones, future issues will continue to feature your hints.

DECENTRALISTS MEET

On September 17-18, 1948 will be the Fifth Annual Conference of the National Decentralist Institute. It will be held in the Community Building at Hershey, Pa.

The Decentralist movement encourages industry, business, farming and a way of life that can be developed in the small community without sacrificing the advantages of "big business." It has an appeal to community-minded people who face the changes that an industrial age brings but who desire to preserve community life. It is of interest to note that the discovery of atomic energy has given some encouragement to this movement. The coming of better transportation and other improvements may make it unnecessary for people to live in the crowded conditions of large cities.

It is the possibilities of new types of industry, farming, homesteading, and living that will be the theme of this Conference.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRY IN LANCASTER AREA

Steadily the Lancaster area of southeastern Pennsylvania is becoming more and more industrialized. Between 1919 and 1945 the industrial production of the County increased at a faster rate than in the state of Pennsylvania as a whole. According to a Chamber of Commerce Bulletin the number of workers in industrial plants increased 15.1% in the state while in Lancaster County the gain was 59%. State-wide the value of manufactured goods increased 59.5% while in the County the value of factory production was raised by 135%.

The area claims over 550 small and large manufacturing plants. It is the belief of the local Chamber of Commerce that many more industries can be brought into the County. Among the efforts made to attract more industries are the repairing and improving of local highways.

Our Contributors:

Roy Koch is pastor of the St. Jacobs Mennonite Church, St. Jacobs, Ont. He also teaches in the Ontario Bible School and serves on the church's Commission for Christian Education. For a number of years he has promoted a young people's program and literary society in his congregation.

Guy F. Hershberger of Goshen, Indiana, has studied and taught in the field of Mennonite history at Goshen College. He has written several books and numerous articles on the subject. At the Mennonite World Conference he presented a paper on Biblical Nonresistance: Its Foundation and Outreach.

Eva W. Carper, Oyster Point, Va., has a number of years' successful experience as a teacher in public schools. She has also served as principal of the Christian Day School in her community. Active in community affairs, writer of magazine articles, she is also the mother of three daughters and one son.

Arthur D. Graeff

Arthur D. Graeff of Philadelphia, Pa., wrote the account on Canada after a visit in 1947. He is author of numerous writings on Pennsylvania German life, including a textbook on the history of Pennsylvania. In 1939 he microfilmed 2,500 copies of historical manuscripts (many since destroyed in bombing raids) in England, Holland, and the Rhineland. He is a member of the Reformed Church and is head of the Social Science Department of the Overbrook High School at Philadelphia.

Ruth H. Wenger operates the Valley Book Store in Harrisonburg, Va., on a partnership basis. Her background includes church work, teaching in public schools, and experience in the sale of religious literature.

Doris Miller Glick was formerly from Springs, Pa., and is now living at Goshen, Ind. She has taught Home Economics in recent years at the high school in Wooster, Ohio. She is known for her enthusiasm for homemaking and for the home arts.

A MEDICAL SOCIETY SPEAKS ON COLOR BLINDNESS

Six million males in the United States are partially or completely color blind, and there is no cure for it. Many of these are engaged in transportation which operates with colored signals, while others are in the field of interior decorating, printing, painting, textiles, and color reproduction. About four per cent of the male population are color blind, but fewer than two-tenths of one per cent of women. Color blindness is an hereditary defect, which, much like the bleeding disease, hemophilia, is passed to sons through mothers who do not have the defect. If the mother is normal and the father is color blind, the trait does not appear in any of the children. But the daughters of such a combination will carry the trait which will cause color blindness in half of their sons.

If a color blind woman marries a normal man, all the sons will be color blind, and all the daughters will carry the defective genes. If these daughters marry a color blind male, half of their daughters will be color blind, as well as half of their sons. In order, then for a female to be color blind, she must have a color blind father and a mother with the gene for the trait. During the last war there were many alleged "remedies" and "cures" for color blindness, which included such bizarre treatment as looking long at bright colors, viewing dazzling lights through red, green and purple goggles, electric stimulation of the eyeball, and taking large doses of vitamin A. Specialists in color blindness insist that inherited color deficiency cannot be remedied by diet, medicine, training, or other treatment.—*Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.*

EYESIGHT AND THE CHILD'S FIRST YEAR IN SCHOOL

Many children, as they go to school for the first time, will learn that they have some physical defect. Defective vision is one defect that is often first noticed when the child enters school. Indications that the eyes are not normal can be recognized early in life and corrective treatment should be given as soon as possible. Nearsightedness, squint, muscle imbalance, optic atrophy, and cataract are conditions that run in families. How the child has been fed is often of importance, for lack of vitamin A affects the eyes, resulting in night blindness.

Parents should watch closely to observe how the child holds pictures, whether near or far away from the eyes. Squinting or frowning in bright lights is often an indication of eye disorder. Styes are frequently a sign of eye strain. Any symptom that indicates the child may have an eye defect should warn parents of the danger of delay. Examination by an ophthalmologist—one versed in the eye and its diseases—leads to early treatment and likely cure of the disorder. If glasses are recommended for the child, he should never be told that glasses spoil his looks or will interfere with his play. The value of school work may be thwarted by an eye defect which could have been prevented earlier in the child's life. Going to school for the first time is difficult enough for many children without the added problem of an uncorrected defect in vision or hearing.—*Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.*

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR NEW INDUSTRIES TO LOCATE IN NEBRASKA

The rapidly developing Nebraska and midwest market soon may bring new industries to the area—with industry going off the "basing point" pricing system, according to Charles A. Peters, Field Director of the Nebraska Small Business Men's Association.

"Going off the basing point system," Peters said, "probably would mean increased costs for some users of raw materials such as steel, cement and other raw products because they would have to pay the freight rates from the producer.

"However this same condition would likely bring producers closer to the markets to avoid freight rates and put them on a more competitive basis."

The basing point, Peters explained, is the point of freight origin for any one raw material which is agreed upon by its group of producers. Users, until recently, paid the basing point freight rate whether they are ten, one hundred or one thousand miles from the point of origin.

STEPS IN BUYING A FARM

Assuming that an adequate appraisal of the farm has been made and that a farm can be purchased for what it is worth, what steps need to be taken to effect a satisfactory change of ownership? This is a question which every buyer should ask himself. A list of some of the appropriate answers follows:

1. Find a credit agency that will finance the purchase of the farm under suitable terms. A financing plan should provide for an amortized method of payment over a fairly long term at not more than the going interest rate. Twenty years may be considered as a reasonable period for a loan. However, many sound loans are made for shorter periods. Money has been available in Illinois during the past few years for around 4 per cent. The borrower should get as long a term and as low an interest rate as he can and insist on liberal repayment privileges.

2. A contract should be drawn up with the seller and signed by seller and buyer. Among other things, this contract should:

(a) Specify the amount of the purchase price and how and when it is to be paid.

(b) Specify that insurance policies in force on the property shall be transferred to the buyer and that any payment for losses occurring following the date of the contract shall be payable as the interests of the parties appear.

(c) Designate whether crops not yet harvested or divided, agricultural conservation payments not yet paid, or cash rent not yet due are to go to the buyer, or if they are to be handled differently. Obviously these provisions will depend somewhat upon the time of year the farm is sold.

(d) Designate by whom current taxes, assessments, and insurance premiums shall be paid. These may be apportioned between the buyer and seller, depending upon the amount of the current term for each item that has elapsed at the time of the sale date or of taking possession or title. Sometimes the buyer simply agrees to pay installments that become due after the date of purchase. As a general rule taxes occurring during the current year are paid by the one who gets the crops.

(e) Provide that the seller shall pay all past assessments, taxes, or obligations of any kind against the land, prior to final settlement.

(f) Require the seller to provide an abstract containing all entries up to the present transaction and showing a clear and merchantable title.

(g) Provide for the delivery of a warranty deed free of exceptions or conditions, at the time final settlement is made with the seller.

(h) Provide for any special things which the seller agrees to do before delivery of possession, such as repairing a building or well.

3. Reach an agreement with the lending agency specifying:

(a) The amount borrowed.

(b) The interest rate.

(c) The period for repayment.

(d) The number, amount, and date of annual installments.

(e) Repayment privileges, particularly with respect to the amount of principal that can be repaid in any one year.

(f) Appraisal fees or other loan service charges.

(g) Any special provisions in case of default in repayment of the loan.

4. The warranty deed should:

(a) Be executed by the seller and placed in the hands of an escrow agent. The lending agency frequently acts as escrow agent.

(b) Specify in whom the title is to vest: for example, "John Jones" or "John Jones and Nellie Jones, his wife, as joint tenants and not as tenants in common."

(c) Be signed and sealed by the seller and his or her spouse, contain a properly executed waiver of dower and homestead rights, and be acknowledged before an authorized person.

5. The abstract should be examined by a competent attorney.

6. Any defects in the title should be cleared by the seller before making a final settlement.

7. When the deed has been received, it must be recorded.

8. When the deed is recorded, a mortgage is issued to the lending agency to secure the notes given for the amount advanced to pay for the farm. The mortgage and notes should be in accord with the original agreement relative to the terms of the loan. Frequently a trust deed is used in place of a mortgage.

9. Other points to consider:

(a) Who is now occupying the farm you are buying? If a tenant, what are his rights? Does he have a written lease? When and how can his term be terminated and you take possession? What are his rights in crops and improvements now on the land? (He may own hog houses, hen houses, brooders, temporary fencing — you should find out.)

(b) If you buy your farm through a real estate firm and the firm offers to find a loan for you, or get your title examined, or draw up your contract with the seller, or place your insurance for you, be sure you are getting competent service in all these things; that you are dealing with companies or individuals as reliable as you could pick for yourself; and that costs are not out of line with those you could get from companies or individuals selected by you to perform these services.

(c) Be certain there are no valid judgments, or other obligations not appearing in the abstract; that any mineral leases or deeds which may have been executed have been released, that there are no transcripts of records of proceedings in a federal court affecting the property, which have not been examined.

(d) Find out if anyone has an easement to the use of any of the land as a roadway or for other purposes and if there are any existing controversies over such easements.

(e) What has been the customary division of responsibility between the owner and adjoining owner with respect to fences?

10. When final payment has been made on the loan a release of the mortgage or trust deed must be executed and recorded.

—Illinois Extension Service

HYBRID ACREAGE IS HIGH

Three out of every four acres of this year's United States corn crop were planted with hybrid seed, the highest proportion in history.

In the heart of the corn belt—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa—hybrids are being planted almost exclusively. Hybrid acreage is expanding in other corn belt states but the largest percentage increases are taking place in other areas.

Fifteen years ago, only one acre in a thousand was in hybrids.—Agricultural Situation.

BARN BUILT IN A DAY

The Amish people worked true to their custom, when after lightning destroyed John Miller's barn in Holmes county, recently, 282 men swarmed over the place and "built a barn in a day." This is their co-operative form of insurance. Siding, roof, horse stalls and cow stanchions were completed before nightfall. 82 women cooked the dinner.

August 26, 1948
DALTON GAZETTE
Dalton, Ohio

THEIR DAILY BREAD

[Continued from page 8]

breads. Milk may be used as a beverage, or may go into custards, puddings, or soups. At present milk is available in most schools, so that you may find it more convenient and economical to have the children purchase their milk at school.

Perhaps the greatest problems in preparing school lunches arise, not from meeting nutritional requirements, but from meeting the requirements set up by Betty and John. You may have packed a perfect lunch nutritionally, only to have the boxes come back half emptied. What was wrong? It is very obvious that a nutritional lunch is no better than an inadequate one if it is not eaten. It is just as obvious, therefore, that we need to meet several other standards or requirements. And it seems to me that, unless these standards are met, the box lunch will not fill its place in the child's daily meals.

Be Sure You Have Variety

If variety is the spice of life, most assuredly it is the spice of the lunch box. Nothing will kill a child's appetite more quickly than to find in his lunch day after day the same foods prepared in the same way. Peanut butter sandwiches may be a treat once a week; three days in a row they become a bore.

Variety can be achieved first, by varying the foods used, and second, by varying the method of preparation. Sandwiches will be more appealing if a variety of breads is used. Whole wheat bread, or cracked wheat are a pleasant change from white bread. Raisin or nut bread is a constant favorite of youngsters. Minced ham makes good sandwiches, but it will be welcomed oftener if it is sometimes ground, and mixed with salad dressing or relish. Stuffed celery is a tasty treat when celery sticks have been on the menu frequently. These are only a few examples of variations. A little imagination can transform a very plain lunch into an actual adventure for the child at noon.

Little surprises tucked into the empty corners do a great deal to add zest to an otherwise uninteresting lunch. The meal at school will become a treat if Betty may find frequently a few candies, or olives, or cookies, or a piece of pie, or any favorite of hers waiting for her.

Attractiveness is one more important factor in preparing a good lunch. No one's appetite is stirred by a limp, crushed lunch. At best a box lunch is not as tempting as a home luncheon, and so it is essential that every care be taken to insure freshness and attractiveness. Here are a few rules found in a successful lunch-box packer's booklet.

1. Always use fresh bread; sandwiches usually stand for several hours before they are eaten.

2. Lettuce is nutritious and eye-appealing but it becomes limp when left in sandwiches. Wrap lettuce in wax paper and let the child put it into the sandwich.

3. Lunch box and vacuum bottle must be washed carefully and aired every night.

4. Soft, not melted, butter is best for sandwiches.

5. Each item should be wrapped separately in wax paper.

6. Items to be used first should be packed uppermost in the box. A napkin or a doily should cover the entire lunch.

All too easily lunch box meals fall into a set pattern. It is only by the most careful planning that a lunch box is appetizing and has variety and balance each day.

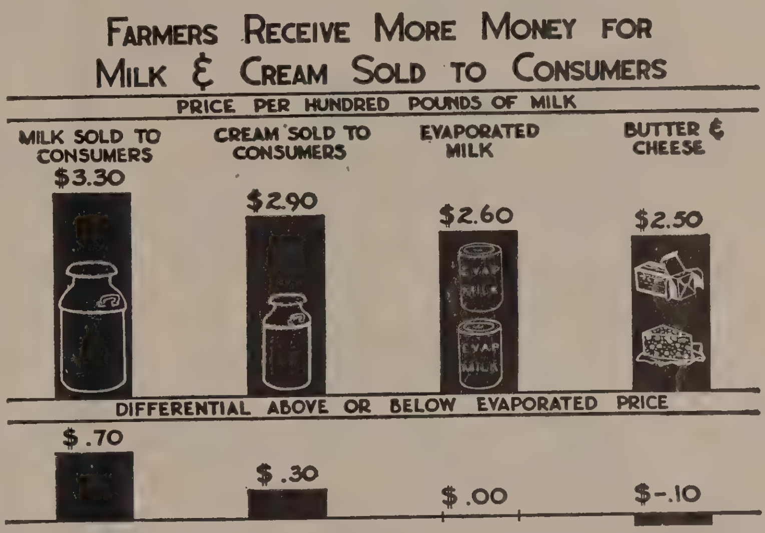
Following are three suggested menus for the young luncher, which may serve to stimulate your thinking in planning this year's noon meals.

Hot cream of tomato soup
Cheese sandwich* Celery
Apple Milk Cookies

Oven baked beans
Boston brown bread sandwich with cream cheese
Cole slaw Dressing (in separate container)
Cinnamon apple
Milk

Peanut butter, bacon, lettuce sandwiches
Cauliflowerlets Deviled eggs Carrot sticks
Gingerbread Milk Grapes

*Vary cheese filling by softening cheese, blending with milk, and adding chopped pimento and olives.



Source: Federal Milk Market Administration
Chicago, Illinois

Prepared in Department of
Agricultural Economics,
College of Agriculture,
University of Illinois

Grade A Milk Price Highest Prices paid farmers for Grade A Milk sold to consumers are higher than those paid for evaporated milk or milk made into butter or cheese. In 1945, the price for Grade A milk in Chicago averaged 70 cents per 100 pounds ($3.30-2.60), or 1½ cent per quart more than that paid for evaporated milk.

Grade A Cream Price Also Higher Grade A cream also brings a premium over the price paid for evaporated milk. In 1945, the price for Grade A milk separated into cream in Chicago averaged 30 cents per 100 pounds, or about 2/3 of a cent a quart more than that paid for evaporated milk.

Grade A Milk Costs More to Produce Why are the prices of Grade A milk and cream higher than for evaporated milk or milk made into butter or cheese?

ANSWER: *Because it costs more to get farmers to produce milk which meets Grade A requirements than it does for milk evaporated or made into butter or cheese.*

Roland W. Bartlett, Professor
Agricultural Economics
University of Illinois

Book Reviews

Toward an Understanding of Human Nature

The troubles of our time have deep roots in human nature. A lot is being written and read about this. What can be done about it?

Of the recent books to appear on the "human" problem *Psychology for Pastor and People* deserves a careful reading and application. It was written by John Sutherland Bonnell and sells for $2.50 by Harper and Brothers in New York City. "Spiritual Counselling" is the burden of the book. The author draws on his own rich experience as a counsellor to people in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of which he is pastor.

THE CURE OF SOULS BY PERSONAL WORK

Anyone who has heard Dr. Bonnell preach will no doubt recall a helpful sermon. Though he speaks to large audiences he maintains that "in the Apostolic Church there was an unceasing ministry to individuals as well as to the masses." Much of this busy pastor's work is with individuals and this book tells of his principles and methods.

The reader of *Psychology for Pastor and People* will be impressed by the writer's sympathetic understanding of people. Perhaps this accounts for his unusual success in helping distressed and bewildered people. He says, "The preacher who preaches censorious and denunciatory sermons will never be a successful counsellor for few people will come to him for help. A compassionate heart will accomplish more than the role of censor."

Bonnell encourages the study of psychology and psychiatry but the science of the mind is not enough. In the closing chapter he comments on the Christian minister as counsellor: "His chief reliance, therefore, is not on the principles of psychology and psychiatry but on the spiritual power released through faith in God."

"THE ART OF LISTENING"

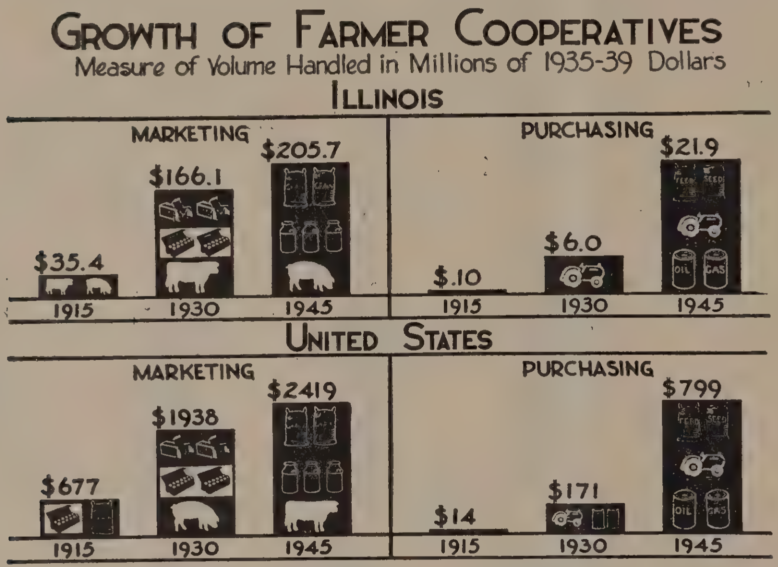
Among the personal qualities of the counsellor is the ability to listen and to "enter into the inner emotional experiences of another." "We may be sure that the Master was the best of listeners." Besides listening there is a right and wrong way to ask questions. Again Christ's method is pointed out as an excellent example.

A whole chapter is devoted to "The Consulting Room." Here in perfect confidence the minister and the one who desires counsel meet and talk things over. A safe assumption for the counsellor is that all people have some tensions. Counselling is not just for the mentally ill. Rather, one function of the counsellor is to keep normal people normal.

"PROBLEMS OF CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH"

A reading of this chapter alone might be worth the cost of the book. The development of mature attitudes toward prayer is important, the child's need for security is stressed, constructive discipline is encouraged. A rebuke is given to parents who are "too busy" to arrange for family good times or to be comrades to their children.

It has been said that "world peace begins at the breakfast table." This chapter contains much that can help world peace. As to the need for stable homes Bonnell says: "Nothing is more shattering to the morale of a child than the divorce of his parents . . . It may be argued that children's lives will be damaged as much or more where family conflicts exist without reaching the climax of a divorce. There are doubtless instances where this is true but in the main the statement is false. Scarcely any experience can do as much hurt to a child as the conflicts, the bitterness, and the heartbreaking separation of divorce. A nervously stable child of divorced parents is becoming an increasing rarity."



Source: University of Illinois Bulletin: Comments and Opinions, February 16, 1947

Prepared in Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

Why Do We Have Farmer Cooperatives?

Farmer cooperatives now give to the family-size farm in the United States the same advantage of improved quality, improved service, and lower costs that are enjoyed by the large manufacturers of steel or of automobiles.

Do Consumers Benefit from Farmer Cooperatives?

Farmer cooperatives have improved quality and have lowered costs of producing and marketing food. Hence they are directly in line with public interest since food is the biggest single item of a city worker's budget.

Tax Exemption of Farmer Cooperatives

Was the growth of farmer cooperatives during the past three decades due primarily to the privilege of exemption from the corporate income tax?

ANSWER: Definitely *no.* In 1945, 50 percent of the 10,300 farmer cooperatives in the United States paid corporate income taxes in the same way as independent private corporations. In Illinois, all of the 87 county or regional farm supply companies have always paid the same corporate income taxes that they would have paid had they been independent private corporations.

Roland W. Bartlett, Professor
Agricultural Economics
University of Illinois

Gaining Fresh Insights from the Bible

The claim is sometimes made that modern psychology is often the rediscovery of old religious truths. A leading psychiatrist once said to Dr. Bonnell: "Probably you think I am quite unfamiliar with the life and teaching of Jesus. Well, it is not true. I read the New Testament frequently, and I should like you to know that whenever I have found a principle of psychiatry that really works with my patients sooner or later I have discovered it either overt or latent in the New Testament."

In the appendix of the book is a reprint of his sermon on "How to Read the Bible." This sermon was printed in pamphlet form and more than two million copies have been distributed to the armed forces and others by the American Bible Society.

This book is, as the title suggests, for both pastors and people.

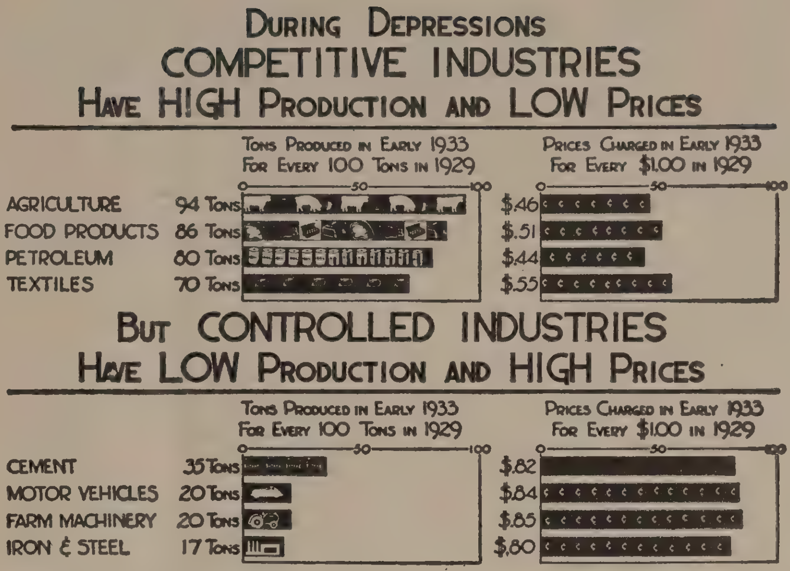
A Guide to Confident Living

This is the title of a second book that has gained a wide reading. Its author, Norman Vincent Peale, has a counselling clinic in his church where, with a psychiatrist as his assistant, he interviews people who desire spiritual aid. This book, published by Prentice-Hall, New York for $2.75, is largely the product of his wide experience as a pastor and counsellor.

The style is popular and easy to read. The contents of the book are especially helpful to persons who have deep belief in God but who experience difficulty in making this faith felt on the problems of their inner life. Titles of some of the chapters are: A New-Old Way to Free Your Powers, Don't Keep Your Troubles to Yourself, How to Achieve a Calm Center for Your Life, Prayer—the Most Important Form of Energy, Forget Failures and Go Ahead, How to Be Free from Fear, How to Attain Married Happiness, and How to Meet Sorrow.

To anyone who wants to find new meaning in his religious faith this book will point the way.

NOTE: Both of the above books can be ordered from the MENNONITE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Scottdale, Pennsylvania.



Source: Senate Document 13,1935, page 8.

Prepared in Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois

Agriculture and Food Products

Millions of farmers compete in the production of farm products. Likewise, thousands of people in the wholesale and retail trade compete in the processing and distribution of foods. During depressions production of food and fiber is maintained at a high level while prices drop sharply.

Petroleum and Textiles

Production of both petroleum and textiles is maintained at a high level during depressions. Like farm products, prices fall sharply and thus make it possible for consumers to continue to buy these products.

Iron and Steel and Motor Vehicles

A few companies produce most of the steel and motor vehicles produced in this country. During depressions prices of these products are maintained at a high level. Consumption falls off and this forces a drastic decline in production.

Farm Machinery and Cement

Farm machinery and cement are likewise produced by a few companies. During depressions prices are held at a high level. Consumption falls off and many factories close down or run only one or two days a week.

Income to Farmers and Wage-earners

City people furnish the major demand for farm products. If the purchasing power of farmers and wage-earners is to be held at a high level year-in and year-out, *it is imperative that ways be found to prevent drastic declines in the production of our large, mass-production industries.*

Roland W. Bartlett, Professor
Agricultural Economics
University of Illinois

TRADING POST

SIMON COBLENTZ & SON

Dealer and Repairer
of
American and Swiss Watches

Telechron Electric Clocks
—Westclox Material

Route 1 Uniontown, Ohio

Get our prices before you buy

For Good, Used, and Rebuilt

Tractors Threshers
Power Units Sawmills
Husker-Shredders Balers

See, write, or phone

WITMER IMPLEMENT SERVICE
PINOLA

Shippensburg Route 3 Pennsylvania
Phone Shippensburg 917R23

SPENCER CORSETS

Complete Spencer Corset Service
By Authorized and Registered Corsetiere

Individually Designed
Health and Posture Garments

Service restricted to Montgomery, Lancaster, Berks, Bucks, Philadelphia, and Chester counties, in eastern Pennsylvania.

MRS. N. H. HESS LEDERACH, PA.
Phone Schwenksville 2394

English Walnuts
and Filberts

In one hundred pound lots or over

New Crop Ready in October

WRITE:
L. E. SWARTZENDRUBER
Route 1 Box 274
McMinnville, Oregon

WANTED: Salesmen to sell artistic wall plaques. Liberal commissions. Manson Art Company, Manson, Iowa.

FOR SALE: John Deere two-row mounted corn-picker. In good running order. John G. Grove, Littlestown, Pa.

FLUORESCENT LAMPS, including new circle type; home and industrial. Phone. Lancaster 3-8052. John C. Forry, Rohrerstown, Pennsylvania.

NOW ON SALE at your favorite dealer: "Plaques of Unique Craftsmanship." Ask for descriptive circular. Buy now at new low prices. Manson Art Company, Manson, Iowa.

WANTED: An honest girl to take care of store in dry-cleaning establishment. Mennonite preferred. Telford Cleaners and Dyers, Telford, Pa.

WE HAVE OPENINGS for men and women as partners in Community Estates—a rural co-operative enterprise. A going poultry business pays top wages to qualified partners. Every partner shares in property ownership and earnings. Capital can be invested to advantage but is not required. Of special importance is interest and ability in poultry raising, general farming, and specialized profitable enterprises that can be based in this central Virginia rural setting. Investigate this for security and worth in the difficult social and economic readjustments that are impending. Address Dennis Hart, Route 2, Cumberland, Va.

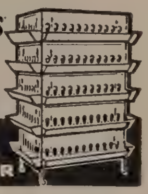
---

2 LB. BROILERS IN 8 WEEKS

Write TODAY for complete information and factory-to-you, money saving prices

CHEWALLA BROODER CO. HOLLY SPRINGS MISSISSIPPI

CHEWALLA *Sanitary* BROODER



The Pennsylvania Dutch COOK BOOK of Fine Old Recipes

Unique Format—Quaint Illustrations—More Than 200 Delicious Recipes—Wherever Books Are Sold . . . 25c

Or Sent Postpaid 30c. Stamps Accepted. Pennsylvania Dutch Cook Book, P. O. Box 1182, Reading, Pa.

WILSON ZEROSAFE OWNERS

BUY . . .

WHEN FOOD IS PLENTIFUL

HAVE IT

WHEN IT'S SCARCE

BELLEVILLE
FARM SUPPLY

J. R. Stoltzfus, *Owner*

Phone 79 Belleville, Pa.

YOUR AUTHORIZED WILSON DEALER

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING IS LISTED UNDER THIS HEADING AT 10 CENTS PER WORD. MINIMUM CHARGE IS $1.00. COPY IS DUE BY THE FIRST OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE. INCLUDING NAME, ADDRESS, CITY AND STATE IN WORD COUNT. ADVERTISING BY THE COLUMN INCH $2.00. REPEAT RUNS OF SAME ADVERTISEMENT 15 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

More Production—More Consumption

In a speech to farm leaders E. A. Meyer of the Research and Marketing Administration recently said:

"Organized, sustained, and realistic abundance has been expressed by the Secretary of Agriculture as the inevitable long-time goal for agriculture in the years ahead. The production record of American farms for the past 5 years certainly indicates that the production phase of such a goal is physically possible. A farm worker produces twice as much as he did 30 years ago. An hour's work now produces a third more milk, 50 per cent more corn, and more than twice as much wheat as it did in 1920. These are but a few of the many examples that could be cited.

"The average American now eats 3 pounds of meat a week compared with 2.4 pounds pre-war; 3.6 quarts of milk and cream compared with 3 quarts pre-war; 2.2 ounces of cheese now compared with 1.7; 7.3 eggs a week now as compared with 5.7 pre-war; 2.8 pounds of fresh fruit now as compared with 2.7 pre-war but 11.9 ounces of canned and frozen fruits now against only 6.1 pre-war; fresh vegetables, 5 pounds now compared with 4.5 pre-war; canned and frozen vegetables, 15 ounces now compared with 9.7 pre-war. Weekly consumption of potatoes has gone down about one-tenth of a pound per capita. Butter consumption has decreased from 5.1 ounces pre-war to 3.5 ounces now while margarine has increased from .7 ounces weekly to 1.1 ounce."

A New Account of the Ontario Mennonite Communities

Just off the press is a new book which devotes a lot of its pages to a historical and also present day account of the Mennonite communities in Waterloo County, Ontario.

The work is Volume XI of the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society. (Order copies from Mr. E. M. Fogel, Fogelsville, Pa. The price is $5.00 per volume and $4.00 for Society members.)

Arthur D. Graeff is author of the main part of this volume and he entitles his part "The Pennsylvania Germans in Ontario, Canada." Seeing the prominence given to the Mennonite communities it would almost be as correct to title the account: "The Mennonites in Ontario, Canada."

The writer, as seen elsewhere in this issue of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY, observed Canada firsthand and did so in the light of long study and research on early Pennsylvania history. His purpose in writing is twofold: historical and sociological. A reading of this volume will convince the reader that he has succeeded quite well.

The Early Transplanting

Everyone should know the story of how Joseph Shenk and Samuel Betzner, pioneer Mennonites from Chambersburg, Pa., were swindled in making the first purchases in the Waterloo settlement in the fall of 1799. And everyone should know how the Mennonites in Lancaster County, Pa., responded to the appeal for aid that made it possible for their brethren to own mortgage-free land in far away Canada. Still to be seen in the Museum of the Historical Society of Waterloo County are the two wheels of the coin-laden wagon in which Sam Bricker brought the redemption money from the Pennsylvania communities.

"Why did they leave Pennsylvania?" is the title of one chapter. No doubt there were several reasons. Freedom was probably one since it was feared by some that the New Republic may not be too friendly to nonresistant groups. Economic forces were important. In 1800 land was selling for $150.00 per acre in Lancaster County.

Over the years, Dr. Graeff comments, there has been a close tie. He remarks: "The close family ties which bind individual to individual also serve to bind generation to generation."

The Growth and the Harvest

The church life, the farms, the barns, the villages, the markets, the schools, the folklore—all these are given a delightful description by an observant writer. A picture of the Rockway Mennonite School at Kitchener is included. So also are pictures of a barn-raising, a coverlet, a "schnitzing" bee for Europe relief, and a pioneer map of the county.

An interesting aside on the Pennsylvania German dialect is made by Dr. Graeff, himself an authority in the field. Why does the dialect persist? What is its relation to the unique farming tradition? Dr. Graeff attempts this answer: "One can farm better in Pennsylvania Dutch than in any other language. Someone has said that soil improves when you talk to it in Pennsylvaanisch. Consider an example: Every farmer has a dialect name for every weed; he knows its habits; he calls it by name and he conquers it because he knows. How many people can name more than a half-dozen weeds in English? Their scientific names, yes, but there is no conquest in the knowledge which is merely technical. The Dutchman rids his farm of weeds because he knows them.

"The theory holds for many kinds of farm operations. Try to conduct a farm butchering in any language other than the dialect and the flavor of the sausage is evaporated."

In purchasing this volume one gains not only a fine account of the Mennonites in Canada. The volume contains also a fine treatise on the art of the eighteenth century coppersmith by Henry J. Kauffman. Mr. Kauffman is a skilled craftsman in his own right and is on the faculty of the State Teachers College at Millersville. It tells the history of coppersmithing in general and in the state of Pennsylvania in particular.

New Uses for Potatoes

The Department of Agriculture is trying to find new uses for potatoes. A report from the department states that chemists have these goals in mind: (1) Improve methods of drying potatoes to yield a food product; (2) develop a way to hydrolyze potato starch into glucose and to dehydrofreeze potatoes into a food product; (3) find wider use for potatoes as potato chips and similar products; (4) to seek a way to retain quality and palatability of peeled potatoes for food, possibly as a packaged product.

The potato, it is believed, has a good future. In time it is hoped that potatoes can be produced, shipped, processed and sold to the greater advantage of everyone. A better system of reporting market supplies and prices is needed. A project is under way to bring plant materials from other parts of the world and test them as part of the effort to develop disease-resistant varieties. Weed control is another goal.

Potato surpluses in recent years have made it necessary to do research to get more potatoes and potato products through trade channels. This, it is hoped, will lessen the amount that might have to be purchased under the price support system.

If there is righteousness in the heart,
There will be beauty in the character.
If there is beauty in the character,
There will be harmony in the home.
If there is harmony in the home,
There will be order in the nation.
When there is order in the nation,
There will be peace in the world.

—CHINESE PROVERB

The Shenk Hatchery

Box 46

Harrisonburg, Virginia

Placing new setting of eggs in incubator.
Total capacity of Hatchery: 1,112,000 eggs.

We Specialize in

NEW HAMPSHIRES

and

BROILER CROSSES

Our strain is noted for fast even growth and quick full feathering.

PROFITABLE BOTH FOR EGG AND MEAT PRODUCTION

YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THEM

We invite your inquiries.

THE SHENK HATCHERY HARRISONBURG, VA.

Advertisers for the Month of September, 1948

Browne Tourist Home, 124-126 Fourth Street, Niagara Falls, New York 35
Chewalla Brooder Company, Holly Springs, Mississippi 32
Coblentz, Simon and Son, Route 1, Uniontown, Ohio 32
Forry, John C., Rohrerstown, Pennsylvania 32
Gloria Records, Route 2, Lansdale, Pennsylvania 2
Grove, John G., Littlestown, Pennsylvania 32
Hackman, J. Walter, 811 South Sixth Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania 35
Hart, Dennis, Route 2, Cumberland, Virginia 32
Hess, Mrs. N. H., Lederach, Pennsylvania 32
Leaman, Geo. W., Mount Joy, Pennsylvania 35
Manson Art Company, Manson, Iowa 32
Newcomer Oil Company, 903 South Market Street, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania 2
Nut Tree Nurseries, Box 65 K, Downington, Pennsylvania 2
Pennsylvania Dutch Cook Book, P.O. Box 1182, Reading, Pennsylvania 32
Scottdel, Inc., Dept. 18, Swanton, Ohio 34
Shenk Hatchery, Box 46, Harrisonburg, Virginia 34
Stoltzfus, J. R., Belleville, Pennsylvania 32
Swartzendruber, L. E., Route 1, Box 274, McMinnville, Oreg 32
Telford Cleaners and Dyers, Telford, Pennsylvania 32
Ulrich Manufacturing Company, Roanoke, Illinois 36
Witmer Implement Service, Route 3, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania 32

PERFECTLY MIXED RATIONS WITH INCREASED PROFITS AND REDUCED LABOR
•
SCOTTDEL FEED MIXERS
SCOTTDEL FEEDMIXER

Live stock profits are too important to lose because of poor slipshod mixing methods. Scottdel Mixers are available in four models and three sizes. 25 bushels (1000 lbs.) 45 bushels (1800 lbs.) 80 bushels (2500 lbs.) Write for catalog.

SCOTTDEL, Inc.
DEPT. 18 SWANTON, OHIO

BOOK STORE TO YOUR DOOR

Bibles — *Hand-painted Mirrors*

Sacred Records — *Advertising Novelties*

ORDERS SHIPPED BY MAIL

J. WALTER HACKMAN

811 South Sixth Street — Allentown, Pennsylvania

Phone: 2-9363

When visiting beautiful
Niagara Falls

STOP AT

The Browne Tourist Home

Centrally located near the river and falls

Clean, comfortable rooms in a quiet, refined neighborhood

Write for reservations

124-126 Fourth St. — Niagara Falls, N. Y.

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

A Magazine on the Affairs of Everyday Living

One Year .... $2.50 — Three Years $6.00

SUBSCRIBE TODAY

SEND A GIFT SUBSCRIPTION

Subscription Blank

NAME ....

ROUTE OR STREET ....

CITY AND STATE ....

Remittance together with this subscription blank should be sent to

—THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY—
SCOTTDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

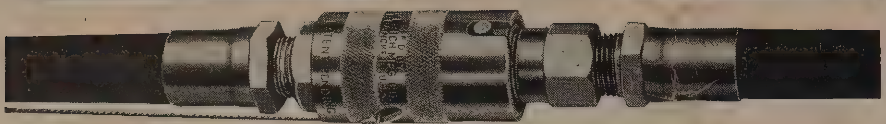
HEADQUARTERS FOR KELLY AUTO TRUCK TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT TIRES
KELLY
Springfield
TIRES
TIRE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS

Geo. W. Leaman

Mount Joy, Pennsylvania

ULRIX Hydraulic

TRADEMARK



AUTO-MATIC RELEASE

BREAK-A-WAY Coupler

Breaks and Seals Both Ends of Line AUTOMATICALLY

- WORKS EVERY TIME. Chain or cable instantly pulls sleeve release when hydraulic implement breaks safety hitch. Prevents damage to hose, power unit or implement. Stops fluid loss.
- GIVES PERFECT SEAL when disconnected. Keeps fluid in . . . keeps dirt out. Ulrich sphere valves are the simplest, most positive used in hydraulic couplers.
- GIVES MAXIMUM CAPACITY when connected. Ulrich valves give minimum restriction . . . eliminate turbulence and overheating.
- COUPLES UNDER PRESSURE and locks into place. Coupler cannot be shaken loose or become detached until sleeve is pulled back.
- RUGGEDLY BUILT from solid steel bar stock, precision-machined . . . precision-ground steel balls . . . heavy gauge steel springs. Plated to resist rust.

Size	Plug	Socket	Plug and Socket	Complete with 12 inch hose and chain
⅜ in.	PA30	SA30	PSA30	PSA30C
½ in.	PA50	SA50	PSA50	PSA50C
¾ in.	PA75	SA75	PSA75	

AVAILABLE NOW . . . WRITE FOR DETAILS

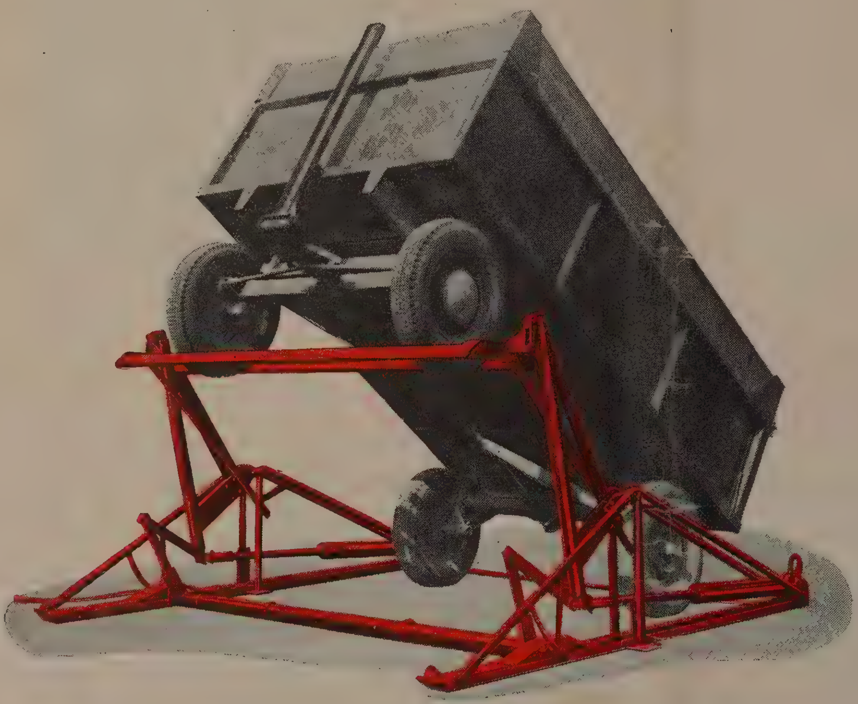
DOMOR

Hydraulic Equipment

It's almost unbelievable how safe, simple and dependable DOMOR products are. No complicated chains, hooks, pulleys or sprockets . . . no dangerous revolving parts.

Finger tip control as easy to use as a light switch gives you steady positive power. DOMOR products take many of the backaches out of farming . . . save you hours of time when time means money.

TRACTOR LOADER with adjustable lift to 10 ft. or more . . . lower clearance than tractor itself. Convertible to lifting boom and post puller. Bulldozer blade attachment available.



WAGON & TRUCK HOIST raises 5 ft. or more with no sideplay or rocking. Dumps heavy loads. Compact and portable. Has interchangeable parts with Tractor Loader, enabling you to save money on both.

WAGON BOX HOIST lifts heavy loads extra high . . . dumps anywhere. Fits wagon boxes up to 16 ft. in length. Quick and easy to install.

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

"DOMOR DOES MORE"

Ulrich Products Corporation

Roanoke, Illinois, U. S. A.

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

OCTOBER, 1948

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Keep
Your
Home
Warm
with
Rich-Heat
Fuel Oil

Keep Your Motor **YOUNG**

with Richfield Gasoline and Richlube Motor Oil

Newcomer Oil Company

Phone 226

903 SOUTH MARKET STREET
ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR KELLY AUTO TRUCK TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT TIRES
KELLY
Springfield
TIRES
TIRE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS

Geo. W. Leaman

Mount Joy, Pennsylvania

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

OCTOBER 1948

VOLUME TWO | Scottdale, Pennsylvania | NUMBER TEN

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE
Scottdale, Pennsylvania
Telephone 962

EDITOR
Grant M. Stoltzfus

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Paul Erb, Guy F. Hershberger
Olive Wyse

ASSOCIATE EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER
H. Ralph Hernley

PHOTOGRAPHER AND ARTIST
John E. Harshberger

EDITORIAL COUNCIL

Dr. H. C. Amstutz, Goshen, Indiana; Leland Bachman, Goshen, Indiana; Atlee Beechy, Basel, Switzerland; H. S. Bender, Basel, Switzerland; S. F. Coffman, Vineland, Ontario; E. I. Culp, Tiskilwa, Illinois; S. E. Eicher, Albany, Oregon; Erma Erb, Wellman, Iowa; Henry F. Garber, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania; Melvin Gingerich, Goshen, Indiana; Simon Gingerich, Wayland, Iowa; Noah Good, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Howard Kauffman, Goshen, Indiana; John E. Lehman, Columbiana, Ohio; Ivan Lind, Hesston, Kansas; Jacob Moyer, Souderton, Pennsylvania; Orie O. Miller, Akron, Pennsylvania; John R. Mumaw, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Mary Emma Showalter, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Oliver Snyder, Hespeler, Ontario; Maude Swartzendruber, La Junta, Colorado; Gideon Yoder, Harper, Kansas; John L. Yoder, West Liberty, Ohio.

STAFF ASSISTANTS

Business: Catherine Hernley
Young Community: Ruth Carper, Norma Hostetler
Photography: David L. Hunsberger, Delbert Erb
Advertising Layout: Marlin Lauver
Secretarial: Laura Maust

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the
MENNONITE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHERS OF "THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY"

Paul Erb, President, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
John L. Yoder, Vice President, West Liberty, Ohio
Guy F. Hershberger, Secretary, Goshen, Indiana
H. Ralph Hernley, Treasurer, Scottdale, Pa.
Ivan Miller, Corry, Pennsylvania
Clayton L. Keener, Refton, Pennsylvania
A. J. Metzler, Scottdale, Pennsylvania

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The picture on page 5 is from the Soil Conservation Service.

The pictures on pages 1, 6, 17, 25, 27 were taken by Paul W. Hertzler.

The upper picture and the picture on page 24 were taken by Robert Miller, Akron, Pa. The lower picture was supplied by Harold Bauman.

The pictures on pages 14 and 15 were supplied through Guy F. Hershberger and a local photographer.

The picture on page 18 was supplied by Hesston College.

The quotation from Mildred Fenner on page 19 is used with the permission of the National Education Association.

The picture on page 20 was supplied upon request by Helen Witmer.

The picture on page 22 was supplied by the **Puerto Rico Ilustrado,** San Juan, P. R.

The poem on page 23 is used by permission from **1000 Quotable Poems.**

The item on Rural Health needs is from the **Mennonite Weekly Review.**

The item On Retiring is from the Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

For the Month of October

October 4
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT
I Choose a Vocation 6
JOHN HOWARD YODER
Serving in Full-Time Church Work 8
HAROLD BAUMAN
Teaching the Child About God 10
KATHRYN LEINBACH
Young Community 12
RUTH CARPER
Farming in a Changing World 14
ALBERT H. WEAVER
Editorial—The Call to Work 16
The Call to Teach 18
WALTER E. OSWALD
The Challenge of the Nurse 20
HELEN WITMER
Opportunities for Service in Medicine 22
DR. H. CLAIR AMSTUTZ
The Vocation of the Salesman 24
A. P. HALLMAN
Printing as a Vocation 26
ELLROSE ZOOK
Dear Reader 30
Our Contributors 31
Trading Post 34

Advertisers for the Month of October, 1948

Birkey, Clarence R., Dewey, Illinois	29
Browne Tourist Home, 124-126 Fourth Street, Niagara Falls, New York	29
Chewalla Brooder Company, Holly Springs, Mississippi	29
Christian Readers Service, Fountain City, Tennessee	30
Coblentz, Simon, and Son, Route 1, Uniontown, Ohio	29
Danner's Hosiery Store, Route 1, Hanover, Pennsylvania	32
Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg, Virginia	33
Forry, John C., Rohrerstown, Pennsylvania	29
Glick's Book Store, Smoketown, Pennsylvania	34
Hackman, J. Walter, 811 South Sixth Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania	32
Hager and Bro., 25-31 West King Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania	31
Hess, Mrs. N. H., Lederach, Pennsylvania	29
Histand, James L., Denbigh, Virginia	30
Leaman, Geo. W., Mount Joy, Pennsylvania	2
Manson Art Company, Manson, Iowa	29
Martins, Park View, Harrisonburg, Virginia	36
Martin's, D. H., Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania	30
Moby Dick Bookshop, 630 Turner Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania	30
Newcomer Oil Company, 903 South Market Street, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania	2
Sauder Bros., New Holland, Pennsylvania	35
Scottdel, Inc., Dept. 18, Swanton, Ohio	29
Shenk Hatchery, Box 46, Harrisonburg, Virginia	34
Short, Mrs. Dennis, Archbold, Ohio	29
Stoltzfus, J. R., Belleville, Pennsylvania	29
Swartzendruber, L. E., Route 1, Box 274, McMinnville, Oregon	29
Ulrich, W. C., Route 3, Box 106, Sarasota, Florida	34
Witmer Implement Service, Route 3, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania	29

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY is published monthly by the Mennonite Community Association, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Entered as second-class matter March 7, 1947, at the post office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price: $2.50 for one year; $6.00 for three years. Single copies, 25c each. Checks and postal money orders should be made payable to Mennonite Community Association and sent to the office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Publication office: 610-614 Walnut Avenue, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Printed in U.S.A.

October

Aye, thou art welcome, Heaven's delicious breath!
When the woods begin to wear the crimson leaf,
And suns grow meek, and the meek suns grow brief,
And the year smiles as it draws near its death.

Wind of the sunny south! oh, still delay
In the gay woods and in the golden air,
Like to a good old age released from care,
Journeying, in long serenity, away.

In such a bright, late quiet, would that I
Might wear out life like thee, 'mid bowers and brooks,
And, dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks,
And music of kind voices ever nigh;

And when my last sand twinkled in the glass
Pass silently from men, as thou dost pass.

—William Cullen Bryant

Young people take the long look ahead when they consider choosing a vocation. Whatever the choice it ought to be made with the purpose of doing a piece of the world's work that is for the good of men and the glory of God.

The young lad in the picture is Ray Bontrager, son of J. J. Bontrager, of Yoder, Kansas.

I CHOOSE A VOCATION

by John Howard Yoder

There is no point in beginning such a discussion as this unless it can be agreed that the problem is to find the place in which to live a life of full-time Christian service. There is no clearer sign of our general failure to understand Christian vocation than our common limitation of that term—full-time Christian service—to employment in some ecclesiastical enterprise. Nothing could more flagrantly deny the vision of our Anabaptist forefathers than the implication that one can be Christian at all, and make of it less than a full-time job.

So it would be all wrong to start by taking stock of one's abilities and interests. For we are not primarily concerned with making adequate adjustments, or using our talents, or satisfying our ambitions, even though such results may be desirable in their place. Our **primary** concern is the service of God; and only when that is agreed can there be logic to any further discussion.

When we have decided that we have only one purpose in mind, and that to obey God, we find that He too has only one purpose: to redeem the world. Stated untheologically, this means that the world, because of man's disobedience, is not what it should be; and God wants to restore it to its rightful state, beginning with us, and working through us. We, therefore, are looking for a position in which we can help to make the world what it ought to be, beginning where we are, working for, with, and through others. God has called us to that purpose, and our present endeavor is to discover the most effective means, as individuals, to contribute to its achievement.

The considerations which once were out of place, and basically selfish, can with this introduction in mind be completely valid. Matters of interest and capacity, which would in themselves be wrong reasons for a vocational choice, become extremely important when we are seeking the work at which our service will be most efficient. We are not all alike, nor can we all serve in the same place; and the prerequisite to finding what each should do is knowing what he can do. To this end there are aptitude tests and agencies for vocational guidance, and their use is often helpful. Training and interest are just as important in this connection as inherent ability, for without either one's work is neither as satisfying nor as effective as possible.

Things to Consider

Before the knowledge of our abilities can be used, however, we must consider the needs with which a Christian is concerned. If we are looking for a field of service rather than a place to keep busy, it must be the aim of our service that dictates the possibilities.

First of all, there is no room for unproductive workers. Activity which contributes nothing to mankind, and thus wastes personal resources, is ruled out from the start. Application of the principle is an individual matter, but among other things the proscription might fit certain kinds of advertising, speculation, and the production of luxuries, beverage alcohol, soft drinks, and tobacco—none of them lacking in financial temptation.

We must be sure not only that our contribution is needed in the field that we choose, but that the need is greatest there, and least likely to be met by someone else. At present, for example, doctors, nurses, and teachers appear to be more urgently needed than most kinds of workers; and the vacancies are more likely to be filled by non-Christians in northern cities than in a southern rural slum or inland China. How to apply the principle is again a personal matter, but a Christian is not free to decide whether to apply it.

Since God works both with and through men as individuals, the need will best be met by service which deals with them as such. Whether or not an effective Christian witness can best be conveyed in work where there are many personal contacts is largely dependent upon one's personality, but at any rate the matter of witness is mandatory.

One important channel for making this witness concrete is community relations; for the individuals through whom God works do not exist alone. To have permanent effect our relation to Him must be more than verbal. We must demonstrate it by obedience that creates among men a unit of Christian social and economic relations—a functioning, serving Christian community. Something is lacking in a job that is only a job, and not also a co-operative contribution to such a community.

Ambition, as the term is generally understood, is not a completely Christian quality, and yet it must be remembered that the Christian owes something to himself; not indulgence, nor useless pleasure, but the chance to grow and mature as a whole personality. A vocation is also an occupation; it takes time and attention, and if the work is meaningless or monotonous, if there is not opportunity for growth of horizon and responsibility, or no time or energy left for relaxation and recreation, the image of God may be smothered under a mere human machine. A man's soul may grow and broaden only as do his mind and his interests, and work that is spiritually unrewarding can hardly stimulate productive effort.

For most of us work is not only vocation and occupation; it has to be livelihood. Our service is not that of an hireling, and the amount of financial compensation is far from being the first consideration, but it cannot be completely ignored. Abnormal circumstances and special needs may demand unusual sacrifice, and our standards of adequacy are usually set too high, yet the fact remains that the Christian's economic obligations to his family require him to work for financial reward. His responsibility to family and community demands that those dependent on him be fed, clothed, and taught in order to contribute properly as citizens in their own turn.

Vocations and the Call of the Church

No Christian service can truly be apart from the work of the church, for the church is the entire body of Christian believers engaged in meeting the world's needs, and no work apart from the church can truly be Christian service; yet many will find that for them, in this era, the most direct approach to the greatest needs will be through specifically religious organizations. Never before have there been so many opportunities offered by church organizations needing workers, or in so many areas of service. From bricklaying to typesetting to teaching, nursing to stenography to cooking, preaching to plowing, the demand for workers exceeds the supply. There could be no better exemplification of the fact that God uses opportunities to direct in vocational decisions. In fact, the opportunity itself is a part of the call. Failure to respond is excusable only where there is a better one, more suited to the individual, more effectively directed toward a greater need.

Under analysis, then, the problem of finding a vocation is simple, at least in outline. The aim is the service of God, toward the redemption of men and of the whole fabric of their religious, social, and economic relations. The equipment is one's own physical and psychological resources, totally applied toward the attainment of the goal through the most efficient available means. More than that is impossible; less is inexcusable.

THE GOSPEL OF LABOR

Yet often the King of that country comes out
from His tireless host,
And walks in this world of the weary as if He
loved it the most;
And here in the dust and confusion, with eyes
that are heavy and dim,
He meets again the laboring men who are looking
and longing for Him.

He cancels the curse of Eden, and brings them
a blessing instead:
Blessed are they that labor, for Jesus partakes of
their bread.
He puts His hand to their burdens. He enters
their homes at night:
Who does his best shall have as a guest the
Master of life and light.

And courage will come with His presence, and
patience return at His touch,
And manifold sins be forgiven to those who love
Him much;
The cries of envy and anger will change to the
songs of cheer,
The toiling age will forget its rage when the
Prince of Peace draws near.

This is the gospel of labor, ring it, ye bells of
the kirk!
The Lord of Love came down from above, to live
with the men who work.
This is the rose He planted, here in the thorn-
cursed soil:
Heaven is blest with perfect rest, but the blessing
of earth is toil.

—Henry van Dyke

SERVING IN FULL-TIME CHURCH WORK

by Harold Bauman

THE CALL TO YOUTH

The Church of today stands ready to use many talents in its varied programs. Many vocations can be followed as full-time church work. Above is a picture of Harold Bauman of Orrville, Ohio, as he appeared on the youth program of the Mennonite World Conference.

Several years ago the leading Catholic bishop of the Cleveland diocese made a statement to his people that was, in essence, as follows: Each family should have in its conversation and planning that one of its members will give his life to the church in full-time service.

We believe that each child, before birth and thereafter, should be consecrated to Christ to be used as He shall direct throughout life. We believe that each life, regardless of the task fulfilled in life, should be lived as in the full service of the Master of life. In addition, we believe and follow the practice of calling people to do the work of the corporate body of the church. This was the practice of the New Testament church as they met the call of Christ and the needs of the brotherhood in the most effective and efficient way.

A vocation is a task to which one has been called. Any task which one chooses should be the one he feels God led him to choose to fulfill his life plan. In the same sense a person can feel called of God by the Spirit to give his life in service in the program of the church. Thinking and planning for full-time church work should come into our family life and conversation for consideration just as much as any other task that might be chosen in the will of God.

The convictions of our youth for full-time church work in varied vocations are being more readily recognized. The conviction on the part of the church to test the call of youth in many ways needs to be kept keen. Youth should not enter full-time church work just as a job for life. It should be a calling that is given by God to aid in kingdom work.

The Call of Missions

In the growing vision of our church for our spiritual witness to the world, given in so many different ways, there is the evident need for trained, efficient workers who are consecrated to God. Although our impact upon the world is made largely in the local congregation and in personal, effective living, there still remains the growing need for greater impact in the larger church program. Varied talents and abilities of trained, spiritual young men and women are needed in this work.

Great numbers of youth are needed for direct Christian witnessing. The call to the mission field is more urgently presented as the needs of the time seem almost to overwhelm the church. Many youth will be needed to carry out the plans of the spiritual leaders in our mission boards. The continual question facing youth is, "Why should I not answer the call of missions?" Home and foreign missions will never have enough workers.

A group of mission Sunday-school boys enjoy the comradeship of church workers. To the left is Harold Bauman and to the right is Marcus Bishop, pastor of the Pueblo, Colorado, church.

ART FOR THE CHURCH

Norma Hostetler of West Liberty, Ohio, has done splendid art work to illustrate literature for summer Bible schools and Sunday schools. She specializes in art for children's papers and books and is employed by the Mennonite Publishing House.

Builders at the Home Base

In the growing program of the church is the ever-increasing need for spiritual men and women to build the home base. The warning needs to be sounded that our large church program may crash, even in fair weather, because the base could not hold it. Young men and women, the need for trained, spiritual workers and pastors in the home congregations, in a place seemingly insignificant, is the most challenging and critical need in the Mennonite Church today. God's stewardship trust to ministers demands a full-time response to be filled.

In the life of our church there is a continuously growing demand for well-trained Christian teachers in our church day school system. As our conscience grows keener on providing Christian training for our youth, there will be a corresponding demand for the best teachers. The privilege of serving in a church school at a sacrifice, even as our college teachers who train us are doing, will mean the beginning of finding true joy in Christian service.

Choristers, Writers, Artists, Skilled Laborers

Evangelists are needed to serve the church in this field without neglecting congregations back home. Trained choristers to travel with evangelists can do a great ministry. Young people who are trained to write are needed to produce literature for Sunday schools, junior meeting courses, released time courses, and Christian day school texts. Artists are needed to illustrate children's books in the most attractive manner. Skilled pressmen, layout men, and photographers are in continuous demand. Much remains to be done in the field of Christian literature by trained youth.

Carpenters, Architects, Businessmen, Administrators

At the present time there is a large need in many parts of the church for men with building skills. Our church needs a trained architect to set up a central office to help many growing churches to build simple, beautiful, efficient meetinghouses. Men with business and administrative training are needed in colleges and other church institutions. Other skills could be listed where men could serve the church and help in the true spiritual mission to lost men.

The Task Is Large

Our young people are beginning to see that work for the church and Christ will require all the talent and training they have or can acquire. It gives rewards far more reaching and lasting than money or position in the world can ever give. Our ordained brethren are beginning to see that they need to give themselves to prayer and the ministry of the Word and let Spirit-filled laymen do more of the other tasks. Our leading laymen are recognizing that God's principle for life—the laborer is worthy of his living from the service he renders—applies not only to everyday work but also to church work. Our church will make full-time work possible as she sees that the support is just as scriptural as the call to service; that the service is of vital importance; and that God-given convictions need to be answered.

Full-time work for the church and the Lord is calling to many youth to respond. Willing Christian youth will find their best abilities taxed to the utmost. In seeking the vocation or calling for your life, let God lead you where He will.

WILLOW - SPRINGS
MENNONITE
CHURCH
- 1835 -
SUMMER
WINTER
SUNDAY SCHOOL 9:30
SUNDAY SCHOOL 10:00
CHURCH SERVICE 10:30
CHURCH SERVICE 11:00
SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE

A bright hope for the future is the growing number of Bible schools in our communities. They are possible because parents and church leaders co-operate in the task of teaching the child about God. The scene above shows summer Bible school children at the Willow Springs Church near Tiskilwa, Illinois.

TEACHING THE CHILD ABOUT GOD

by Kathryn Leinbach

"I asked my mother what God was like,
She did not know;
I asked my teacher what God was like,
She did not know.
Then I asked my father, who knows
More than anyone
Else in the whole world, what God was like,
He did not know.
I think if I had lived as long as
My mother or my father,
I would know something about God."

From "YOUR CHILD AND GOD"
by Robbie Trent, Page 27.

These words, written by a little girl, bring to us the child's plea for more specific knowledge about God. How we long for a simple, concrete answer which we may give with the assurance that it is the right answer! But to questions about God, human beings can make no answers which can be proved to be the final and absolutely right answers. "God is great beyond our knowing." We shall never be able to say that we know this or that about God in the same way that we can say two and two makes four, or that the pull of the sun holds the earth in its orbit. We may only say that we "believe." And yet we must give children answers which represent our own best thinking.

Some parents would avoid a direct answer by eliminating any situations from which questions about God might arise. Some years ago a large publishing house brought out a book of photographs, **Peggy and Peter—What They Did Today.** A parent to whom the book was sent for a review before publication asked that a certain page be cut out because it would raise questions which the parent did not want to answer—questions about God. The publishers cut out that page, one showing the children bowing their heads for blessing at the table.

This parent was teaching his child his attitude toward God. Every parent is teaching his child about God whether he thinks so or not. His attitudes, his practices, his interpretations of life teach of God. These testify to faith in a loving Father or say "God does not count," or "I am against God."

It Can Begin Young

When shall we begin to tell the child about God? There is no straight line to mark the time when an individual ceases to be a child and becomes an adult. Every act, every attitude, every concept, are parts of a permanent personality. The child is not getting ready to live; he is living. Some teachers argue against explicit teaching in early childhood because the child will receive wrong conceptions which in later years will prove harmful. They say the child should have experiences of God first and interpretations later. But these teachers are overlooking one basic factor: the child is constantly experiencing. His body operates on dependable principles which God has made inherent in nature. He breathes the air which God has provided. He needs only a suggestion to enable him to connect God with his experiences. A boy or girl looking at a glorious sunset can understand that this is the work of God if the conversation of the parent leads the child beyond what is seen. By a few simple words we can make God as real a fact as the growing garden is.

Mary Alice Jones in her book for children, **Tell Me About God,** illustrates how a casual conversation can impart a lasting impression.

Bobby and Susan were playing in the yard when Bobby's mother joined them.

"Let's gather some flowers for the house," she said. . . . When their basket had enough flowers, they sat down on the grass underneath a tree. They touched the smooth petals of the flowers. . . . "God planned the world to be a beautiful place," Bobby's mother said.

"Did God think of everything?" Bobby asked. "Did He plan little things too?"

"Some of the nicest things in the world are little things, Bobby. . . . God is very great. He can think of more things than we can. Some of His most beautiful thoughts are thoughts of little things." And so Bobby very intimately realizes that God is supreme.

The preparation of a parent or teacher to deal with questions of God must be made long before the child's questions are asked. In this area we cannot look up the answer in an encyclopedia or send the child to a school laboratory as we may when he asks questions about history or science. Responses must come out of personal experience and will be helpful only to the degree that the experience has been significant to us. If in our own lives God has not been supreme, we cannot hope to share a living faith which we have not experienced.

Teach on the Child's Level

We who would teach children have to recognize at the outset that we can make little progress by imposing adult systems of thought upon them by methods of interpretation suitable for adults. A child cannot fathom some of our adult logic. His picture may mean as much to him as our logic does to us. In such pictures he may see God as clearly as we do in the words we use. Young children do not think in abstract terms. They think objectively, largely in terms of what a person or thing does. Because of this the child needs concrete conceptions of God. Elizabeth McEwen Shields has put it this way:

I should like my child to think of God as:

The One who makes the flowers and trees and all growing things.

The One who makes the birds and animals.

[Continued on page 32]

AUNT LIZZIE'S APPLE FRITTERS

1 c. flour

1 t. baking powder

¼ t. salt

1 egg

⅔ c. milk

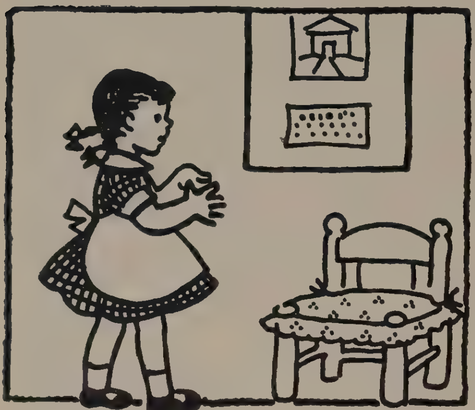
2 tbs. powdered sugar

4 large apples

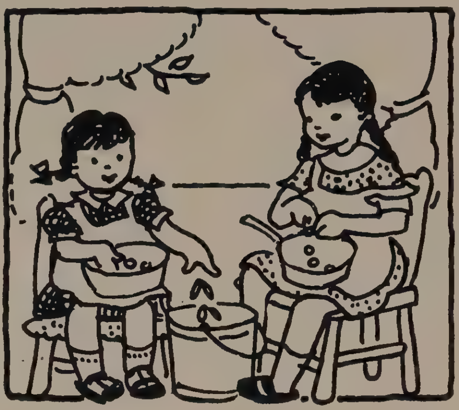
Peel and core apples. Slice crosswise in ¼" thick slices. Sprinkle with powdered sugar. Make batter by combining dry ingredients, beaten egg and milk. Beat until smooth. Dip each apple slice into batter and fry in deep fat until light brown. Drain on absorbent paper. Sprinkle with sugar.

THE YOUNG COMMUNITY

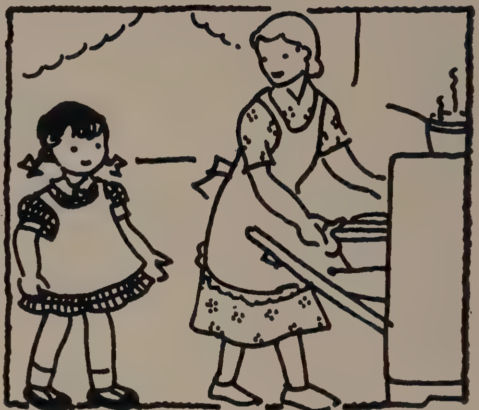
The Birthday Party



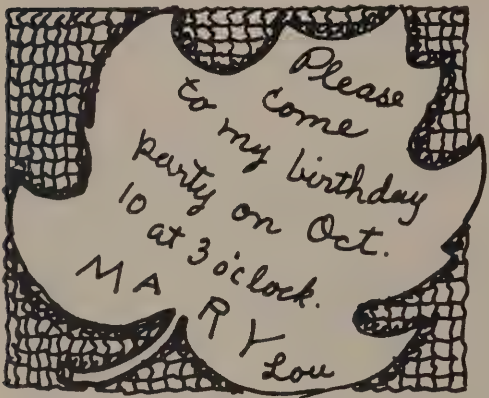
This is Mary Lou. Today she is four. But tomorrow is her birthday. She will be 1-2-3-4-FIVE years old.



"Would you like to have a birthday party?" said Sister Sue. "Goody, a birthday party!" Mary Lou clapped her hands.

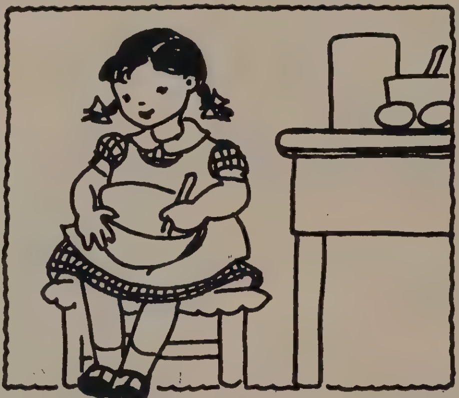


"Mother, may we have a party?" "Could you help get the party ready?" asked Mother. "Oh, yes," said Mary Lou, "I am almost five."

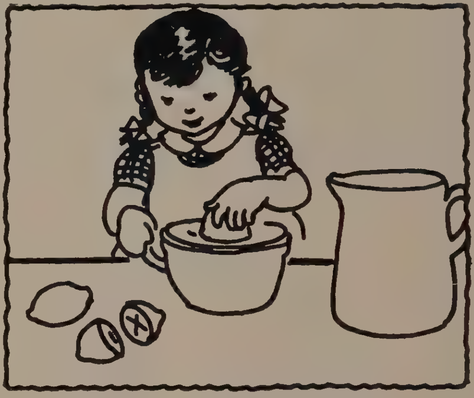


Please come to my birthday party on Oct. 10 at 3 o'clock.
MARY Lou

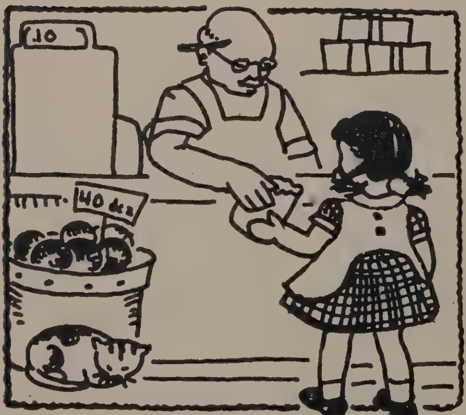
"I will ask Molly and Mickey and Grannie May to come to my birthday party," said Mary Lou. So Mother helped her make the invitations.



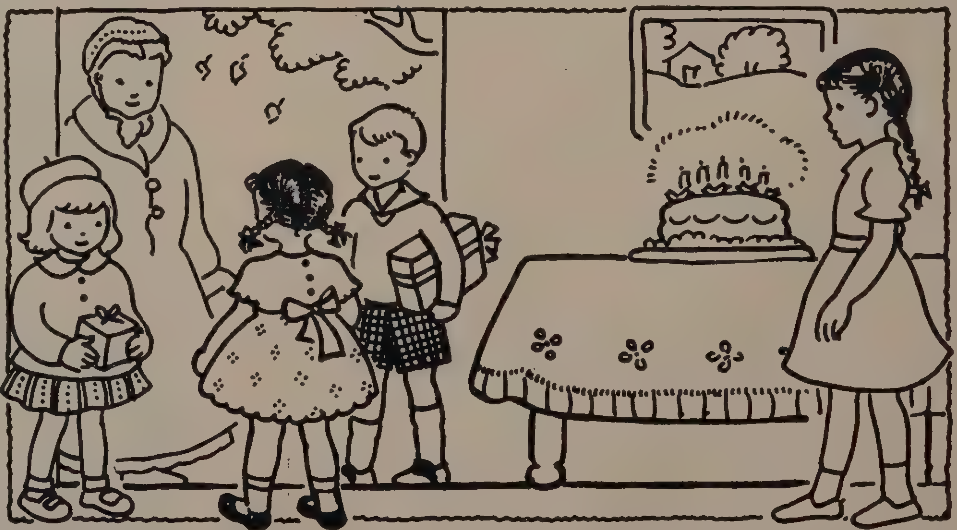
"We will need a cake for your birthday party," said Mother. So Mary Lou helped to stir the cake.



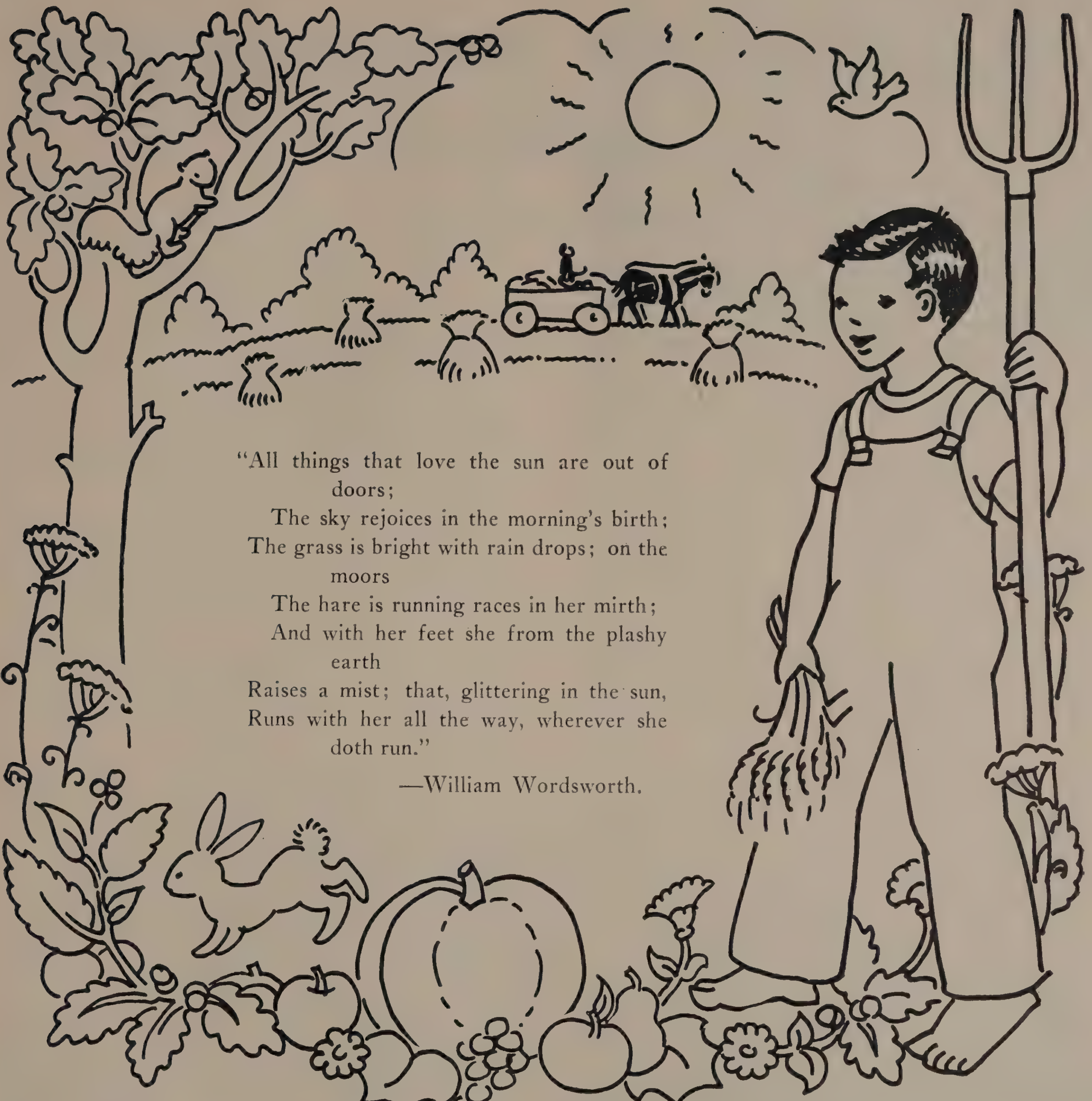
"We will need lemonade for your birthday party," said Sister Sue. So Mary Lou helped squeeze lemons.



"Oh, and we will need five candles for my birthday cake," said Mary Lou. Mother gave her a dime, and she went to the store. The store man said, "Here are five pink candles. Wait a minute. Here are some candy bluebirds to put on your cake. Happy Birthday to you!"



Today it is Mary Lou's fifth birthday. The birthday party is all ready. On the cake are five pink candles and little candy bluebirds. Knock, knock, knock! Mary Lou runs to the door. Here are Molly and Mickey. Here is Grannie May. "Come in," says Mary Lou. "I am glad you came to my birthday party!"



"All things that love the sun are out of
doors;
The sky rejoices in the morning's birth;
The grass is bright with rain drops; on the
moors
The hare is running races in her mirth;
And with her feet she from the plashy
earth
Raises a mist; that, glittering in the sun,
Runs with her all the way, wherever she
doth run."

—William Wordsworth.

All Things That Love the Sun Are Out of Doors

Have you seen mornings like this, when all the world is fresh and bright after a rain? This is a poem to read more than once and to remember; then when there is a morning to match, you will have words for it. That is what a poem is—words that run like music to say the things we see and feel.

Autumn Leaves

Now that October is here, the leaves are bright along the streets and in the woods. Every breeze carries with it a flurry of red and gold leaves. How we wish we could take the bright colors indoors with us. Some of us do; many schoolrooms and homes are decorated with leaves at this time of year. Miss Sadie Yost, of Gap, Pennsylvania, showed her pupils how to choose the prettiest autumn leaves and color them. The colored side was laid on a piece of drawing paper and another paper laid on top of the leaf. Pressing with a hot iron stenciled the colored leaf on the drawing paper. A number of leaves can be stenciled on one paper, sometimes with an autumn poem, to make a fall picture to hang up.

Leaves brought indoors to decorate wither quickly. One way to keep them longer is to iron each leaf under wax paper.

What Are You Going to Be?

What are you going to be when you grow up? Maybe you know and maybe you don't. You probably don't, because there are many kinds of work in the world. It is most interesting to watch all kinds of work going on—bridges and houses being built, shoes and telephone lines being repaired, factories at work making millions of things at once, food being harvested in the fields and prepared in the kitchen—the countless labors that people do to make life livable for each other and themselves.

Right now a photographer is working to get pictures for you Young Community readers of workers and their work in many places. In this way we will be able to watch them and learn about their work, how they do it, why they like to do it, and how it helps other people. Perhaps you will even see something that you would like very much to do when you are old enough. Watch for these stories in the Young Community.

FARMING IN A CHANGING WORLD

by Albert H. Weaver

I am not farming because circumstances only made it possible for me to do so, but because I feel I am just as definitely called by my Maker to do so as any one called to other kinds of Christian service. God does not call only a few people and let the rest of us grope around in darkness not knowing what kind of work we are to do.

As a boy I liked the "smell" of the soil. I also found great joy working with livestock. When we would have big snowstorms in wintertime I received satisfaction in knowing I had overcome all obstacles—the pigs were saved, the cattle were in shelter, chickens were in a warm house, plenty of feed and straw were in the barn. Then to the house with the last armful of wood. After a good supper we would sit around the warm heating stove eating popcorn balls. With all this would come a feeling of satisfaction that I shall never forget.

Farming is recognized as a business in this great land of ours, and at present is considered one of the important ones. If one does not believe this, read the headlines in our daily papers of today. Food and cost of it is the big topic of the day. The farmer is the producer of this important commodity that the world is crying for.

I wonder if the university professor wasn't right when he told the story of a father who came for advice concerning his son's choice of an occupation. The professor pondered for a while and finally came to this decision: Let that son be a producer of foods and he will have a business that is basic, a commodity that the world cannot do without. I thought of the importance of this statement many times during the war and the year after, since the farm boy that was a producer of foods was the only one exempted from service besides the divinity student.

Milton Miller (left) and Albert H. Weaver (right) with a few of the 3,000 turkeys on the Weaver farm (Royal Turkey Farm) near Hesston, Kansas. In partnership with Roy Troyer of Hesston a turkey dressing plant is operated which specializes in gift turkeys. Besides those raised on the farm 5,000 turkeys are bought and dressed.

New Methods—New Problems

The methods of farming have changed just as much as the method of teaching in the little red schoolhouse. I like farming more because of that change. The possibilities and opportunities are so much greater than they ever were.

The days of going out with one horse or mule and walking plow to break the virgin sod are no more. Many of our modern farms do not have a horse on them. They have been replaced by machinery just as man power is replaced by machinery in our industry. The challenge that comes to one as he faces the new problems of today makes farming very interesting. But it is a tragedy that so many of us are not trained for our work. We have problems that our fathers knew nothing about. I want to mention just a few: wind and water erosion has become so bad that many farms have lost a large part of the fertility. Unless we have fertile soil we can not expect to raise profitable crops. Also the man that feeds the grain harvested from poor soil does not get as much gain on livestock as the grain coming from fertile soil. We used to think of the pasture as a place to run the cows on, but since we have found out sixty per cent or more of the farm income is from livestock and livestock products, well-planned pasture management and pasture utilization are essential to a profitable livestock enterprise. Where one blade of grass used to grow, we have found ways of making two or three more grow and there is where that extra pound of milk or beef comes from.

New animal and plant diseases are a continual threat to the farmer. He must be up to date with these problems at all times. Crop rotation is another problem that faces the farmer. The wheat farmer who is still raising wheat on the same eighty acres for the last thirty years is steadily losing the fertility of this land.

Farming must be a balanced business. Farm plans cannot be built with safety by guesswork. They cannot be based on one or two years of experience, but past records, present conditions, and future trends must be studied. A farmer has no more right to run his business without a system of bookkeeping than any other businessman.

One of the interesting things about farming is that your interest and knowledge about your business must be broad. You should know something about agronomy, poultry husbandry, veterinary extension, marketing, farm management, mechanics, weather conditions, world-wide economics.

There is an interesting fact about farming that is not the case with some other vocations. Many times you face problems and cannot go to a teacher or textbook to get the answer. You might be planning a commodity for sale one year in the future that no one wants; so your interests must be not only in your own community but world wide. I do not believe there are many more businesses in which good sound judgment needs to be used more often in a day than in the farming business.

When this country was young, there were many commodities processed on the farm and sold to the consumer. In later years large processing plants and factories were organized to buy from the farmer and process and sell to the consumer. Today the farmers are awakening to the fact that many large corporations have become immensely wealthy by processing the farm commodities that the farmer could have processed himself. So today we are seeing individual farmers and farmer co-ops going into this processing business themselves and finding out that it is profitable.

So we see today that farming is not only putting seed into the ground and harvesting it, but also processing it and making it more attractive to the consumer. This makes the opportunities of the farmer so much greater than previously.

The farmer's life is changing just as fast as his method of plowing has. In the old day a farmer was judged by the straight furrows he could plow. Today it is by the crooked furrows he plows, because he follows the contour and saves his fertility.

A Word for the Family Farm

One of the reasons I am enthusiastic about the farm is that it keeps the family together as a unit. That doesn't mean that every boy must like to milk cows, or raise wheat or corn. In fact, if I had had to milk many cows on the farm I would have left the farm in my teens, although dairying is a profitable enterprise. The farm business has become large enough and has so much variety that if one likes rural life there should be something here that a farm boy would desire as a vocation. The trouble with too many fathers has been that they demanded and compelled their sons to do work that was contrary to their desires. I think one of the duties of any father, as his son leaves his school life, should be to help his son get started in the vocation he desires. And since the farming business is becoming more complicated and there is a greater need for financial help, many farm boys have to go into organized labor against their will.

The home of Albert Weaver is located on the 160 acres which he purchased from his family's estate. This picture, like the other two, were taken in August of 1948.

Rural life is being more appreciated by our wealthy people in the larger cities since you see many of them building beautiful homes many miles out from the heart of the city. The community life is the most desirable. Many folks were not aware of it, until they left this way of life.

I think this magazine will fill a large place in the life of our rural people and will make rural community life more appreciated.

A herd of thirty steers are fed on the Weaver farm as well as 150 hogs. Below is another scene of Weaver with some of his flocks and herd.

EDITORIAL

THE CALL TO WORK

Michelangelo said, "It is well with me only when my chisel is in my hand." It is well with us only when we are at the workbench, in the fields, at the kitchen stove, in the garden, behind a desk, or in the schoolroom. How true it is that our real needs are not increased wages and more of this world's goods. Rather we need to find a lifework which we can do and can say that we are being paid to do what we would most like to do anyway.

To only a few people does the call to work mean this. To a great many, work is "a tolerable burden, borne for the sake of the children's education, the butter or daily bread, the hope of promotion." More tragic yet is the fact that millions toil at labor not of their choice. Life's work is drudgery, endured only because if they cease a still greater misery will overtake them.

A Christian View of Work

In this issue of The Mennonite Community a number of vocations are described. It was surprisingly easy to solicit the articles. In each case they came from persons who loved their work and delighted to tell others about it. They show clearly that in selecting a vocation there is a Christian viewpoint. Part of this viewpoint is that the vocation one chooses must truly benefit man and also honor God; it should yield returns for a normal family life; it should enrich the personality and character of the one who selects it.

The Points of a Good Job

A job is good or bad for what we get *in* it rather than what we get *out* of it. What are some of the things we look for in a job? Richard Cabot in his book, *What Men Live By,* gives seven points of a good job.

1. We want a chance to subdue. Whether it is a field of hay to be mowed or an operation to be performed, we all want to do a job where "our hands tingle for the task."

2. We want both monotony and variety. We cannot be original and fresh all the time; so we want some monotony. We do not want to become a mere cog in the machine; so we want some variety.

3. We want a boss. This is often true in difficult work. "There is something in all of us that likes to trot along in harness—not too tight or galling, to be sure—but still in guidance and with support."

4. We want to see the product of our work. The house we planned, the crop we planted, the food we canned, the map we drew—all make our life seem fruitful. They are necessary for our self-respect. Cabot regrets that much of the modern factory labor robs men of this joy. Where a workman does not plan or finish his product he cannot take pride in it or see its defects.

5. We want a handle to our name. To be known as a plumber, a secretary, a clerk, a nurse, a carpenter, or a mechanic gives us the feeling of worth that God intends us to have.

6. We want connection with some cause or firm which we can loyally serve. No one is complete in himself. We long to feel that we are part of a larger cause. Service for the church, direct or indirect, gives us this feeling as perhaps nothing else can.

7. We want congeniality in our fellow workmen. Many strikes in industry are for reasons other than wages. Wages are often sacrificed just to be near those with whom we like to work. Gratitude, appreciation, joy in the comradeship of toil—who does not want these?

The call to work is a call from God. Let us answer it!

A scene in the limestone quarry of Ivan W. Martin near Blue Ball, Pennsylvania, was chosen for the cover of an issue devoted to work and the importance of the workaday world.

"It is not work that kills men; it is worry. Work is healthy; you could hardly put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction." —Henry Ward Beecher.

SIGHTING AHEAD

Max Miller of Gulfport, Mississippi, looks through a surveying level on a farm near the Malcolm, Nebraska, C.P.S. camp. The picture was taken in 1946 toward the close of C.P.S. days—a period of many opportunities for gaining new skills and finding a place to serve.

The teacher is often most effective as a counselor and guide to his students. Above is Walter E. Oswald interviewing students in his office at Hesston College.

THE CALL TO TEACH

by Walter E. Oswald

This year over 100,000 teachers are substandard according to the qualifications set by the various states. From 1941 to 1945 more than 350,000 teachers left their schools. The 1940 census reported nearly 2,000,000 children between the ages of six and sixteen not in school. On the basis of the increased birth rate during war years we are told by competent authority that within the next sixteen years the United States needs a million new teachers, ten thousand elementary school principals, five thousand high-school principals, five thousand town and city superintendents, two thousand county superintendents, and one thousand college presidents.

To fill these ranks it is obvious that we cannot depend even to a slight degree on "born" teachers. "The born teachers are rare and often mere novices as compared with the best trained and the best qualified teachers of today." What is said in the following paragraphs is based on the assumption that the preceding statement is generally true.

According to Eldon W. Graber, head of Teachers' Placement Bureau, Bethel College, North Newton, Kansas, there is no correlation between high college grades and success as a teacher. A study made in the University of Wisconsin justifies the above conclusion. It indicates that the majority of successful teachers come from the ranks of those whose collegiate grades range from C+ to B+. The present writer takes this as a call to the many who feel that they should not teach because they cannot get an A grade in their college work. A large majority of the pupils one teaches are average or a little above, and a **C** or **B** teacher can adjust herself to this situation more readily than an **A** teacher can. It is often hard for an **A** teacher to understand why not everybody can understand as easily or learn as readily as she can. In too many cases this gap cannot be bridged. If the adjustment cannot be made, teaching success is impaired.

The figures in the first paragraph present a tremendous challenge from the standpoint of numbers. It is obvious that the schools of the future need many more teachers and administrators than are employed at present. The call is urgent. There is, however, another phase of the challenge more urgent than that of numbers.

The call for well-trained young people of high Christian ideals is much more urgent. Serious reflection on the harm teachers of wrong ideals can do and the good teachers of high Christian ideals can do is indeed a challenge to the noblest young manhood and womanhood. In the choice of a life vocation the teaching profession deserves our conscientious consideration.

To those who are already in the teaching profession as well as to those who are seriously considering entering the profession, I wish to present a few challenges for reflection.

An End, Not a Means

My first challenge is that of taking a professional attitude toward the work. One of the great drags on the profession of teaching is the large number of those who use teaching as a "stepping stone" or a "waiting station." So long as that is true we can never hope to claim for the teaching profession the place it deserves. Professionally we are not nearly as far along as are the legal or medical professions. And may I suggest that so long as we use the teaching profession as a means to some other field of work or as a waiting station, just that long the teachers cannot expect to get from the public the respect which the profession deserves.

The challenge of taking a professional attitude toward this important calling is certainly one of the greatest if not the greatest need. There are not many occupations in which it is easier to get into a "rut" or become stagnant. Either condition is usually the result of a lack of professional attitude. A wide-awake teacher always seeks ways and means of avoiding stagnation.

Permit two illustrations to make my contention clear. A young teacher started work last fall. His preparation did not exceed the state's minimum requirements. About midyear a friend of the teacher was asked how Mr. Teacher was succeeding. "O.K.," was the reply. "He never needs to make any lesson preparation. His pupils are all young." Several years of that kind of work will naturally mean failure. The lack of professional attitude is evident.

The Teacher Is Always a Student

In contrast to the above attitude let us look at the philosophy of one of the outstanding teachers of America, by name Frank McMurray. He was an expert in his field. He never took the attitude that a teacher can be too well prepared. He was highly respected by his pupils for his thorough mastery of his subject matter. Many could not understand why he always prepared his lessons so thoroughly before appearing before his class. "Why do you always spend so much time in preparation?" asked a group of inquirers. "We know you would not have to spend so much time in preparation." Frank McMurray's answer to these people was one which revealed the highest and finest type of professional attitude. He said, "I want my pupils to drink from a flowing stream instead of a stagnant pool." This statement of Frank McMurray haunts me nearly every time I step into a classroom. Luckily it came to my attention in the early days of my long teaching career, and it remains one of the most challenging professional suggestions I have encountered. The question is not, Do I make mistakes or not. The only way not to make mistakes that I have discovered is not to do anything. But that, of course, is just one continuous error. The big question to me and to you as a teacher should be, Am I a "flowing stream" instead of a "stagnant pool"?

Another mark of professional attitude is well explained on page nine in Holly's "The Practical Teacher." Here the author asks the question, "What are the qualities which seem to be the prerequisite of a successful teacher?" His own answer follows: "A teacher must be sensitive to the reactions, moods, and remarks of her pupils. She will be a constant experimenter and will be constantly trying out new methods of teaching."

May I close this phase of the discussion by emphasizing again that one of the best ways to be a successful teacher, to keep from getting into a "rut" and becoming "stagnant," or to gain the necessary sensitiveness to the reactions of the pupils is to take a professional attitude. We never know it all. There is always room for improvement.

Taking a professional attitude should of course be supplemented by a still greater challenge. I refer to a good character. Good teachers, teachers who exert the right influence, strive to maintain a moral character above reproach. Parents who send their children to school expect it. They have a right to expect it. That is what they spend their hard-earned money for. No church, no school, no community, no state, and no nation will rise higher morally than its teachers, whether behind the desk in the schoolroom or behind the pulpit in the church. It is also true that no teacher will rise higher than his purpose.

Character Always Counts

An experienced school executive observed wisely that "character and purpose are the first consideration in the selection of teachers." Not very many careful thinkers would disagree with this observation. Nor are there many who would disagree with the statement that Christian education is basic for the survival of a great nation, but there are no doubt many who have forgotten.

Last year the writer heard an excellent commencement address on the subject, "Slightly Soiled, Greatly Reduced in Price." Questionable practices, careless habits, impure thinking, or unwholesome attitudes have no place in a really great teacher's life.

May I very briefly present another real challenge to the teacher. It is this—She must be willing to forgive and forget. I am almost impelled to say this is a "must" for a successful teaching career. Many a teacher who would otherwise have had a brilliant career has allowed herself to go shipwreck on the rocks of unforgivingness. I have heard the very best school administrators say that unless one can forgive and forget easily, the schoolroom is no place for her. What a challenge! How far so many fall short of this very necessary qualification for success!

To summarize the fourfold challenge presented above we could say that a professional attitude, high moral character, sensitiveness to pupil reactions, and possessing a forgiving spirit are certainly minimum essentials ot a successful teaching career. Each one challenges the best that is in any of us.

The Supreme Purpose

The great purpose of a teacher's growth and work is to make a difference in the lives of others. Are your pupils happier, wiser, more human, useful, and co-operative because they have known you? This is the most important yardstick against which a teacher may measure his achievement, the best index as to his success or failure. Your effect on others is produced most surely by personal concern so deep and abiding that it refuses to be swamped by the endless petty detail in which the teacher can be so easily lost but which can be brought under control by careful planning and good management. Personal work with individual students, having always in mind their character growth and spiritual development, is the very essence of true teaching. The growth of the student is the teacher's supreme purpose and highest joy.

—Mildred S. Fenner

THE CHALLENGE OF THE NURSE

by Helen Witmer

Helen Witmer stands by the bedside of a patient. The need for nurses has increased greatly. The number of people admitted to hospitals has almost doubled in the past ten years. The increase is due to a more health-conscious population and to the growth of hospital insurance plans.

What young girl, as she tenderly cares for her beloved dolls, has not at some time in her life dreamed of being a nurse? In the nursing profession she has seen the opportunity to care for dear little babies, to soothe a feverish brow, to help a very sick person back to health, or to mend a broken heart. Perhaps she wants to wear a sparkling white uniform with a prim white cap, or dreams of becoming rich or of marrying a handsome young doctor. However, as she grows older she discovers that to become a nurse she must spend three long years studying the human body and mind, and learning and practicing ways of preventing and curing disease. She knows that she must learn to care for the sick in spite of gruesome sights and conditions. She also learns that she may have to give up many legitimate things to help those less fortunate than herself. Then she considers other vocations requiring less self-sacrifice and personal adjustment and which may afford more recognition and glamour. During the period of adolescence, most girls decide definitely on some worthy vocation other than nursing. But for the few who are determined to be nurses, there is a life of happiness and satisfaction ahead.

There Are Difficulties

However, nursing is not all sunshine even after the three difficult years of training are past. In this profession, as in any other occupation, difficulties may arise. The nurse must work among all kinds of people: the rich, the poor; the intelligent, the mentally deficient; the radio star, the coal miner; the politician, the housewife; the doctor, the farmer; the movie star, the clergy; the jovial man, the chronic grouch; the incapacitated grandmother, the newborn infant; the sane, the insane. Besides having to get along well with her patients she must also be able to please her doctors and fellow nurses. And then, she must occasionally sacrifice her personal liberty, time for recreation, or even for sleeping or eating, for the welfare of the sick. But to the girl who would be a nurse, these difficulties do not spell defeat but merely an inviting challenge.

Indeed, to those who are considering nursing as a vocation, the challenge is well worth accepting. Upon entering a school of nursing a host of new experiences confront the student nurse. A never-ending list of meaningless mammoth-sized words have a way of being absorbed into her daily vocabulary and thinking. Many puzzling questions about the machinery of the human body and mind are answered. After a rigid introduction to things pertaining to nursing, she is given a chance to put into practice much of the knowledge she has gained in the classroom. Then she can discover whether or not she has the qualities which tend to help her in her profession. Frequently she will be obliged to work when she had planned to attend some special event with her best friend. She may even have to work in spite of a splitting headache or a body that feels too weary to go another step. And then in the middle of her many tasks she is interrupted by biting criticism, either just or unjust, from an overly tired supervisor, or by a multitude of complaints from a neurotic patient. But these little unpleasant experiences, when mixed with that deep satisfaction which only a nurse can experience, are merely steppingstones to a life of happiness in service.

There Are Rewards

To the nurse is given the privilege of experiencing the thrill of hearing a baby's first cry, of witnessing that look of relief mingled with pride and happiness as the new father sees for the first time his own little son, of seeing a patient recover from a critical illness, of having someone become a follower of Christ because of her deeds and words. But only to the Christian nurse is afforded the thrill of introducing Christ. Indeed, all of her activities are oriented around Christ, the central theme of her life. In fact, for her, living is merely a matter of giving up her own selfish desires and letting Christ live through her. Gal. 2:20. In moments of decision she asks herself: "What would Christ do in this situation?" As her example she has Christ the sinless one who went about doing good, healing the spiritually, mentally, and physically ill; Christ whose purpose in life was to glorify God by helping others. Thus the Christian nurse's primary motive becomes glorifying God by helping to heal the maladies of her fellow men.

A Means to the End

Today, just as in Christ's time, healing physical ailments helps to prepare human hearts for the Gospel message. In the history of modern missions many hostile tribes and nations have been prepared to accept the Gospel story because someone of their number was healed through the efforts of a consecrated missionary doctor or nurse. A recent illustration of this is the work of Doctor Broomhall, of the China Inland Mission, who, during the summer of 1947, in spite of warnings about the savageness of the people, and after much prayer, entered Nosuland in Southeast Tibet where live 1,500,000 independent Nosu aborigines who had never heard the Gospel. Because many people were healed and because God was guiding, the people were ready to welcome him with his message of salvation.

In our own church is the outstanding example of the influence of medical mission work and other community service in Puerto Rico. This little island for four centuries has had a form of Christianity in the Catholic Church. More recently, Protestant groups had gone there to preach and to establish churches. But Puerto Rico was not greatly affected. But, during the war, under the direction of the Mennonite Central Committee, a new kind of Christianity was introduced in the form of a community service unit, in which the medical and nursing profession played an important part. After several years the people began to realize that a Christianity which really works had come to them. Then they were ready to listen to teachers and preachers and to accept Christ as their Saviour. As a result, a growing church has been established in the La Plata Valley.

Who Will Answer?

Perhaps this is the general pattern God would have us follow in spreading the Gospel to many other needy areas both at home and abroad. As the Mennonite Church continues this program in other communities many more consecrated nurses and doctors will be needed. In fact, the extent to which such work will be carried on may depend on the number of those who will volunteer for such service. Not only does the church need nurses for needy rural areas, but also for her expanding program of establishing hospitals in cities. Because of the Christian nurse's loving obedience to the teachings of Christ, her work is, generally speaking, more efficient than her non-Christian friend's. In some cities there has been a demand for Mennonite hospitals. For similar reasons Christian nurses are being welcomed in general hospitals.

D. L. Moody once heard an Australian minister say: "The world has yet to see what God will do with a man fully and wholly consecrated to His service." "By the grace of God," said Moody, "I will be that man." Likewise, the world has yet to see what God will do with a nurse fully and wholly consecrated to His service. Nurses and would-be nurses, shall we accept this challenge, whether it be in our home communities, in urban areas, in needy rural areas, in foreign countries, or wherever God wants us?

LA JUNTA MENNONITE SCHOOL OF NURSING VERSION OF THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE PLEDGE

I solemnly pledge myself before God and this assembly:

To dedicate my life wholly unto God and to purify my life according to the Holy Scriptures and His Divine will.

I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drug.

I will do all in my power to elevate the standard of my profession and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping, and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my profession.

I will not knowingly deny the poor any service within my power to give.

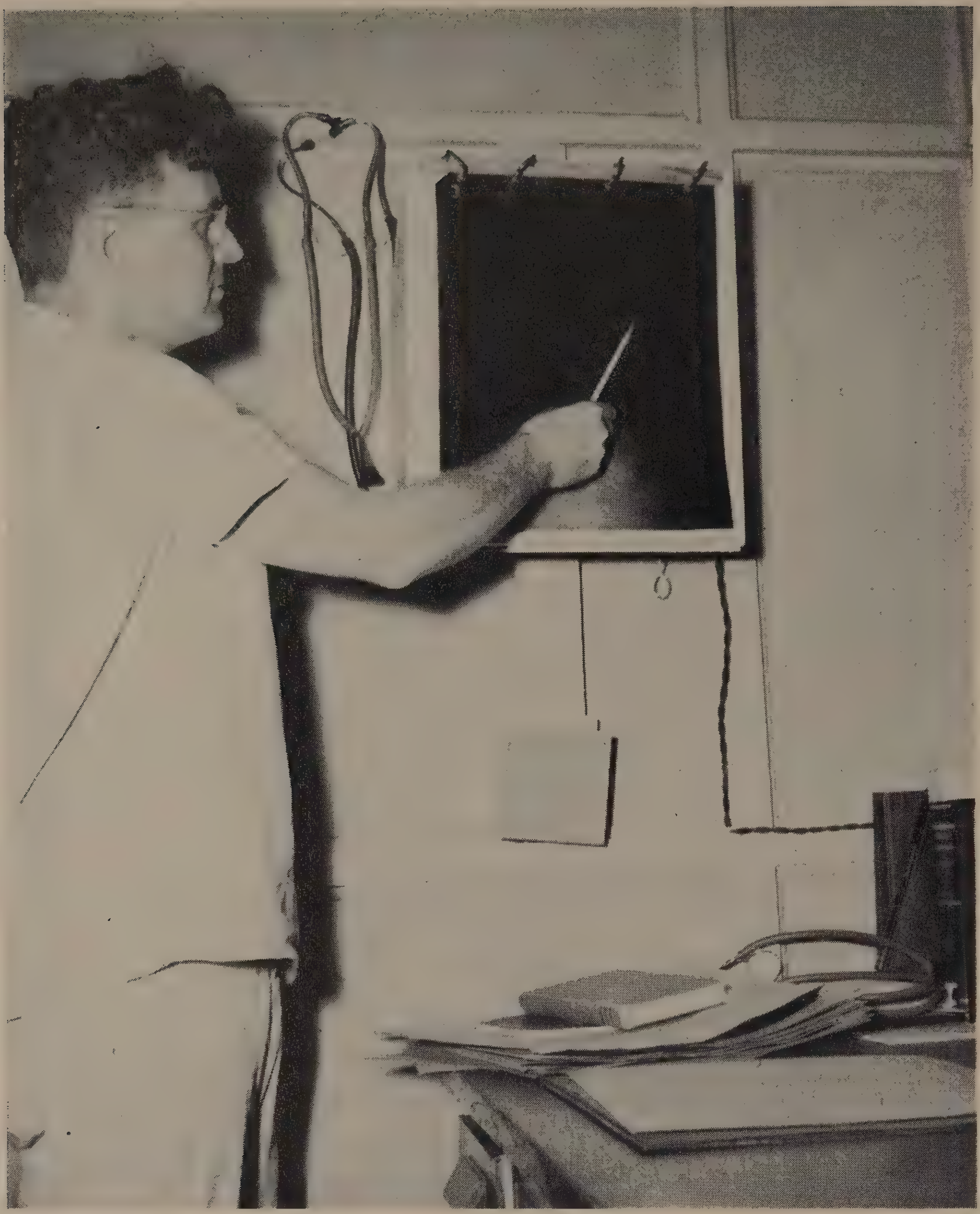
With loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician in his work, and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care.

With humility of mind and spirit I shall devote my life to the service of Christ as the Lord, through the Church, may guide me.

TO BE A NURSE

To be a nurse is to walk with God
Along the path that our Master trod.
To soothe the achings of human pain,
To faithfully serve for little gain,
To lovingly do the kindly deed,
A cup of water to one in need,
A tender hand on a fevered brow,
A word of cheer in the living now
To reach the soul through its body's woe;
Ah! This is the way that God would go.
Oh, white capped girls in service true,
Our Great Physician's working through you.

—THE CHRISTIAN NURSE



Dr. H. Clair Amstutz points to an X-ray picture in his office as medical director of the General Hospital at La Plata, Puerto Rico. It is estimated that in the United States over 1,400 counties are without needed doctors and health facilities.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICE IN MEDICINE

by Dr. H. Clair Amstutz

War is a gentle game compared to the ravages of disease. Look at the list in your local cemetery. How many died of bullet wounds? Then go over the rest of the graves. How many had heart disease and cancer? How many were victims of pneumonia or tuberculosis? How many mothers died at childbirth? How many babies of marasmus, cholera infantum, whooping cough? How many homes have been broken up through accidents? Except for occasional epidemics, disease no longer sweeps the country with deadly pestilence nor produces the hysteria that war does, but its steady toll mounts daily until each mortal has gone the way of all flesh.

We no longer say all this is inevitable. The average length of life has increased from 47 years to 67 with this present generation. Tuberculosis has decreased 80% in the same time.

Diphtheria has decreased 97%; Gain has been added to gain until today in America, according to a recent study by the Brookings Institute, we enjoy better health and longer life than any other nation in the world with a similar population.

We no longer believe that people must die of tuberculosis; that babies must die of drinking unboiled milk; that diphtheria strikes as the will of God. We know these things can be avoided—they are no more inevitable than wormy apples or smutty oats. They are more preventable than war—at least we have made more progress in their prevention. Christians who believe in the sanctity of life and who have pitiable compassion on the sufferer will gladly enlist in this crusade to stay the hand of death, to unfasten the grip of the tormentor.

The Motive of Christ

Such was the work of the Great Physician. He did not heal to advertise. Instead, we read again and again, "being moved with compassion" He healed him, and then, "See thou tell no man." He argued that it was permissible to heal on the Sabbath because it was "doing good." He pointed out to His critics that He is loosening those whom "Satan has bound." He answered the Pharisees that this cannot be the power of Belial because then Satan would be divided against himself. It is clear that Jesus regarded the ravages of disease as the work of evil, and one was doing good to combat it.

The healing ministry was, furthermore, a part of His mission. His mission was to be the Word made flesh, that is, to clothe the nature of God in human form. It was His to demonstrate the love and compassion of God to those who suffer. Today His lesser brothers have a similar message, as the parable of the Good Samaritan so aptly illustrates.

Christian people have always had compassion for the unfortunate because that is the nature of children of God. The first hospitals were those in which pious Christians ministered to the ones in need. As time went on, the need for such care was so evident that the state took over the function, and the healing ministry has become secularized. It has continued to have a high standard of technical performance, but the church, in permitting the healing ministry to become secular, has lost a blessing in that the Christian motive is no longer very evident and the ministry has become a profession. Whatever recent criticism one hears of the medical profession is due to its mercenary attitude and its loss of the Christian concern and love that characterized its earlier workers. The need is for more technically competent practitioners who have not lost sight of the motives of the Great Physician.

The Needs Are Many

In spite of the high standards of medical care in this country, there is still much to be done, particularly in the rural areas. It is well known that country areas have less opportunities for medical care. Country doctors have twice as many people to care for as their city cousins in spite of having to travel much greater distances. Rural areas have only one fifth as many specialists and one fifth as many dentists available as city people. The rate of infant deaths is greater in the country than in the city. The accident rate is greater in the country, and a count of violent deaths recorded in the **Gospel Herald** shows that accident rate among the Mennonite communities is above the national average. Many of our communities have urgently called for a doctor, asking particularly for a Christian doctor.

There are various reasons why doctors have been locating in the cities. That is where they have the best hospital facilities and the help of specialists and other professional services. The city offers the cultural advantages of libraries, musical and other cultural events. The urban area has greater financial possibilities. Finally, many doctors go to the cities because they were raised in the city.

It is clear that if we want the advantages that modern medicine has to offer we will have to raise more doctors of our own. That is not easy. The course is long, difficult, and expensive. The financial rewards are not great. The discoverer of penicillin can never hope to make a great fortune as the discoverer of dynamite did. The most skillful surgeon can never expect to command a salary as great as a movie star. His hours will be long, and he cannot call the hours his own after the 4:30 whistle blows. He must be prepared to answer calls on Christmas day. He expects to hear the telephone ring at any hour of the night. Nevertheless, his life is satisfying. A recent survey of occupation showed that more doctors are happy in their profession than teachers, lawyers, ministers, or any other profession, and only one doctor in ten wishes that he had chosen some other work.

The church speaks a great deal of love. It seeks to win the world through love. Let it ponder on the fact long known to physiologists that disuse of a function produces atrophy. Likewise, a virtue that does not find expression becomes a vestigial appendix. The Good Samaritan quoted no proverbs, but he taught us that the true expression of love is the act.

THE SURGEON'S HANDS

His face? I know not whether it be fair,
Or lined and grayed to mark the slipping
years.
His eyes? I do not glimpse the pity there,
Or try to probe their depths for hopes or
fears.
Only upon his wondrous hand I gaze,
And search my memory through so fittingly
To voice their loveliness. In still amaze
I bow before their quiet dignity.
They make the crooked straight and heal old
sores;
The blind to see, the war-torn clean and
whole.
Throughout the suffering world they touch
the doors
That open wide to life. The bitter bowl
Of pain they sweeten till the weary rest,
As though the hands of Christ had served
and blest.

—Ida Norton Munson

THE VOCATION OF THE SALESMAN

by A. P. Hallman

A salesman must like people, be genuinely pleasant and have a certain amount of courage. He serves both the buyer and the company he represents. Above is A. P. Hallman (left) at his job as a shoe salesman.

Almost everyone is a salesman. The farmer raises produce to sell. The miner mines coal which is sold. The laborer expends energy in producing an article to be sold. The professional man sells his skill to the public by serving the public. Everywhere that a need or desire exists, someone attempts to satisfy that need or desire, and in presenting the product or service tries to convince the prospective user that it will satisfy his need. Selling usually is thought of in connection with merchandise, or things, and it is this classification of selling with which this article will deal.

In economics an article is said to have utility or value if it can satisfy three basic requirements: first, it must be in a desired form; second, it must be at the desired place; and third, it must be there at the right time. A salesman attempts to find out what is desired, and where it is desired, and tries to get it to that place at the right time. Selling is basically the ability to analyze and fulfill these three phases, and thereby the salesman serves society. A large department store in Minneapolis made the following statement in an advertisement in area newspapers in January of this year: "Our salespeople are not employed by us to sell what we have in the store. They are here to assist you in your selection of the items you wish to buy. In so far as they are able to help you purchase the items that can be of use to you they are performing their function of being in our employ." Selling and buying are usually thought of as being directly opposed to each other, that both sides cannot be served well in the same instances. The fact is that the selling-buying operation must be satisfactory to both parties if the relationship is to continue. Selling actually becomes allied with the purchasing of everyday needs, and because of this, the salesman fits into the chain between producer and consumer. If buying belongs in our present distribution structure, then selling also belongs, and the man who selects selling as a career is choosing a worth-while occupation.

Some Requirements

A person entering any line of endeavor should know what will be required in time, energy, and particular ability. The field of selling is so varied that it is not possible to state specifically the number of hours per week one will have to work. Retail sales work has up to the present meant long hours, and part of those at undesirable times, such as Saturday afternoon and evening. A move to shorter hours has been developing in the larger cities, but the average small town still requires late Saturday evening work. Some kinds of selling have better hours but require more concentrated and intensive work. A man calling on retail stores may actually work with the store buyer only two or three hours a day. The balance of the time may be spent waiting because of interruptions, or in driving from one town to the next. Other selling, because of its being seasonal, or the period limited for other reasons, allows one to take on a lot of other interests for diversion, or, if so inclined, to do some form of church or community service. Selling takes good organization of time, and depends not so much on the number of hours spent as on the effectiveness with which the time is used. A salesman can usually adjust his time so that his schedule would be more flexible than that of a machinist or office worker, for example.

As to ability, there is no professional standard of training required as a minimum before attempting to sell. In fact, many people try selling when they cannot find or cannot qualify for other employment, and quite a few starting thus become successful. A general education certainly is helpful, and special courses in salesmanship will help if applied with good common sense. A person's success in the long run will of course be determined by his ability and his application to his work, just as in any line of work. Unusual ability will result in unusual success. There are, however, a few qualifications one should have or try to develop if one is to enjoy selling. A salesman should like people, and respect people. He will receive about as much respect as he shows to others. A salesman should be a psychologist. He should be able to anticipate people's reactions to certain situations, and plan his approaches accordingly. A salesman should be genuinely pleasant. A Chinese proverb says, "A man without a smiling face should not open a shop." A grouch may be able to turn out a beautiful piece of wood on a lathe, but it is doubtful if he could sell it unless he brightens up. A salesman needs courage. There will be times when everything seems to go wrong, and you will wonder if you are in the right occupation. There will constantly be problems. You will have to learn how to work with problems, and not expect they will ever all be solved. A salesman will have to be tactful. You will constantly be in the middle between people who are prejudiced: your customer in favor of his business, and your employer in favor of his plant. It is your job to interpret your company to your customer, and to represent your customer's interest to the company.

A good salesman can earn a lot of money. A good salesman should be able to interpret consumer trends, adapt his product to the demand, and help keep production going. Society has paid well, and will likely continue to pay well for that ability. There are a few more reasons why a salesman should earn more than average wages. A man selling on commission can look forward to declining earnings as his ability to keep up the pace lessens. The man on the road often sees younger men work up into administrative positions in an organization while he spends his time away from home. It is logical that most companies will work younger men into responsible inside jobs rather than former salesmen with no "inside" experience, too old to learn, or too restless to settle down. So a salesman should earn more and save more while he is able to work hard.

There Are Disadvantages

Sales work has disadvantages. The sales job that takes you away from home has many disadvantages for a married man, and, ironically, most companies prefer to send married men on the road because of their generally greater dependability. There are exceptions. Long evenings away from home make for lonely evenings, both for those at home and the one away. Where children are involved, the whole family is deprived of a normal relationship that makes for happiness. Most sales work that takes one away on extended trips will allow more time at home in off seasons, but that hardly makes up for a little more regularity in home life. The same disadvantage exists for those interested in community activities and church work. Often traveling will take you away during the middle of the week which eliminates your participating in any activities during the week. Saturday work in a store ties you down at a time when factory workers or others have time for things in which you would like to join. Working late Saturday evening is not the best way to prepare for Sunday and church services.

There has been much written and said about the temptation a salesman encounters away from home. My observation on that point seems to be that men act away from home about the same as at home. A man who is unfaithful away from home would likely be the same at home. It is true that one meets more people of all kinds when traveling, and one may be more susceptible to their influence when away from the community where you are known. However, the same power that helps overcome temptations at home is available to the traveling man. I believe traveling is more often used as an excuse for involvements than its being the actual cause.

Salesmanship and Christian Opportunity

The final consideration I wish to mention, and I do not place it last because I consider it unimportant. I take it for granted that it will come first in a Christian's mind, and that is, can a Christian witness effectively in the selling field? My answer to that is practically an unqualified yes. There are types of selling, as well as other areas of endeavor in which a Christian can have no part. Selling has unusual opportunities for witnessing because you contact so many people. If it is true that there are some unethical practices in selling, then surely the man who is honest, reliable, and dependable will stand out. A man who lives the Christian principles can take those principles with him in his sales activities. That Christian men are in traveling work, and can keep their vision, is attested to by the Gideons, where the individual effort is supplemented by group action in a few specific projects. To a man who is willing to assume responsibility, and who wants a continuing challenge, selling can be a very satisfying career.

A customer makes a purchase from the Canadian National Tire Corporation in Kitchener, Ontario.

The printer is a skilled laborer who learns his trade by careful application. Printing is an art and brings with it many personal satisfactions. To the left is Henry Hernley who began his printing career as an apprentice over 50 years ago in Lititz, Pennsylvania. Since 1907 he has worked at the Mennonite Publishing House in Scottdale, Pennsylvania.

PRINTING AS A VOCATION

by Ellrose Zook

Printing is commonly termed "The Art Preservative of All Arts." From the Latin of Cordelius, 1546, we have this note: "And this our noble art of printing is the very foster mother of all learning; for although a few had books before John Gutenberg gave us our art, not until Printing came could Learning, yea and Wisdom also, knock at everyone's door." Carlyle observes: "The glory and art of printing is not all in the past. Its influence in the present makes it a powerful conservator of human progress. It is the handmaiden of all the arts and industries, and a most effective worker in the world's workshop, to polish and refine the civilization of the age." Have you ever stopped to think how our modern civilization depends upon printing for its existence and continued advancement? Its influence radiates through all the fields of religious, social, educational, and commercial progress. A few of these fields are theology, art, music, medicine, science, law, education, agriculture. Every movement—educational, industrial, religious, or any other kind of movement—must rely upon printing for its success. In a more practical way we may call your attention to the Bibles, Christian books, and periodicals which we love and cherish; the textbooks for our boys and girls and young people in schools and colleges; the daily newspapers, magazines, and books; the calendars and pictures on our walls; and the labels and boxes in which we purchase many commodities. With only a little thought, one soon begins to realize that our present civilization could not exist without printing and that without printing there would be very little progress.

As an industry, printing and publishing normally rank in the top five or six of American industries in several important respects. The most important of these respects is the number of establishments. In the United States today there are probably over 30,000 printing establishments, large and small. There are few villages, except the very smallest, which do not have a print shop of some kind—a job shop or a weekly newspaper plant, or more often a combination of the two. Before the war there were approximately 2,000 daily English newspapers and 11,000 weekly newspapers in the United States. The printing industry is also important in respect to the number of wage earners. Shortly before the war, printing and publishing ranked fourth in six important industries in respect to number of wage earners and in amount of wages paid. Even before the war, wages in the printing and publishing industry were rising rather steadily. The printing industry is also important in the total value of its products as well as value added to material. The contribution in the form of books and magazines in our home, school, college, and public libraries is of lasting value.

Printing is important not only as a vocation and industry, but it is also an art and as such is called a graphic art. Interest in fine, artistic printing is growing. Great progress is being made in the use of color and pictures in the various printing processes. Art and design are finding a welcome place among the best printers in the country.

What Kind of Jobs Does Printing Offer?

The first, oldest, and the most important method of printing is known as letterpress, the taking of letters with raised surfaces and pressing them against a substance. The second is offset or lithography, printing from a plane surface onto a rubber roller from which the image is offset onto the paper. The third is intaglio printing, or under-the-surface printing. The best illustration of this process is engraved wedding announcements and paper currency. Each process requires special training and skills, but we shall limit ourselves to a discussion of the kinds of work open in letterpress printing plants. Generally speaking, work of a similar nature is also available in offset and engraving plants.

The more common jobs in printing are as follows: hand compositors, proofreaders, Linotype-Intertype operators, Linotype machinists, Monotype keyboard operators and Monotype caster operators, stonemen (men who make up pages and forms for the presses), pressmen (platen, automatic, cylinder), feeders for presses or folders, paper cutters, folding machine operators, stockmen and shippers, estimators, layout men, and supervisory personnel, such as superintendents, foremen, and so on. This list of course is far from complete since there are thousands of jobs in all phases of the printing industry and allied trades.

What Are the Qualifications for Becoming a Printer?

Each job in the printing industry requires special training. We can list here only a few general qualifications.

1. The ability to learn technical processes as well as to adapt oneself to the work and general environment in the print shop.
2. A high-school education or its equivalent. One should have a good working knowledge of the English language, for the printer works with the English language constantly. A college education with technical training will fit him for greater usefulness and a better-paying position.
3. The ability to visualize the completed job before beginning. This visualization guides him in producing an attractive printed piece.
4. Resourcefulness for meeting various kinds of emergencies. Possibly in no industry can so many things go wrong from the time a job starts through the plant until it is finished as in the printing industry. Meeting these problems and emergencies successfully will oftentimes decide the profit or loss aspect of the work.
5. Good health. A person must be able to work at the speed and accuracy required for his particular job for eight hours a day without becoming unduly fatigued. Practically all printing jobs require good eyesight—especially such jobs as proofreading, composition, and make-up. The work in itself, however, is mostly light work. Many jobs in the printing industry are open to women as well as men. Persons physically handicapped may also find work in the printing industry.
6. The ability to concentrate in the midst of much activity and running machinery.
7. The ability to use the hands skillfully and easily. The handling of type and type pages, the operation of delicate machinery, and so on, require this qualification. A mechanical sense will be necessary for those who operate machines or care for them.
8. Good taste in the use of type and space and pictures. Good printing is judged by its appearance and good design is very important if it is to be received well by the public.
9. Personal satisfaction from some special interest in the graphic arts. This may be in the form of a hobby, or in training for a more attractive and responsible position in the plant.

How Can One Learn Printing?

In general there are three ways to learn printing. The first is to secure a job as an apprentice in a print shop and learn while working at the trade. This method requires a period of about four years and is a good one provided the shop has a standard apprentice system and its employees know the trade well. Most standard apprenticeship training is controlled by the International Typographical Union and requires some sort of affiliation with the Union. However, there are shops which are nonunion and in which apprenticeship training may be good or bad depending upon the conditions in the shop.

The second method of learning printing is by attending a vocational, trade, or technical school. In the larger cities high-school students may have the opportunity of attending a state-operated school in which printing is taught as a vocation. There are only a few technical schools in the United States, such as Carnegie Institute of Technology (college level), Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rochester Institute of Technology (trade school), Rochester, New York, where one can learn in a systematic way the printing trade. One objective of training on the professional level is the emphasis on a thorough acquaintance with printing procedures so that one can rise rapidly to executive positions when once employed in a printing plant. The other objective of professional training is primarily for employment as well as fitting him for supervisory positions.

The third method is somewhat related to the apprenticeship method, but with more emphasis on learning. This method involves going to school part time and working part time, and is followed by the Rochester Institute of Technology and some printing plants such as Lakeside Press in Chicago. The Mennonite Publishing House set up its Training-in-Service program on this principle. This kind of training is probably the best and most thorough of any other kind. The student attends classes part time and then part time works in a print shop where he is responsible for regular production in his chosen field. There is a constant demand for well-qualified and well-trained men and women in the printing and publishing industry. The young man or young woman who is trained and qualified will not need to look long for work in the printing industry.

What Are the Prospects for Pay and Promotion?

In the publishing and printing industry in 1938-39, the normal range of weekly wages and salaries was from $15 to $250. A summary of wage rates in forty leading printing centers published for 1941-42 shows a range of $38 to $56 a week for compositors and $36 to $54.50 a week for cylinder pressmen. Of course at the present time weekly wage rates are unusally high and range from possibly $80 to $100 a week in the large cities for skilled printers. The printing industry as a whole pays its wage earners well, poorly managed plants being the exception to this rule.

The printing industry offers the same advantages in the lines of promotion as any other industry. The top jobs, as one

[Continued on page 33]

The small-town newspaper offers opportunity to serve the local community in a fine way. Below is Virgil Blosser, editor of the "Wayland News," Wayland, Iowa, at a linotype machine in his plant.

Our Contributors:

John Howard Yoder of Wooster, Ohio, has been active in local and church-wide youth activities. During the summer of 1948 he was a member of a Peace Team which visited communities and rendered programs on the subject of peace and related topics.

Harold Bauman is formerly from Leetonia, Ohio, and is now assistant pastor of the Orrville Mennonite Church, Orrville, Ohio. He serves as a leader in young people's institutes and contributes to church and conference publications.

Walter Oswald teaches history and economics at Hesston College, Hesston, Kansas. He is formerly from Ohio and has studied at the University of Chicago. Besides teaching he is also head of the program of student personnel at Hesston College.

Albert H. Weaver lives two miles south of Hesston, Kansas, on a 160-acre farm. He feeds hogs and steers and in 1948 raised 3,000 turkeys. He is interested in strong community life and at the 1948 Conference on Industrial Relations and Community Life read a paper on "Maintaining the Family Farm in an Industrial Age."

Helen Witmer was born and grew up near Preston, Ontario. She received her training at the St. Mary's Hospital School of Nursing at Kitchener, Ontario. She is an active member of the Mennonite Nurses' Association and is continuing her studies at Goshen College in the fields of Bible and Natural Sciences.

Dr. H. Clair Amstutz frequently addresses groups on health topics in addition to his general practice in Goshen, Indiana. In 1947 he was elected president of the Mennonite Medical Association. He is father of six children.

A. P. Hallman, formerly of Falfurrias, Texas, has been a salesman for the Highland Shoe Company of Akron, Pennsylvania, for a number of years. His work calls for travel chiefly throughout the East and the Mid-west and he specializes in selling women's shoes.

Ellrose Zook, Scottdale, Pa., has worked as a pressman, linotypist, and make-up man. He has also studied layout and design as well as typography. At present he edits the "Words of Cheer," "Mennonite Yearbook" and the "Family Almanac." He is father of twin boys.

Kathryn Leinbach was born in North Lima, Ohio, and attended public school there. She is now training in dietetics at Goshen College and looks forward to serving in an institution. Her article grew out of her experience as a Bible-school and Sunday-school teacher.

Dear Reader:

WINTER WHEAT BROUGHT TO U.S. BY MENNONITES

This year's United States wheat crop will amount to 1,300,000,000 bushels, according to the Department of Agriculture. This is enough wheat to provide every man, woman, and child in this country 12 full pound loaves of bread every week in the year and enough domestic wheat to take care of the demand for two years to come.

The great bulk of the winter wheat raised in this country was first brought here by the Mennonites. After being forced to leave Germany on account of religious persecutions they went to Russia where they discovered this hardy type and carried it with them in their travels from one country to another and finally brought it to America.

This was known as Kubanka, a durum spring wheat from the Turghia Steppes in East Asia. It is Kubanka or Red Turkey, as it is better known, that our hard winter wheat springs from.

This wheat was introduced on a large scale in the early eighteen seventies. This occurred about when Mark Alfred Carleton, of Kansas, was brought into the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He noted luxuriant wheat in the midst of other fields that were blighted by rust or withered by drought. These were the fields owned by the Mennonites, who had been carrying the Russia wheat seeds with them in their travels from country to country.

The only disadvantage in the wheat was that it was too hard for most millers of that day and time. Carleton went to Russia for samples and not only brought back the Kubanka or Red Turkey wheat, but also brought back bearded wheat from Japan, Haffkans wheat from Turkey, Kaiser bald wheat from Germany, Italian prolifero and Australia's Rattling Jack and Rattling Tom Wheat.

Continued experimenting brought about the type of Red Turkey that is now grown.—*Daily News Record*, Harrisonburg, Virginia, Sept. 15, 1948.

WE ARE WHAT WE EAT

(Book Review)

The Pennsylvania Dutch Cook Book. By Ruth Hutchison. Harper & Brothers, New York and London. Pp. 213. $3.00.

With the growing interest in regional fiction and regional art we also notice an increased interest in regional cookery. National interest in our people has been focused not only upon our folk art but also upon our cuisine and the last years have witnessed the appearance of a number of Pennsylvania German cookbooks. Some enthusiasts even like to say that no regional cookery in our country is quite so famous as the Pennsylvania German. No doubt New Englanders make similar claims for themselves and so might natives of Louisiana or Virginia. But the test of the pudding is in the eating of it. Where does one find a happier, lustier, more food-conscious, but also more energetic and industrious peo-

[Continued on page 30]

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

When cutting out garments, much time is saved by placing two dinner knives on your pattern instead of pinning each piece of pattern to the material. The knives hold the pattern in place while cutting.

Mrs. Emil Thiessen, Hillsboro, Kansas

Keep a box or drawer somewhere in the house with gifts for shut-ins, babies, birthdays, etc. When you see something appropriate while shopping, that is the time to buy it and add to your collection. You will find just the occasion for that particular item in the future. For convenience keep cards, wrapping paper, ribbon and scissors in the same box or drawer.

Mrs. Philip Yoder, Route 1, West Liberty, Ohio

Note: Send Household Hints to THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY, Scottdale, Pa. Many fine hints are received each month.

TRADING POST

SIMON COBLENTZ & SON

Dealer and Repairer
of
American and Swiss Watches

Telechron Electric Clocks
—Westclox Material

Route 1 Uniontown, Ohio

Get our prices before you buy

For Good, Used, and Rebuilt

Tractors Threshers
Power Units Sawmills
Husker-Shredders Balers

See, write, or phone

WITMER IMPLEMENT SERVICE
PINOLA
Shippensburg Route 3 Pennsylvania
Phone Shippensburg 917R23

SPENCER CORSETS

Complete Spencer Corset Service
By Authorized and Registered Corsetiere

Individually Designed
Health and Posture Garments

Service restricted to Montgomery, Lancaster, Berks, Bucks, Philadelphia, and Chester counties, in eastern Pennsylvania.

MRS. N. H. HESS LEDERACH, PA.
Phone Schwenksville 2394

English Walnuts
and Filberts

In one hundred pound lots or over

New Crop Ready in October

WRITE:
L. E. SWARTZENDRUBER
Route 1 Box 274
McMinnville, Oregon

HAMMER MILL Gehl No. 17. Powered by '43 Mercury on 1937 Ford truck. Clarence R. Birkey, Dewey, Illinois.

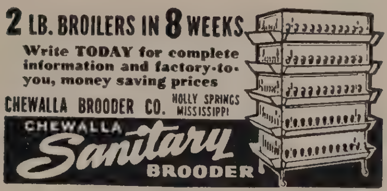
FLUORESCENT LAMPS, including new circle type; home and industrial. Phone, Lancaster 3-8052. John C. Forry, Rohrerstown, Pennsylvania.

NOW ON SALE at your favorite dealer: "Plaques of Unique Craftsmanship." Ask for descriptive circular. Buy now at new low prices. Manson Art Company, Manson, Iowa.

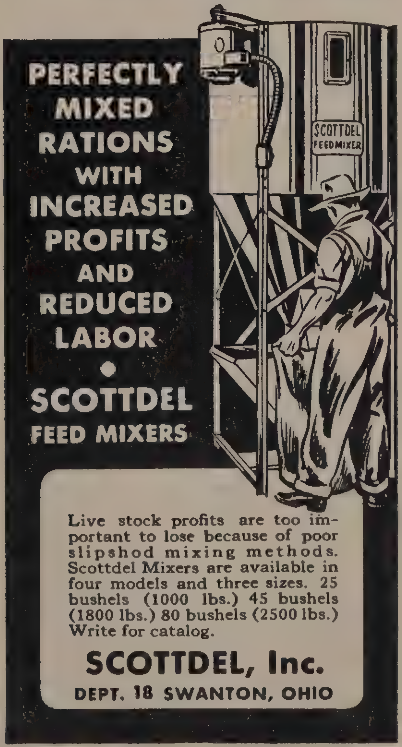
When visiting beautiful Niagara Falls, stop at THE BROWNE TOURIST HOME, 124-126 Fourth Street, Niagara Falls, New York. Rooms for two, three, or four persons, at reasonable rates. Clean, comfortable rooms in a quiet, refined neighborhood. Near river and the falls. Write for reservations.

CANARIES

Good Singers *Fine Gifts*
We ship. *For prices, write*
Mrs. Dennis Short Archbold, Ohio



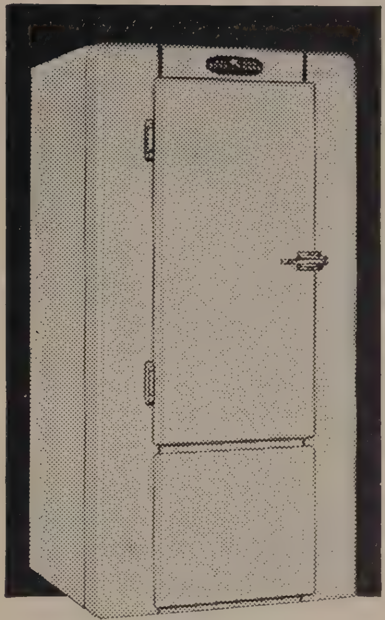
2 LB. BROILERS IN 8 WEEKS
Write TODAY for complete information and factory-to-you, money saving prices
CHEWALLA BROODER CO. HOLLY SPRINGS MISSISSIPPI
CHEWALLA Sanitary BROODER



PERFECTLY MIXED RATIONS WITH INCREASED PROFITS AND REDUCED LABOR • SCOTTDEL FEED MIXERS

Live stock profits are too important to lose because of poor slipshod mixing methods. Scottdel Mixers are available in four models and three sizes. 25 bushels (1000 lbs.) 45 bushels (1800 lbs.) 80 bushels (2500 lbs.) Write for catalog.

SCOTTDEL, Inc.
DEPT. 18 SWANTON, OHIO



WILSON ZEROSAFE OWNERS

BUY...
WHEN FOOD IS PLENTIFUL
HAVE IT
WHEN IT'S SCARCE

BELLEVILLE
FARM SUPPLY
J. R. Stoltzfus, *Owner*
Phone 79 Belleville, Pa.

YOUR AUTHORIZED WILSON DEALER

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING IS LISTED UNDER THIS HEADING AT 10 CENTS PER WORD. MINIMUM CHARGE IS $1.00. COPY IS DUE BY THE FIRST OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE. INCLUDING NAME, ADDRESS, CITY AND STATE IN WORD COUNT. ADVERTISING BY THE COLUMN INCH $2.00. REPEAT RUNS OF SAME ADVERTISEMENT 15 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

PLAIN CLOTHING

FOR MEN

Over a hundred suits in stock at all times

GOOD WORSTEDS

Reasonable Prices

D. H. MARTIN'S

Elizabethtown Pennsylvania

A CHRISTMAS GIFT IDEA

Simplify Your Christmas Shopping by giving

The Christian Readers Service

An Appropriate Gift
THAT GIVES A YEAR OF
GOOD READING

Special Christmas Booklet
by M. R. De Hann
sent to the Giver and Receiver

Write for Special Rates.

Christian Readers' Service
Fountain City, Tennessee

USE
PHOTOGRAPHIC
CHRISTMAS CARDS
THIS YEAR

I will make them from your favorite negative of your children, family, homestead, winter scene, or the like.

$1.80 per dozen; $3.50 per 25;
$6.00 per 50; $10.00 per 100.

PRICES INCLUDE ENVELOPES

Postpaid

James L. Histand
Denbigh, Virginia

Authentic recipes for all the wonderful dishes that have made Pennsylvania cooks famous. Modern methods, interpolated notes on history and folklore and fraktur designs. Autographed, $3.00.

Order from

The Moby Dick Bookshop

630 Turner St.
Allentown, Pa.

The Pennsylvania Dutch Cook Book

By Ruth Hutchison

The Pennsylvania Dutch Cook Book

BOOK REVIEW [Continued]

ple than the Pennsylvania Germans? Could it possibly be because of their cookery? "Man ist, was man esst" runs an old saying. Perhaps it matters little that (and whether) George Washington liked our cooking and took back with him to Mount Vernon a Pennsylvania German cook. What matters today is that the tourists and travellers through our counties long remember the food they ate there, even though they may not have found "the traditional seven sweets and seven sours." And what matters still more is that a cookbook lies before us which makes accessible to our housewives the many recipes for which we are famous.

For our mothers and grandmothers cooking was an art, which depended upon intuitive good sense and skillful execution. Their recipes, whether handed down in written or oral form, left much to the imagination. One took a pinch of this and a pinch of that. Quantity of shortening and of flour was often left to the feel of the mixture, to the acute tactile sense of the housewife or cook. Recipes of this kind often found their way into our previous cookbooks.

The book contains a very readable introduction and the brief introductory remarks to the various chapters contain quaint facts and entertaining bits of narrative. There are chapters on soups, bread and breadstuffs, meats, poultry, eggs, "of Hexel and Mummix," cheese, fish and sea food, vegetables, sweets and sours, pies and pastry, cake, cookies, desserts and candies.

Recalls Favorite Foods

If some one, long absent from the homeland, yearns for Riwwelsupp he will find the recipe for it in this book; among the breads are the favorite recipes for Fastnacht Kuche and Schwenkfelder and the other coffee cakes that make "dunking" so attractive, that the very word "dunk" has become a part of the English language and there now exists a large National Dunking Association. He will find here many other dishes that he may long ago have forgot or else only vaguely remembered.

A new note in this book is the chapter "Of Hexel and Mummix," but unfortunately it contains no adequate consideration of these strange words. It is plain enough that Hexel is none other than the German Haechsel (verb hacken, to chop), as the recipe also indicates. But Mummix is veiled in mystery, unless it is related to the German verb mummen (to muffle or conceal). There are also other German words obscure in form or meaning: Strusel on page 22 is something of a mongrel, stemming no doubt from Streusel and Strudel; so also Strickle, page 24; Marklose Soup on page 12 is of course soup containing Mark Kloesse, or small dumplings of marrow.

Perhaps no regional cookbook is really altogether regional. It is hardly necessary to point out that our cuisine has been greatly influenced from without and that the book contains many recipes unknown to our ancestors. But they had hardly arrived before they also skillfully adapted themselves to their new living conditions and the different products of the New World. Today Lattwaerrick is apple butter, but in the homeland it was made mostly of prunes, plums, and pears—fruits that did not keep well. Later there were infiltrations of many dishes that were popular among the Germans and Austrians that arrived in America at a later day such as Wiener Schnitzel and Mocha Torte. Contributions on the part of the Anglo-Saxon are rather slight, unless in the form of breads and other recipes employing corn meal. Curious that there is such a shortage of kinds of meat pies among the recipes in this book. Perhaps the influence of American cookery is most apparent in the chapters on cakes and candies, in the recipes for nut breads, Montgomery pie and funny pie, and the use of graham crackers instead of pastry in the making of certain pies.

A Large Field in Regional Cookery

Possibly every Pennsylvania German reading this excellent cookbook would find some missing items. We note the absence of the elderberry and its various uses; also g'schmoltze Nudle; and Mauldasch; and Kaerrebseboi (a very different thing from pumpkin custard pie!); and of course it is too much to expect to find Zwiwwlekuche and Sauerambelboi. Notably missing are the many old recipes for wines and cordials.

There is no doubt that Mrs. Hutchison has furnished us with a most practical and inclusive handbook on Pennsylvania German cuisine. But a task of another kind still remains to be done: one that will go into the origins and implications of the names of dishes and will solve for us some of the obscure problems, such as the meaning and origin of "shoe-fly" (or is it "shoo-fly" pie?); and when is a doughnut a cruller; or when is an apple pie an Ebbelboi or an Ebbelkuche; etc., etc. But these are not the problems of the gourmet. He will be amply satisfied with this book.

—Prof. Preston A. Barba,
The Morning Call,
Allentown, Pennsylvania

Hager's Plain Clothing Department

"Where Plain Folks Like to Shop"

This growing department invites you to share in the outstanding qualities and values from the large stocks!

Fur-Trimmed Coats

$49.50

Neatly made with small collars of squirrel, kit fox, and Persian lamb.

Our well-known standards of quality fabrics and first-class tailoring have not changed! A coat from Hager's Plain Clothing Department will give you many years of satisfactory service.

Untrimmed Winter Coats

$32.50 to $39.50

Enjoy comfort and well-dressed appearance in one of these coats! Specially designed for women who appreciate quality and correct simplicity in style. Well tailored in needlepoint, twills, coverts, and crepes. Misses, Women's and Little Women's sizes.

Ready-Made Bonnets $2.98 to $4.98

Neatly made over wire frames and buckram frames in a variety of new fall materials. You'll find the largest assortments here, which enable us to fit any head.

New Soft Turbans $2.98, $3.65

Ready-Made Prayer Coverings 39¢ each; 3 for $1.15

A large assortment of plain and neatly figured dress fabrics, including the sugar and spice pattern so much desired by our plain customers.

Large Shipment of Imported Rayon Net, $2.75 per Yd.

This is an unusual quality for firmness and durability; pleats nicely . . . a feature so much desired by our covering makers. Also large assortments of organdies, mousseline de soies, nets, bonnet materials, buckram bonnet crowns, wire frames, linings, ready-made plain dresses, etc.

Men's Ready-Made Plain Suits

Sack and frock styles, excellently tailored of pure wool worsteds. Our tailors are experts in designing and fitting. Made-to-measure plain suits, topcoats, hats, sweaters, ties, collars, collar buttons, arm bands, etc.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

Our salespeople, who are members of the plain sect, understand your needs and give careful attention to mail orders. Our buyer, Mrs. Lillian Ebersole, is constantly shopping the country's clothing markets. New merchandise comes in weekly! *Write for Catalogue.*

HAGER & BRO., Inc.

25-31 West King Street
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

TEACHING THE CHILD ABOUT GOD

[Continued from page 11]

- The One who made the sun and moon and stars and oceans and mountains.
- The One who makes the sunsets and rainbows.
- The One who lets people help Him with growing things—food to eat, flowers and trees and shrubs to make the world beautiful.
- The One who gave my daddy and mother to me, who knows even more than they know and love even more than they do.
- The One who made me and all the people in the world and loves us all.
- The One who lets me help Him with His birds and animals and people.
- The One who watches over and cares for me, but expects me to help care for myself.
- The One to whom I may talk any time and anywhere—about things that make me happy or unhappy, or things that are hard to do.

One way in which we can help the child come near to God is by showing him the tender love of God. He can early associate parental love with the love of the heavenly Father. In our everyday conversation we can remind the child of God's love for him. The breakfast moment of gratitude for a new dawn and for daily bread and the bedtime memory of hours of happiness keep the child aware of the love and care of God.

We can picture God as our Father. The child is likely to think of God as he thinks of his father. Jesus made use of this natural way of thinking when He taught the disciples to pray to God as "Our Father." In the story of the Prodigal Son He shows us God as the kind, loving, forgiving Father.

The child needs to feel the nearness of God as one of his earliest impressions. It is far wiser to have the child think of God as living and acting here and now in the child's small but ever expanding world than to have the impression that God did all of His great deeds among men a long time ago. We should explain that we cannot see God with our eyes as we see each other, but yet we know He is near because all around us are light and air, sunshine and growing plants. Only God is great enough to plan all these things. Above all, He planned to show us His love through Jesus, the Saviour, who died and arose and is now ready to forgive and help us in times of temptation. If we want to teach children what God is like, we must show them Jesus.

If in early childhood the love, personality and nearness of God are very real, then prayer is a natural outgrowth of this relationship. It is easy to talk with a friend who means much to us. Prayer, simply defined for the child is talking with God, and waiting for His guidance. It is based on the belief that God answers real prayer. Sometimes He says "No" when that is the best way to help His children. We can teach children what we mean by praying "if it be Thy will."

Help Your Child to "Make Connections"

We as parents and teachers of little children, hold in our hands the great responsibility of helping to mold another vessel fit for the Master's use. A traveler was riding on a slow moving train routed to connect at a small junction with a through train going to a beautiful little town nestled in the mountains. There was a slip-up and the connection was not made. The traveler was forced to sit for hours looking at blank walls and yards grimy with coal dust. There are just such junctions on the road that a little child travels. Unless someone sees that he makes connections, he must all his life miss the vision of the Highest. The following parable which I found in Alta Mae Erb's book, **Christian Nurture of Children**, illustrates what should be our goal as teachers:

"I took a little child's hand in mine to lead him to the Father. My heart was full of gratitude for the glad privilege. We walked slowly. I suited my steps to the short steps of the little child. We spoke of things the child noticed. Sometimes it was one of the Father's birds; we watched it build its nest, and we saw the eggs that were laid. We wondered later at the care it gave its young.

"Sometimes we picked the Father's flowers, and stroked their soft petals, and loved their bright colors. Often we told stories of the Father. I told them to the child and the child told them to me. We told them, the child and I, over and over again. Sometimes we stopped to rest leaning against the Father's trees, and letting His air cool our brows, and never speaking.

"And then in the twilight we met the Father. The child's eyes shone. He looked up lovingly, trustingly, eagerly into the Father's face, he put his hand into the Father's hand. I was for the moment forgotten, I was content."

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Erb, Alta Mae, *The Christian Nurture of Children,* Scottdale, 1944, $1.00

Jones, Mary Alice, *Tell Me About God,* New York, 1943, $2.00

Jones, Mary Alice, *The Faith of Our Children,* Nashville, 1943, $1.50

Shields, Elizabeth McE. *Guiding Kindergarten Children in the Church School,* Richmond, 1936. $1.50

Sweet, Herman J., *Opening the Door for God, Philadelphia,* 1943, $1.00

Trent, Robbie, *Your Child and God,* Chicago, 1941, $2.00

(These books can be obtained by ordering from the Mennonite Publishing House, Scottdale, Pa.)

HOSIERY Wholesale and Retail

Men's
Work and Dress

Women's
Cotton—Lisle—Silk—Nylon

Infants'
Long

Children's
Long—¾length—Anklets

Shades: Black—White—Tans—Dark

Write for circular and prices

DANNER'S HOSIERY STORE
Hanover Route 1 Pennsylvania

BOOK STORE TO YOUR DOOR

The Holman Family Bible

Bibles
Sacred Records
Hand-painted Mirrors
Advertising Novelties

Orders Shipped by Mail

J. WALTER HACKMAN
811 South Sixth Street Allentown, Pennsylvania
Phone: 2-9363

PRINTING AS A VOCATION

[Continued from page 27]

might term them, in the commercial printing plant are department foremen, production superintendent, business manager, typographer, salesman, executive superintendent, and printing instructor. In the book and periodical publishing field, the business level becomes still higher with such positions as publisher, owner-operator of small newspaper, editor, production superintendent, advertising manager, foreman of department, department manager, reporter, photographer, and so on. These positions all require their own peculiar qualifications and training which one may secure as he progresses in his relationship to the industry.

What Opportunities Does Printing Offer?

Printing, as already noted, has had an impressive role in human progress. Every person desires to make a contribution to our Christian culture and way of life. Printing will provide this opportunity. The church today operates its own publishing and printing plant for the sole purpose of propagating the Christian faith and way of life. The Mennonite Publishing House will need to secure and train its workers from the young people of the church. Those who are trained, qualified, and willing to assume the responsibility of the work of their choice will find here unlimited opportunities for service. It will constantly be in need of supervisory personnel, editors, writers, artists and designers, proofreaders, Linotype operators, pressmen, make-up men, and so on.

Another opportunity is the local weekly newspaper and job printing plant. In many of our Mennonite communities much good could be done for the Christian culture and ideals of the community if its weekly newspaper plant could be Mennonite owned and operated. News items, advertising, and religious features, such as, sermons, Sunday-school lesson discussions, and church announcements could be given their respectful place. Evil influence in the community could be repressed.

A family-operated print shop is another opportunity. This kind of business venture would be somewhat similar to the farm in that most members of the family could work together. A Christian printer has a definite testimony to make in the kind of printing he will accept and in the carefulness and quality of printing his shop can produce. Furthermore, he may at times turn publisher of some Christian material of his own, such as tracts, local church newssheets, or local mission board sheets, publicity work for religious organizations, and community summer Bible schools and evangelistic meetings.

Employment in a good printing or publishing institution is also possible. Here, too, the Christian can exert his influence in personal testimony as well as in his responsibilities as he rises to better positions in the plant. The opportunities for Christian printers and publishing Christian literature are found around the world.

Acknowledgement is due the following for this article: Byron G. Culver, **If You Are Considering Publishing and Printing.** Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, N.Y. **Printing Year Book and Almanac** (1941-42). Walden, Sons & Mott, Inc., New York, N.Y. Ralph W. Polk, **The Practice of Printing.** 1945. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Ill.

The Correspondence Department of

EASTERN MENNONITE COLLEGE

Harrisonburg, Va.

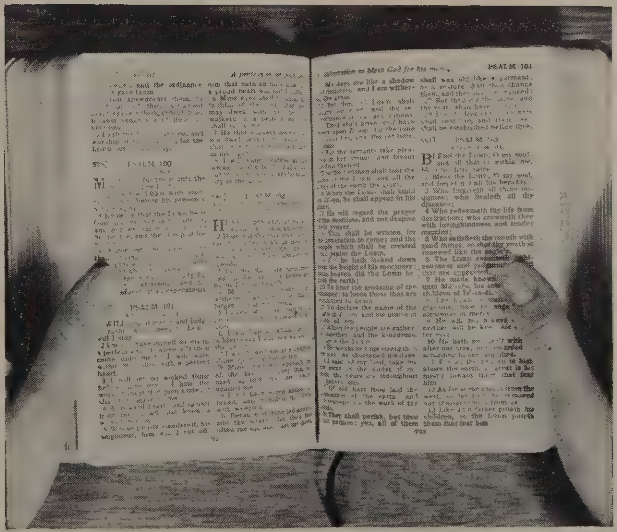
Provides:

An opportunity for those who cannot attend an institution of learning.

Bible study with guidance.

Profitable study for winter evenings.

For further information, write:
NORMAN H. DERSTINE, DIRECTOR
Bible Correspondence Department
Eastern Mennonite College
Harrisonburg, Virginia



"Search the Scriptures"

Offers courses in:

- Old Testament History
- New Testament History
- Gospels I
- Gospels II
- Bible Introduction
- Bible Doctrine
- General Epistles
- Personal Work
- Acts of the Apostles
- Pauline Epistles I
- Pauline Epistles II
- Hebrews and Revelation

Students may enroll at any time.

Each course consists of twenty-four lessons, and merits one-half unit of high school Bible credit.

The Shenk Hatchery

Box 46

Harrisonburg, Virginia

Placing new setting of eggs in incubator.
Total capacity of Hatchery: 1,112,000 eggs.

We Specialize in
NEW HAMPSHIRES
and
BROILER CROSSES

Our strain is noted for fast even growth and quick full feathering.

PROFITABLE BOTH FOR EGG AND MEAT PRODUCTION

YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THEM

We invite your inquiries.

THE SHENK HATCHERY HARRISONBURG, VA.

SCOOP

VIEW-MASTER

THREE-DIMENSION
FULL-COLOR PICTURES OF
PALESTINE
ISRAEL
TRANS-JORDAN

SEE FOR YOURSELF

VIEW-MASTER STEREOSCOPES \$2.00
REELS.... 35c each, 3 for \$1.00

Glick's Book Store
Box M
Smoketown, Pennsylvania

Allstates Cottages

"Your Country Home in Florida"

Clean Comfortable Quiet

Built and Operated by Mennonites

RENTAL: **By Month or Season; Season Preferred.**

Location: One mile off U.S. Route 41 at
Whitfield Estates

For further information, address:

Mrs. W. C. Ulrich
Route 3 Box 106
Sarasota, Florida

Order NOW the New

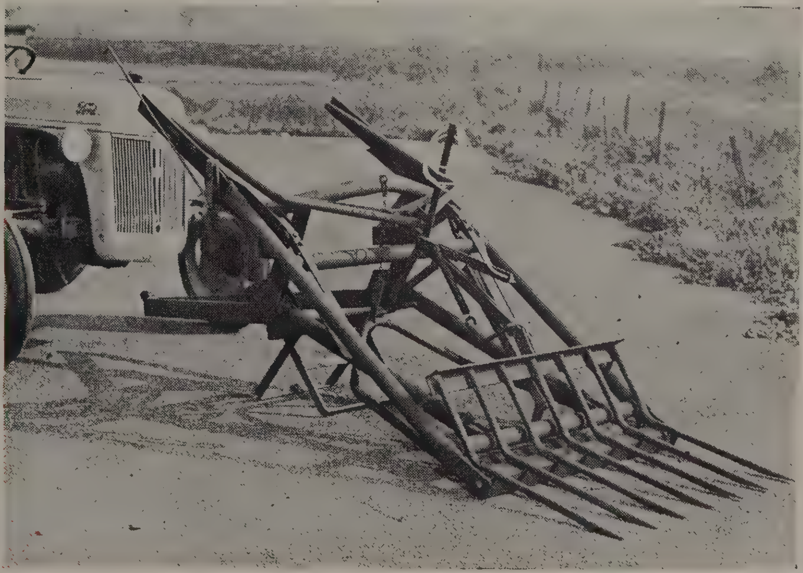
Sauder Hydraulic Loader

for Your Ford Tractor

Ford
TRACTORS
SAUDER BROS — SALES & SERVICE.

Takes only a few minutes to attach or detach

Automatically or manually unloaded



Specifications:

Height of fork in raised position: 7 ft.

Width of fork: 40 in.

Shipping Weight:
Loader, 540 lbs.
Scoop, 100 lbs.

For Complete Information, Write to Sauder Bros., New Holland, Pennsylvania

Quality—With Simplicity

Merchandise for those who are concerned about conservative styles and patterns

Full Assortment

... of Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes---for Men, Ladies, and Children

Hosiery

Nylons
Medium and heavier weight
Black, Off-black, Gunmetal, and regular colors

Cotton
Black, Gunmetal and regular colors

Silk
Black, Gunmetal

For Children
White, tan, and black, in cotton
Long white and tan in part rayon

For Men
BACHELOR'S FRIEND
Nylons, Rayons, and Cotton

Made-to-measure Suits

guaranteed to fit

* * *

Bostonian Shoes for men

Vitality and
Wilbur Coon Shoes for Ladies

* * *

Dress Materials
including small-figured rayons

Coverings and covering materials
Bonnets and bonnet materials

We now have in stock
solid light shades, neat stripes, and white
Neckband Shirts
in assorted sizes and sleeve lengths.

Orders filled promptly and sent prepaid when accompanied by check.

Discount for Sewing Circles, Aid Societies, and Relief

Samples sent on request

Inquiries solicited

Martins

On edge of
Eastern Mennonite
College Campus

Park View,
Harrisonburg,
Virginia

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

NOVEMBER, 1948

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Give

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

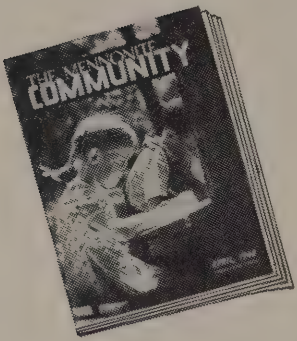
as a Christmas gift

the gift that repeats your Christmas wishes 12 times a year

* * *

Take advantage of our special gift offer

For five gift subscriptions you will receive an additional one-year subscription free of charge.



One-year —$2.50

Three-years —$6.00

Darrell Holdermans of New York City write: "Last Christmas we sent THE COMMUNITY as a gift to a brother, Ralph Holdermans of Los Angeles, and they also have expressed a very high regard for it. This Christmas we plan to use it more extensively in our giving."

HEADQUARTERS FOR KELLY AUTO TRUCK
TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT TIRES
KELLY
Springfield
TIRES
TIRE SERVICE HEADQUARTERS

Geo. W. Leaman

Mount Joy, Pennsylvania

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

NOVEMBER

1948

VOLUME TWO Scottdale, Pennsylvania NUMBER ELEVEN

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE
Scottdale, Pennsylvania
Telephone 962

EDITOR
Grant M. Stoltzfus

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Paul Erb, Guy F. Hershberger
Olive Wyse

ASSOCIATE EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER
H. Ralph Hernley

PHOTOGRAPHER AND ARTIST
John E. Harshberger

EDITORIAL COUNCIL

Dr. H. C. Amstutz, Goshen, Indiana; Leland Bachman, Goshen, Indiana; Atlee Beechy, Basel, Switzerland; H. S. Bender, Basel, Switzerland; S. F. Coffman, Vineland, Ontario; E. I. Culp, Tiskilwa, Illinois; S. E. Eicher, Albany, Oregon; Erma Erb, Wellman, Iowa; Henry F. Garber, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania; Melvin Gingerich, Goshen, Indiana; Simon Gingerich, Wayland, Iowa; Noah Good, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Howard Kauffman, Goshen, Indiana; John E. Lehman, Columbiana, Ohio; Ivan Lind, Hesston, Kansas; Jacob Moyer, Souderton, Pennsylvania; Orie O. Miller, Akron, Pennsylvania; John R. Mumaw, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Mary Emma Showalter, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Oliver Snyder, Hespeler, Ontario; Maude Swartzendruber, La Junta Colorado; Gideon Yoder, Harper, Kansas; John L. Yoder, West Liberty, Ohio.

STAFF ASSISTANTS

Business: Catherine Hernley
Young Community: Ruth Carper, Norma Hostetler
Photography: David L. Hunsberger, Delbert Erb
Advertising Layout: Marlin Lauver
Secretarial: Laura Maust

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the
MENNONITE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHERS OF "THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY"

Paul Erb, President, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
John L. Yoder, Vice President, West Liberty, Ohio
Guy F. Hershberger, Secretary, Goshen, Indiana
H. Ralph Hernley, Treasurer, Scottdale, Pa.
Ivan Miller, Corry, Pennsylvania
Clayton L. Keener, Refton, Pennsylvania
A. J. Metzler, Scottdale, Pennsylvania

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following pictures were taken by Paul W. Hertzler: cover, pp. 5, 6, 18, 19, 20 (upper), 22, 23.

The picture on page 12 is by Monkmyer Press Photo Service.

Ernest Morgan furnished the pictures for pages 14 and 15.

Maplecrest Turkey Farms, Inc., supplied the pictures on pages 17, 20 (lower), 21.

The picture on page 24 is by U.S.D.A. Photography by Hunton.

The pictures on pages 8 and 9 were supplied through the courtesy of Poultry and Egg Board, Chicago.

The picture in the Young Community feature, pages 10 and 11, was taken by James Histand, Denbigh, Virginia.

The prayer on page 4 is from the Oxford University Press.

"Danger in the Automobile" on page 26 and "On Retiring" on page 29 were taken from releases of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

For the Month of November

Thanksgiving Harvest 4

Now Thank We 6
CLARA LEHMAN HERSHBERGER

Your Thanksgiving Turkey 8
OLIVE G. WYSE

Young Community 10
RUTH CARPER

The A B C of Adoption 12
THEO CARLSON

Adventures in a Small Business 14
ERNEST MORGAN

Editorial—Communities Should Plan for the Future 16

The Turkey Industry at Wellman 18
HARRY J. WENGER

Turkeys Fit Naturally for Thanksgiving 24
HARRY H. KAUFFMAN

Dear Reader 26

Our Contributors 27

Trading Post 30

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY is published monthly by the Mennonite Community Association, Inc., Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Entered as second-class matter March 7, 1947, at the post office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price: $2.50 for one year: $6.00 for three years. Single copies, 25c each. Checks and postal money orders should be made payable to Mennonite Community Association and sent to the office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Publication office: 610-614 Walnut Avenue, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Printed in U.S.A.

Thanksgiving for Harvest

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, the fountain of all goodness, who openest Thine hand and satisfiest the desire of every living thing; we give Thee thanks and praise that in Thy mercy Thou hast brought us through the circuit of another year, and that, according to Thy promise, seedtime and harvest have not ceased. We bless Thee that Thou hast crowned the year with Thy goodness, and hast bestowed upon us the kindly fruits of the earth. We pray Thee to grant us grace that we may receive them thankfully and use them carefully, for our own comfort, for the relief of those that are needy, and for the glory of Thy name. Teach us to remember that it is not by bread alone that man doth live, and grant us evermore to feed on Him who is the true bread from heaven, even Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

—*The Book of Common Order,*
Church of Scotland.

Barn on the farm of John J. Hershberger, north of Kalona, Iowa. ⇨

The Wellman Mennonite Church was built on a new site around 1940. Well-equipped with Sunday school rooms, it serves a membership of 300. W. S. Guengerich and George S. Miller are pastors.

NOW THANK WE

by Clara Lehman Hershberger

Once again it is Thanksgiving time. The whole world tells us that summer is gone and another harvest is past. The trees so recently robbed of their glory, the birds' departure for a warmer home, the ceasing of the crickets' song and the frogs' croaking are all a warning to us that winter is not far away. Then, too, our bulging granaries and our well-stocked fruit cellars promise us security from hunger during the cold months ahead. Ah, it is a comfortable feeling that we have! It is Thanksgiving time indeed.

I cannot think of Thanksgiving without recalling a few Thanksgiving scenes from my childhood. I was a pupil in a little red schoolhouse then, and each year we twenty-odd children gave a program for our parents and friends. Those were memorable events. Usually our teachers took great pains to teach us lovely hymns of praise, and on those evenings when we gave our programs, I sang as though nothing else in the world mattered excepting that God should be praised for His goodness. My soul throbbed with a sincerity that I have never been able to capture since.

Thanksgiving Day to me as a child was a never-to-be-forgotten day. It was the day we children were all home. It was the day we gathered around a table spread with delicious foods that we did not see again for a whole year. Little shivers of excitement tingled up and down our spines as we waited for the call to dinner. Whiffs of roasting duck or chicken made us restless with anticipation. It was the day, too, when we went to church thankfully, with hearts too full for utterance.

It has long been a regret of mine that we as adults cannot take into our mature life some of the wondrous expectation and simple joy that a child feels toward the events that mean a lot to him. As one of those twenty-odd children who sang praises to a gracious heavenly Father twenty years ago, I must admit that although my thankfulness was restricted to rather insignificant things, it was nevertheless more sincere than it has been on similar occasions that have come and gone since. As an adult I am thankful only in terms of what more I should like to have rather than being grateful to God for already giving me much more than I deserve. God has been good. But He is never quite good enough. There is always something more that I want: more money, a finer home, a better car, costlier food, inventions that should give me more time to worship Him—but I don't.

This Thanksgiving season again our blessings are legion. We have more material things than any other people in the world. Perhaps Thanksgiving was intended primarily as a time set apart to thank God for material things, but this year, it seems to me, there are more important reasons than that.

Today the world is sick unto death—sick with internal disorders that seem hopelessly incurable. There are wars and rumors of wars. There are horrible memories of Nagasaki and Hiroshima to haunt our dreams at night. There are cries of want and despair pounding our eardrums. There is hardly a place on earth where there isn't trouble of some kind or another—trouble in Berlin, in India, in Palestine, in China. There is a continual rumbling on our labor front. Senate committees are unearthing a hotbed of corruption in our own government. Civilization trembles. Yet all this cannot touch our confidence or our faith in God. We have peace of mind and calmness of heart in a chaotic world. Let us thank God first of all for this.

At this Thanksgiving season, my rich heritage inspires me to gratefulness. So much genuine love has touched my life. I would breathe a prayer of thankfulness, first of all, for our forefathers who had a vision and placed a proper value on the important things in life. It was they who sacrificed that we might have the comforts that we now have. How unlike the modern who is wantonly destructive, then laughs sardonically, "Let the next generation worry about it!"

My heart is filled with gratitude, too, for the love of my friends, my children, my life-partner. Life would be empty without the contributions which others make to my happiness.

Have you thanked God for the success that came your way this year? Perhaps you are a teacher and you can look back over the year with a sense of real satisfaction, knowing that you have done a job and you did it well. Or if you are a mother, it may be that this year you have been master of many trying situations that continually arise where there are children. As a farmer, perhaps you have been an exceedingly good farmer this year—produced fine crops, raised prize cattle, improved your farm, and made a good profit. Maybe you are a minister. This year you may have seen a score of souls added to the kingdom through your efforts. Without the talents, the health, and the blessings from God, your efforts would have been of little account.

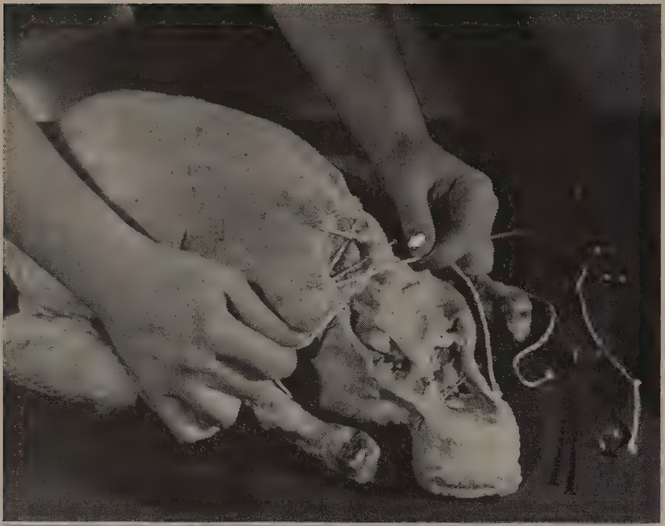
Failures in life are usually not a source of thankfulness for most of us. Yet, sometimes they are God's greatest kindness to us. Remember, Columbus' trip to America was a complete failure as far as his plans were concerned. He didn't find what he was looking for—but he found a new world! And Abraham did not convert the Chaldeans but he founded a new race. Moses could not understand what forty years spent in the wilderness had to do with his leading a great nation. Anthracite coal was thought worthless, and attempts to burn it were a failure until a workman in disgust banged the furnace door shut and went home to dinner. The men came back to find the furnace in danger of melting—and one of God's great storehouses of heat was loosed to man. Vulcanized rubber was the result of an accident and the failure of an experiment combined.

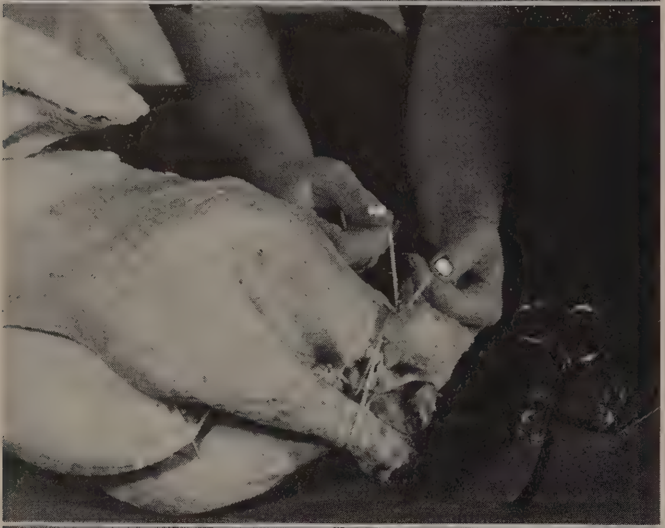
Can you imagine yourself being the man who was left stranded on a lonely island after a shipwreck? One day while he was hunting for food, his dwelling and all the utensils which he had so laboriously made with his hands were destroyed by fire. He sat down beside the ashes in sorrow that was too great for utterance. At last he said with all the bitterness in his heart, "Oh, why did this have to happen to me?" The next day a ship came, and when the captain took the man on board, he said, "We saw your smoke signal yesterday, so we came to pick you up."

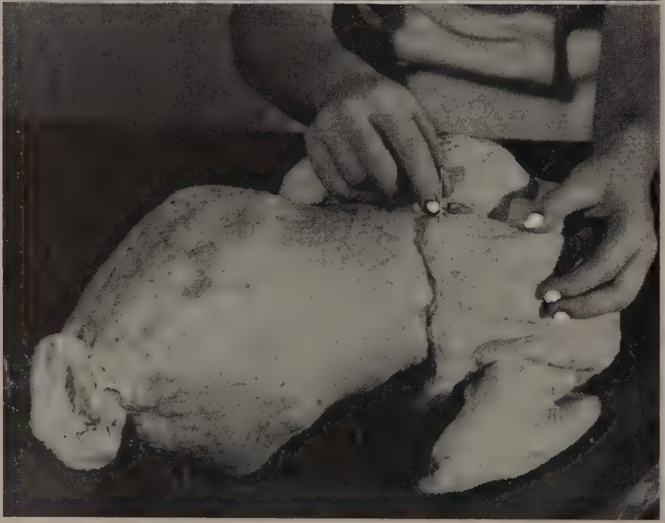
One of the real joys of Thanksgiving time is the joy of sharing with others. Isn't it true that often our thanks sound something like this, "God, you've been good. Thanks so much"? Then, feeling that we have fulfilled our obligations, we go on our way never thinking about those who have not fared so well. Thankfulness in words alone is the empty expression of an empty heart, but thankfulness accompanied by consideration for the needs of others becomes a sweet-smelling savor to all.

The Child Feeding projects sponsored by our church continue—with our support. Foods most practical for relief shipment are: meats and fats, flour, dried vegetables and fruits, jams and preserves. Tin cans of No. 2, 2½, 3 or 10 are most economical for handling.

YOUR THANKSGIVING TURKEY







How to Stuff and Truss

Turkeys may be roasted without stuffing. Unstuffed turkeys may be cooked in approximately five minutes per pound less cooking time than chilled stuffed turkeys.

When you stuff turkeys several hours in advance of roasting, the dressing should be cooled thoroughly before putting it into the turkey. A stuffed turkey may be held one or two days if it is loosely wrapped in wax paper and placed in a refrigerator at 38°F immediately. A turkey that has been frozen should be thawed on a rack at room temperature for eight to twelve hours and cooked soon after defrosting.

1. Allow 1½ cups of dressing per pound, full drawn weight of turkey.

2. Rub cavity wth salt (⅛ t. per lb. of bird).

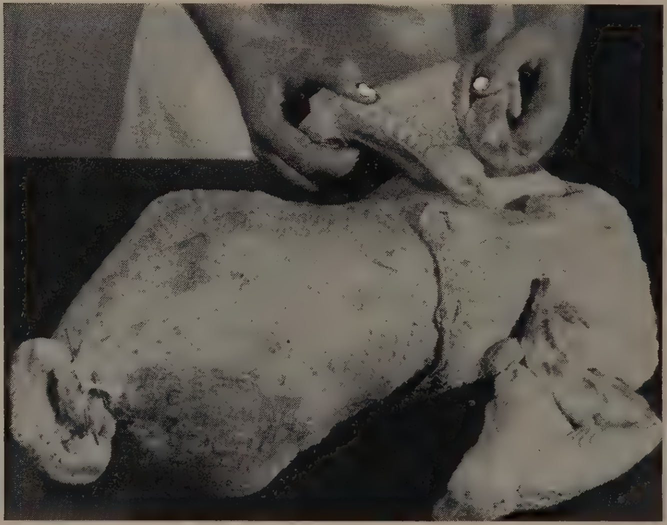
3. Stuff cavity well, but not tightly. Over packing may cause dressing to become soggy.

4. Lace abdominal opening. See Picture No. 1.

5. Tie legs together and fasten to tail. See Picture No. 2. Note trussing pin (skewer) stuck through backbone at base of tail to hold cord securely.

6. Put stuffing in neck and fasten neck skin to back with skewer. See Picture No. 3.

7. Lift wing up and out forcing the tip back until it rests flat against neck skin. See picture No. 4.



How to Roast

1. Grease skin of trussed turkey with softened fat.

2. Place bird on rack in shallow pan. Tip bird so one side of breast rests on rack.

3. Cover top and sides with a fat-moistened cloth.

4. Place in a preheated oven set at 300°F. Do not sear. Do not cover roasting pan. Do not add water.

5. If fat-moistened cloth dries out during the roasting period, moisten with fat from bottom of pan.

6. Turn bird during roasting so that the other side of breast touches rack.

7. If breast browns too slowly turn breast up for the last part of roasting period. See Picture No. 5.

8. To tell whether turkey is done press the fleshy part of drumstick. If the meat feels soft it is done. If the leg joint gives readily or breaks, the turkey is done. If you use a meat thermometer, your turkey will be done when the thermometer placed in the inside thigh muscle registers 190°F, or when one placed in the center of the dressing registers 180°F.

9. A turkey weighing 14 to 18 pounds will require 4 to 5 hours of cooking at 300°F before it is done. A larger turkey will require 5 to 6 hours of slow cooking. Keeping the oven temperature low and placing the turkey on a rack in an uncovered shallow pan assures better flavor, less shrinkage and loss of juices.

How to Carve

1. To remove leg, hold drumstick firmly with thumb and forefinger. Cut through skin by drawing knife back and forth, and sever joint. Press leg away from body with flat side of knife, then cut remaining skin on the back. Try to remove the oyster (choice dark meat in spoon-shaped bone on the back) with the leg. Place leg on service platter.

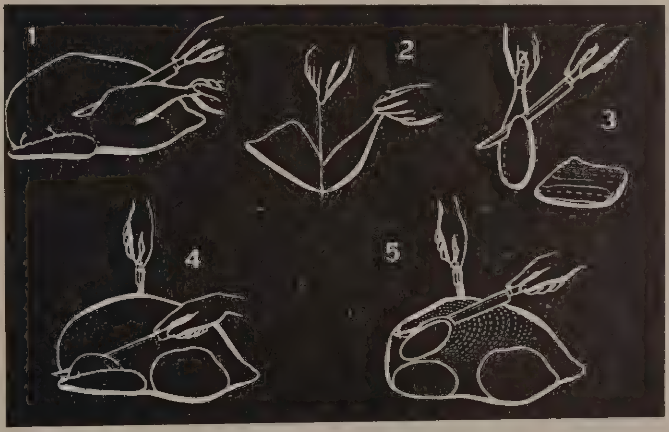
2. Disjoint drumstick and thigh by holding leg at right angles to plate and cutting through meat to the bone. Then, holding thigh with knife, press drumstick down with other hand until joint snaps.

3. To slice leg meat, hold drumstick at right angles to plate and cut down, turning leg to get uniform slices. To slice thigh meat, straddle the bone with fork and cut meat in lengthwise strips.

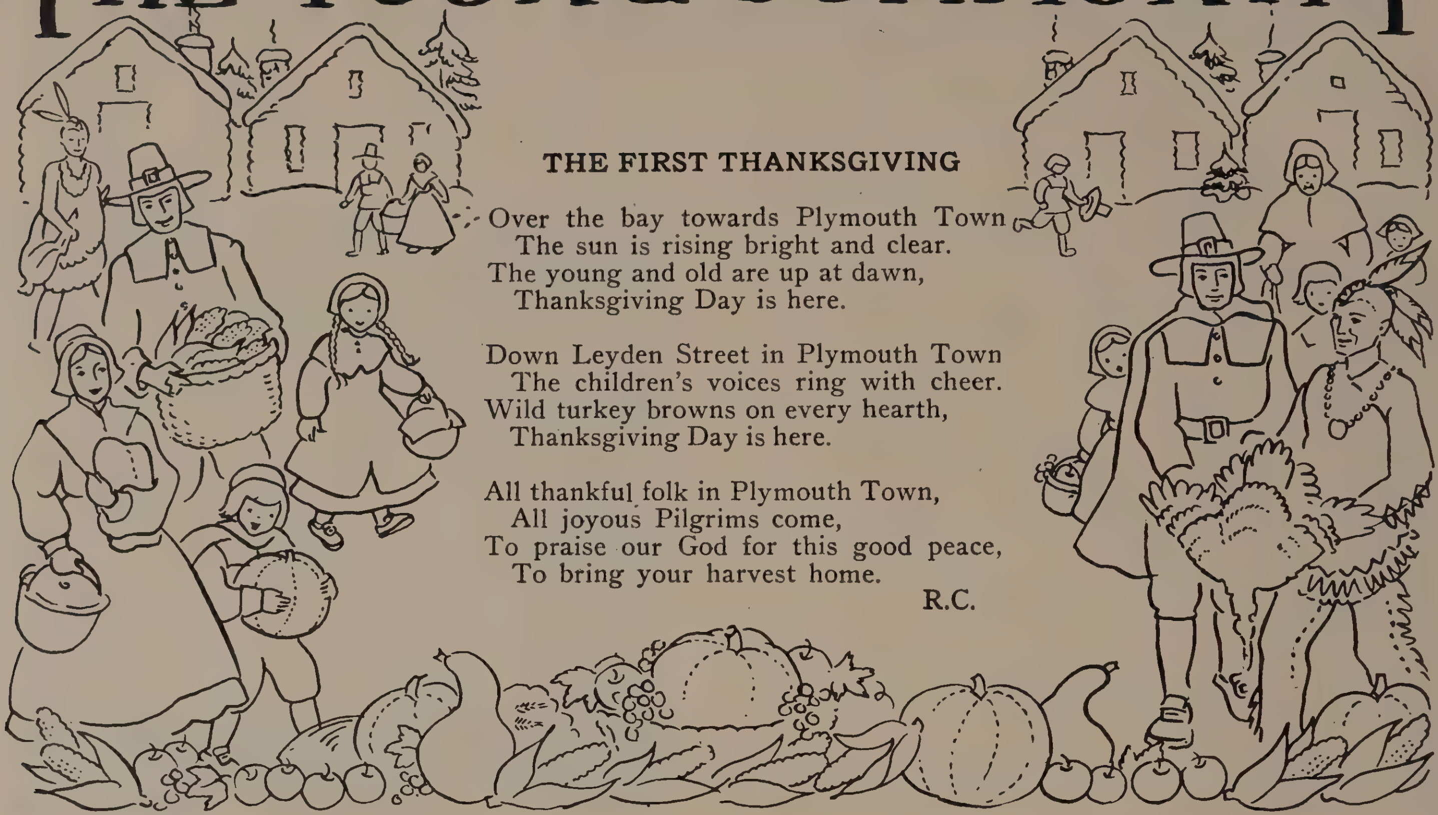
4. Remove wing by placing knife at right angles to breast about 1½ inches above wing and cutting straight down through skin and wing joint.

5. To slice breast meat, straddle keel bone with fork or insert fork in rib section on side opposite that being carved. Hold knife parallel to breast and cut with a sawing motion, starting first slice just above place wing was removed. Cut slices about ¼″ thick or less.

—Photographs and text by courtesy of Poultry and Egg National Board, Chicago, Ill.



THE YOUNG COMMUNITY



THE FIRST THANKSGIVING

Over the bay towards Plymouth Town
The sun is rising bright and clear.
The young and old are up at dawn,
Thanksgiving Day is here.

Down Leyden Street in Plymouth Town
The children's voices ring with cheer.
Wild turkey browns on every hearth,
Thanksgiving Day is here.

All thankful folk in Plymouth Town,
All joyous Pilgrims come,
To praise our God for this good peace,
To bring your harvest home.

R.C.

TREASURE CHEST
TO
FRANCE

Photo Courtesy Newport News Public Library

CHANGE YOUR
RECORD?

Photo by Histand

AROUND THE WORLD WITH PICTURE BOOKS. Picture books can take us all around the world and home again. Marian is reading **Poppyseed Cakes,** about Hungary. **Rain Drop Splash** brings Carol and Jamie right back home again. The boys and girls of Bookland Village (see "Roads to Anywhere") knew that children of other lands would like to see their bright American picture books. So they brought books and saved money to send a "treasure chest" of books to France. Billy is showing us some of the over-a-hundred books they sent. You can be sure that they chose their "very favorites" to send. Children in other libraries throughout America also sent such treasure chests to many lands across the sea. Maybe you helped with one of them. Or perhaps you sent a schoolbag.

Note: If you do not get the *Letter to Boys and Girls,* which has in it interesting stories, letters, and pictures of the boys and girls across the sea who receive the gifts you send through the Mennonite Central Committee, write to Mary Shank Lehman, M.C.C., Akron, Pa. She will be happy to send it to you. It is published without charge every three months.

Photo: Courtesy Newport News Public Library

Children listen to records in a special room for them in a public library. Many public libraries are able and eager to help children become acquainted with good music as well as good literature.

Roads to Anywhere

Here is adventure, travel, and fun. Here are the most interesting people in the world, all gathered together. Do you know Daniel Boone? You can learn to know him here. Do you want to go to China or Switzerland or to the everglade country of Florida? Go, if you please, with Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze, or Heidi and Peter, or the Strawberry Girl. The world is large and here it is, all between the covers of books! A library card is the only ticket you need.

A library is a treasure house for everyone. All over the country there are libraries large and small. In some places there are even traveling libraries on wheels. But one thing all good libraries have in common: that is an interest in their young readers. Does your public library have a special room for boys and girls? If not, it likely gives you at least a corner all your own, where you may find books, magazines, posters and pictures.

A reading room set aside entirely for boys and girls is the Gwendolyn Evans Room of the Newport News Public Library, Newport News, Virginia. The boys and girls have their own entrance, their own books and activities, their own librarian. They have named the room Bookland Village.

Every year Bookland Village elects a "Mayor" and "Miss Mayor." There is also a secretary, and health officers who help to keep Bookland Village clean and orderly. Books about almost everything you can think of, for boys and girls of all ages, line the shelves. In addition to books, there are records, which may be taken out or listened to in the library.

All year 'round there is something happening at Bookland Village. During the winter there is a story hour. For the journey to Storyland, there is a magic carpet and Aladdin's wonderful lamp. When the light in Aladdin's lamp goes out, the children know it is time to come back from Storyland and roll up the magic carpet until next week's story hour.

Last summer there was a contest in Bookland Village. It was the Robin Hood Archery Reading Contest. Every archer was given an arrow and a small notebook. The winners, those who hit the bull's eye by reading twenty select books, had a picnic "in the greenwood."

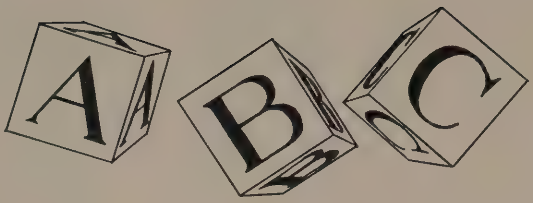
Around about Bookland Village there are glass cases and bulletin boards, which always hold interesting things. In the summertime there was a collection of sea shells, a starfish and a little sea horse. Once there was a real little merry-go-round, and animal books and posters. There may be hobbies, such as foreign dolls, on display, or a puppet show with one of the boys' own handmade marionettes. Sometimes there is a pet turtle, or a goldfish or two.

Once a year there is an art exhibit at Bookland Village, when the best paintings and drawings of the boys and girls from surrounding schools brighten the walls.

So you see, Bookland Village is a very busy place. Book Week comes this month. Why not pay a visit to **your** bookland village?

If you wish to know more about the work of a librarian, here are two interesting books: *Library Workers* (A Picture Fact Book), Alice Keliher, Editor. Harper & Brothers, New York. Illustrated by many photographs and drawings. *Treasure Shelves* (The Way of Life Series), by Lucile Fargo. Row, Peterson & Co., Evanston, Ill. $.96. Illustrated by photographs.

THE ABC OF ADOPTION



by Theo Carlson

Mother held out her arms. "Mommy, let's tell the story about me," Susan said, climbing up into her mother's lap.

"All right," her mother answered. "A long time ago Mommy and Daddy didn't have any little girl."

"And you wanted one very much," Susan interrupted.

"Yes, we did," her mother agreed. "So we looked for a little girl who could be our own. We saw many baby girls, but none of them seemed just right until—" Mother waited for Susan to finish.

"Until you adopted me!" Susan added happily.

Wise, wise mother and fortunate Susan, to be learning the story of her adoption before she is 3 years old.

The "story" is a good way to tell, since very young children can understand stories and delight in one about themselves.

It is important, too, to use the word "adopted" in telling the story to your child, because that is the word he will hear from others. If you use the word as you feel it, warmly saying, "we adopted you" as you say "we love you," the very word comes to have a happy meaning to the child, and this meaning persists whenever and wherever he hears it.

"But couldn't we keep it a secret, so he wouldn't ever know?" you ask. Well, maybe if you moved to a desert island, away from everyone you've ever known, you might. But for most of us, the secret is bound to leak out sooner or later. And why should it be a secret? How much better to tell your child the simple fact that you wanted him and adopted him, for then it is a happy fact for both of you.

Susan is growing up knowing that her parents chose her because they wanted her. They went about her adoption in the very best possible way. They both wanted a baby, wanted the baby—boy or girl—for himself or herself.

"Don't all adopting parents want a child for himself?" you ask.

Pinney, Monkmeyer Press Photo Service

Sometimes not. Sometimes they want a baby "to keep our marriage together."

Or the wife says, "After we have a child in our home, I know my husband will want him."

Or the husband says, "If my wife had a child I don't think she would be so nervous. She would have something to take her mind off herself."

It's true that all children, both natural and adopted, do give much to their parents. But it's folly to plan a child, either natural or adopted, to serve your own ends. If you do, you're heading for trouble.

Finding a Child

Susan's parents were not only wise, but fortunate, too. Early in their child-seeking their minister advised them to apply at a reputable child-placing agency, rather than try to get a child from an individual, such as a friend, minister or doctor.

Many of the larger cities have private child-placing agencies that have some children for adoption. There is a Child Welfare Division of the Public Welfare Department in every state, which can advise people who are interested in adopting. If no children are available for adoption with the public agency, it can give you names of private agencies that offer adoptive service.

"But adopting a child through an agency is such a bother," you say. "They ask all kinds of questions. Isn't there a quicker way to get a child, without all that red tape?"

Well, maybe there are quicker ways. But they aren't safer ways. Child care agencies throughout the country, both public and private, are interested in finding the best possible homes for the children under their care and in helping as many adoptive parents as possible find the child they want. To this end, they employ specially skilled people—and generally, for this is important to the agency as it is to you, people with a real gift of warmth and understanding—to place children in adoptive homes. These agencies are best suited to help couples who wish to adopt a child.

The agency that placed Susan with her adopted parents had many things to talk over with them before Susan was placed in their home.

First, they wanted a written statement from a doctor, telling why these people could not have children naturally. This was only fair. There aren't enough children available for adoption for all the people who want them. So first chance should be given to couples who cannot have their children naturally.

Many couples, who thought they could not have a child naturally, have found they can, after a thorough check-up and treatment by a physician.

The agency wanted to know about the financial situation of Susan's adoptive parents. That's right, too. You don't have to be rich to bring up a child to be a happy, comfortable person, but there should be a steady income with some plan of saving for the future.

What are some of the other things that the agency wanted to talk over with Susan's parents? It wanted to know their background, education, something about their hobbies and ambitions, and how their relatives felt about adoption. But most of all, it wanted to know what sort of a child they wanted and what they would hope the child could be and do. The agency was trying to find out what child would best fit into their home.

In turn, what did the agency offer Susan's adoptive parents? Much. The agency told them what it knew of Susan's background. It happened they knew quite a bit, since Susan's natural mother had come to them before Susan was born, asking that the agency help her in making a plan for her child. She had given the agency a good many facts about Susan's father.

Of course, a few children are really foundlings, and no one knows much about their history. If a reputable agency knows nothing about a child's parents, it will tell you so, and you will be free to make your decision about choosing that particular child on that basis.

Carefulness in Everything

When it came time for Susan's natural mother to sign the necessary paper to release her for adoption, she had made up her mind. She had not been hurried. The agency had given her every aid in sizing up the situation, and the very fact that she had applied to it was evidence of straight thinking. There was no lack of love, but this was best for her and best for the little girl. And there was no question about the signature or the release being legal. The agency had previously consulted its attorney about the correct form of release for a parent to sign. The mother knew that Susan would have a good home, and the adoptive parents knew that the way was clear for them to adopt her.

The agency had known Susan ever since she was born, so they had her complete medical history, from birth weight right on up. She had been seen once a month by the agency doctor and had all the necessary inoculations against disease. The agency gave Susan's parents a copy of this medical history so that they could give it to their doctor, who would be taking care of Susan in the future.

From the hospital, Susan had been placed in a temporary boarding home, where the agency paid for her care until she was adopted. This allowed the agency to "give her a good start" with experienced foster parents under supervision of a pediatric nurse and a case worker. It gave the mother time to reach her decision. The agency pediatrician had opportunity to direct Susan's early care, give any needed medical attention and observe her progress. A psychologist sized up her abilities and personality, thus giving an even more complete picture of her.

"Wouldn't it be better to adopt a child directly from the hospital," you ask.

Of course, it is good to have a child as young as possible. In rare instances, where a child's record is unusually full and clear and the adoptive parents are willing to take the added risk, an adoption may be made in the child's first few weeks. But the few months of boarding home care given by the agency is obviously a safeguard to the adoptive parents.

Since Susan's adoptive parents applied to a reputable social agency for their child, they were able to know something about her natural parents, her physical and psychologic development, and could be assured she had had good care before she came to live with them.

What Advantages Can You Offer?

Sometimes it seems to adoptive parents that all this takes so much time, and they are eager to have their child right away. I once knew a couple, both college graduates, who saw a pretty little blue-eyed baby girl. They wanted very much to adopt her right away and even talked of how they would send her to college. The baby's natural mother was unable to do any school work beyond the fifth grade. Nothing was known of her father. When the agency pointed this out to the couple, they readily agreed it would be better for them to adopt a

[Continued on page 33]

ADVENTURES IN A SMALL BUSINESS

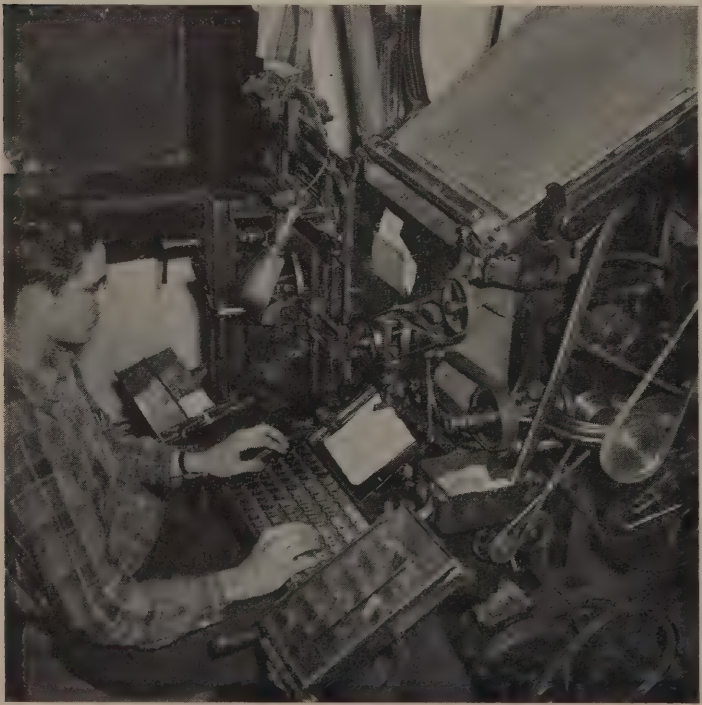
by Ernest Morgan

In this building, which extends back eighty feet, more bookplates are printed than anywhere else in America. The proprietor and author of this article is talking to a neighbor lady.

A favorite story told by Booker T. Washington was of a sailing vessel, off the coast of South America, which ran out of drinking water. The captain signaled a passing ship, asking for water, but the only reply he got was "Put down your bucket where you are." Thinking he had been misunderstood, he signaled again, that they needed **drinking** water. Again he got the reply, "Put down your bucket where you are." In desperation he tried it, and was amazed to find fresh water. The vessel, though out of sight of land, was passing the vast estuary of the Amazon which sends fresh water many miles out to sea.

As a youth I looked forward hopefully to making my life significant by taking part in movements which would help to bring the kingdom of heaven on earth in the daily lives of men and women. I decided to seek a degree of economic independence by developing a small business of my own. "An economic foundation for idealism," I called it. With the "freedom" which my business would give me, I would "do things." At least, that was the idea. The business itself was to be purely incidental. Like the thirsty sea captain, I didn't think at first of seeking my goals close by.

Printing the "Yellow Springs News" is part of the business and here Marvin Blosser is at a "News" linotype. At the time this picture was taken he was looking forward to bookplate production.



The great, overwhelming fact, which I failed to take into proper account, is that running a business, at least during its years of growth, is generally an all-consuming process that takes a man's best energy and imagination. Add to that the responsibilties of normal family life, and there isn't a great deal left with which to "save the world." My older friends nodded their heads approvingly. "Give him a few more years of that," they said, "and he'll be a good solid, comfortable citizen like the rest of us." My economic foundation for "idealism" began to feel more like a millstone around my neck.

My wife sensed the problem, and suggested that we see what could be done to make the business itself more worth while and meaningful—that we put down our bucket where we were. We reasoned that this need not eliminate other activities, but that it gave us perhaps our best chance to do a worth-while job. Gradually we began to move in that direction.

The Beginnings—Shall We Share Profits?

I had started with the business in 1926, while still a student at Antioch College. We specialized in bookplates (Ex Libris). By 1940 we were making more bookplates than all other printers combined, and were selling our product through most of the leading bookstores throughout the country. In that year,

In the basement stereotype plates are cast and used linotype metal is melted down. Arthur Morgan, the proprietor's son, comes in after school to perform this "hot" job.

our staff, which had grown to seven or eight, got together and requested a 20% wage increase. Wages had been marginal, but sales were rapidly increasing; the request was reasonable and possible. We found ourselves at a crossroads. Were we to follow the typical pattern of management and employee, or should we pioneer in risk and profit sharing? It was proposed that, instead of a wage increase, one third the profit would be distributed among the staff. This would sometimes provide more than a 20% wage increase and sometimes less. The plan was accepted. It paid a 40% increase during the first year. Later the plan was formulated more specifically. The profit share was increased to approximately half the earnings, each employee received weekly only 80% of earned pay, and getting the remainder, plus a share of profits at the end of the year if the earnings permitted. In good years the staff cut a fat melon. In bad years the company was cushioned against disastrous losses. Spread out in this way, too, the earnings were less subject to income tax.

As the Business Grew—How Shall We Organize?

Presently, as the business grew, a new factor came into play. When the company employed only six or eight people, the accumulation of half the earnings in the hands of one family, mainly for the purpose of reinvestment in the business, represented a socially plausible arrangement. When, however, the business expanded still more, employing as many as 25 people, then the concentration of half the earnings in the hands of one family began to represent an economic distortion which ran contrary to our democratic principles. Then began a long series of meetings, discussions, conferences, looking toward some democratic arrangement by which ownership and control would gradually spread through the organization as the business grew, rather than pyramid in the hands of one family.

Space prevents a detailed report of this interesting effort. We gained a new understanding of the way in which the conventional individualistic view of property and income is rooted in our thinking. We found that a functional organic concept of society was largely lacking. We found also that one or two seriously maladjusted personalities can complicate things immensely. One plan, developed over a period of a year to a highly finished degree, was abandoned.

A 32-inch power cutter cuts and trims the plates to proper size. It is operated by Moto Askawa, of Japanese parentage and an indispensible member of the staff.

In the end we developed a corporate organization, combined with an extension of the profit-and-loss sharing arrangement, which may, in time, largely achieve the results we are seeking. At this point we discovered that because the major earnings went to the staff, our common stock did not constitute a "speculative" investment, and that since it could not offer the same security as the stock of larger corporations, we were virtually unable to raise necessary new capital through the outside sale of stock. Thrown back on our own resources, the staff agreed to invest their entire profit share, above the basic 20%. A rapidly increasing part of the ownership is now in the hands of "non-Morgan" staff members, and the entire Board of Directors are staff members. We make no elaborate claims to economic democracy, though we certainly seem to be moving in that direction in a healthy manner. New techniques, new habits and new relationships are gradually growing.

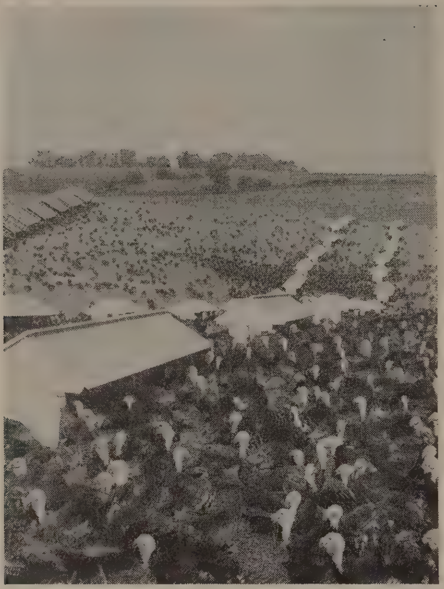
Equality for All

More obviously successful and more generally recognized is our policy of full racial equality in employment. One or two unfortunate mistakes were made in the beginning, by employing persons who were inadequate in personality or qualifications. Later we began gradually introducing Negroes into the organization. To break the ice we started with the most competent and attractive persons we could find. Acceptance was good. Then we took on Jewish refugees from Europe, and Japanese-Americans evacuated from the west coast. All were given equal opportunity throughout the organization, and results have been excellent. "Race" is largely forgotten, though the management takes care not to permit segregation to develop by accident in any department. Our company, among its other activities, publishes the local newspaper, which pursues

[Continued on page 33]

Bookplates are prepared for shipment by Fritz Treuer, a former refugee from Austria. The business employs between twenty and thirty people.

EDITORIAL



Maplecrest turkeys on the farm of Wallace Eash near Parnell, Iowa, are typical in this "turkey center of the United States."

SMALLEST TURKEY CROP IN TEN YEARS

Farmers are raising 31,710,000 turkeys this year—10% fewer than last year. This is the smallest crop since 1938 . . . . This year growers were reluctant to start poults because of the very unfavorable 1947 season, when they were forced to market birds at prices below those of 1946 after having paid the steadily spiraling feed prices during the growing season.

—Bureau of Agricultural Economics

ON BUILDING COMMUNITIES

Building Christian communities is a goal worthy of the best which the church can give. I can envision such communities being able to keep faith and to survive the shocks of a world seeking to destroy itself, keeping the light of Christianity and democracy burning in a blacked-out world, becoming "islands of brotherhood" in a sea of hatred and conflict. But this will not, nay, cannot be done by the people and their leaders unless they have, individually and together, at the foot of Calvary's Cross found that peace and power of God which save from self-righteousness, from sin and from despair.—*Christian Rural Fellowship Bulletin by Eugene Smathers*

COMMUNITIES SHOULD PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

In describing the Wellman, Iowa, community Harry J. Wenger refers to the importance of planning for the future in order to build a good community. Communities that plan their future have a quite different record from those who "just grow."

It is of interest to see that in the settling of the land of Canaan there was a master plan and even detailed instructions as to how the new community was to be established. God did not intend His ancient people to be haphazard in such important undertakings. There was a law to govern the use of land with family ownership as the goal. The poor were to be helped, the stranger to be treated fairly. Planning a community is not new.

What to Plan

We may all agree that the church should be the center of the community. But, for example, should not some careful planning be done regarding the size of the church? Is a community wise if it has no plan as to the size of the church membership and is contented to let its numbers increase until worship services become impersonal and members can be absent from the church on Sunday morning and no one misses them?

What are some of the strong and weak points of your community? Does it perhaps have only one kind of occupation to offer its people? Has someone counted the number of children and young people who will found homes in the next ten years? Has someone thought of their (young people's) future occupations and possibilities? If more leisure time comes to us in the next years, will someone see the need for starting a community library *now?* Will someone begin now to think of a future chorus? Are some of the older pastimes and former social good times losing their appeal to the present youth? If so, has anyone thought of something good to replace them?

Is your community approaching a 50th, 100th or 200th anniversary that could be an appropriate time for celebrating and looking ahead? Does your community acknowledge its debts to the older persons living in it? Is someone acting as local historian and recording important community history and present happenings? Is your community "full" and if so, what is possible by way of expansion?

Are there long-standing divisions in your community? If so, do you take them for granted and do nothing to heal them? Do you allow the oncoming generation to continue prejudices when you could help them to forget them? Finally, do you throw your influences on the right side of every good cause and do you use your influence against every evil cause in your community?

Much Can Be Done by a Few

In each community are a few people—sometimes quite a few—who see the needs. In one community a man made a definite survey of homes to learn the approximate number of young people who will want homes of their own in the next decade. He passed around the results of his work and now others are thinking of the future possibilities for the homemakers of tomorrow.

In another community a self-appointed historian records the deaths, births, baptisms, church events, and community activities. He asks for no credit and does his work for the sake of the future and others. The giving-for-relief programs of our communities are often possible because a few persons take the responsibilities to plan and carry out what others want to do but would not otherwise get done.

A front view of the main building of the Maplecrest Turkey Farms, located in Wellman, Iowa. In this building are the offices and the research laboratory. It also contains a hatchery that has a capacity of 480,000 eggs. Near to this building are the feed plant and the dressing and storage plant.

MAPLECREST
TURKEY FARMS

On this Maplecrest Farm No. 1 A. C. Gingerich began his turkey business in 1923. Six hundred poults were raised the first year. Note the tall corn in the field close to the barn. The farm was homesteaded by Gingerich's grandfather.

THE TURKEY INDUSTRY AT WELLMAN

by Harry J. Wenger

The turkey industry near Wellman, Iowa, owes much and most to A. C. Gingerich who has become the pioneer commercial grower of turkeys in Iowa and in the nation.

A. C., as he is called by all who know him, and his wife who lived five miles north of Wellman on a farm that was homesteaded by his grandfather, began experimenting with the raising of turkeys in the early 1920's. This was a slow and difficult job but a visit with Dr. W. A. Billings, the turkey expert from the University of Minnesota, gave new ideas which when put to practice, developed into one of the largest poultry industries in the nation.

The first year 600 poults were raised and these cost $1.00 apiece. The second year a neighbor was persuaded to raise a flock and the third year another, which soon led to large scale production by growers in the community.

The small hatchery on the farm which had been used for chickens was soon too small so the enterprise was moved to the town of Wellman where one building was used as a hatchery and office and another building was made into a dressing plant.

Soon these were inadequate to keep up with the demand for turkeys so the project was moved to where it is now located in Wellman with three main buildings: the feed plant, the dressing and storage plant, and the newest building, a yellow, tile-block building in which are the office, the hatchery, and the research laboratory. The Robbins incubators in the hatchery have a capacity of 480,000 eggs and usually are in operation from January through June. At the peak of the season the feed mill has mixed as high as 100 tons of feed in one day.

Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and New York City are the main markets for this Thanksgiving Bird. They are sold, however, all over the United States under the name of Maplecrest Extra Fancy Turkeys—Famous For Their Delicious Flavor."

This job of supplying 500,000 poults each year from private flocks of laying hens, a hatchery, a feed mill, and a dressing plant, as well as keeping in touch with the best markets for the birds, made it wise to form a closed corporation organized under the name of Maplecrest Turkey Farms, Inc., with A. C. Gingerich owning controlling stock in the organization. Also the financing of this project became no small task but a system was worked out whereby the grower gave a chattel note on the birds and feed which was endorsed by Maplecrest Turkey Farms, Inc., and this was soon accepted by the banks at a reasonable rate of interest.

Finding Sound Methods

One thing soon learned at the beginning of this project was that turkeys need a high protein feed. This is partly supplied by Maplecrest's own feed mixture which contains an alfalfa meal and dried milk content. Another thing soon learned was that turkeys require the best sanitation methods in their care. Screen porches are valuable in this while the birds are still in the brooder house as this allows them to get out into the sun-light and fresh air and yet keep off their own droppings. Then on range the birds are kept in a fenced pen on a good forage crop such as alfalfa or clover. Then periodically every three or four days, depending on weather conditions, the pen, roosting sheds, feeders, and waterers on range are moved to new clean ground. In short, the Maplecrest slogan, "Milk fed, pen fattened, extra fancy turkeys" is proper and in order.

A Family Enterprise

One advantage of the industry is that it allows a large family to work together at home. Turkey raising does require much labor. If a family can stay together as a unit and remain at home, this is a decided benefit to a community. What more could a community ask for than to have the greater majority of its young people remain at home instead of going off to some industrial center. Young people with life, hope, ambition, and vision give a community a good future.

Community Stability—An Important By-Product

Another advantage of the industry is that it has helped many farmers stay on top during the depression years. One father recently remarked that had it not been for turkey raising during the 1930's he trembles to think what might have happened to his family. No doubt they would have been scattered to other parts of the United States seeking jobs for a livelihood. But successful turkey raising allowed this farmer to support his family and eventually own his farm. Another successful farmer and turkey raiser, now retired, ventured to say that had it not been for turkeys there is no doubt in his mind but that the old farm homestead on which he lived would have been lost to a mortgage holder or land company. Now it is still in the family. There can be no doubt but that this helps the community—the church. A community whose farmers own their own farms is more stable and with this stability looms a brighter future.

Encourages Scientific Farming

There is another advantage in raising turkeys and that is it teaches the individual to raise livestock scientifically. Maplecrest employs a veterinarian who periodically services each flock. As soon as there is any sign of the possibility of a disease the veterinarian is contacted and a remedy prescribed. This introduction of science to farmers has not only been among those growing turkeys but also among those farmers near by who have never raised turkeys. A trip through the community reveals that good animal husbandry is maintained on most farms —dairy herds of purebred Holstein, Guernsey, Brown Swiss, and Ayrshire cows, beef cattle of Herefords, Angus, and Shorthorns, thrifty hogs and productive sheep and poultry. All these are a decided asset to any community. It does not take long for a turkey grower to reason that if good care and scientific raising with turkeys make success, then the same applied to other livestock raising makes success. And a neighbor soon "catches on."

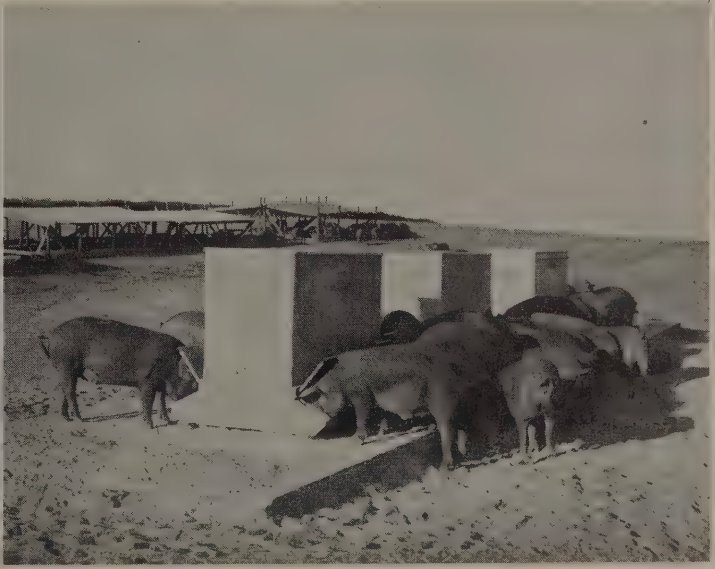
Increases Soil Fertility

There is another advantage in this turkey industry that must not be overlooked as it definitely affects the future. It is the fact that turkeys definitely and quickly increase soil fertility on land whereon they have been ranged. It is one of the best ways to place animal fertilizer in the soil.

One young Mennonite farmer has related this illustration. Seven or eight years ago when his father bought the farm on

The farm of Wallace Eash, grower of Maplecrest turkeys. Note the attractive landscape.

These turkeys on the Wade farm were photographed on a screen porch just as they were ready to go out on range ground. The tank and pipe are part of a home-made water supply system.



Hogs belonging to John Shetler at the self-feeder. In the background are sheds that provide shade in the treeless field.

IN THE FEED MILL

Maplecrest Farms process their own feed. The mixture contains alfalfa meal and dried milk. As high as 100 tons per day are mixed at the peak of the season.

IN THE PROCESSING PLANT

A view of the automatic machine (right) which takes off practically all the feathers. This is sometimes called the "roughing" process.

Next the turkeys are "pinned" by machine and by hand. To the left are birds at the end of the "pinning" line.

which he now resides, corn could hardly be raised on one of the fields because it had been "farmed to death" and the topsoil had eroded in most places. But this successful turkey grower managed to get a stand of fair grass on this field so that he could range turkeys on it. This was repeated several times and last year, a year which was considered a poor corn year in this community, this same field yielded over 70 bushels to the acre.

Another instance is that of the Mennonite minister who purchased a farm for his son-in-law to rent. There was one field on this farm which had many little gullies or ditches so that it was quite difficult to haul a load of hay from the field to the barn without upsetting—but worse than this, it would hardly yield a load of hay. But these farmers knew what turkeys could do to depleted soil. They limed this field so that it would grow alfalfa—no better pasture for turkeys. Several times turkeys have been ranged on this field and now it is very productive. The gullies and ditches have been closed, making it easier to be farmed.

A community that has a good soil conservation program can hopefully look ahead. It is alarming to see the rate the topsoil is flowing down our rivers and streams. Those who are striving to prevent this erosion will be able to hand to their posterity that which rightfully belongs to them. Man was placed in the garden of Eden to dress it and not deplete it.

The reader should not conclude that raising turkeys is without its problems. It requires diligent and constant check on the flock. A Mennonite pastor verifies this fact with the statement that too often a family stays home from church with the excuse that they had to tend to the turkeys. If a storm approaches, the grower must stay or hurry home and keep the birds from piling and smothering. There are those hot days in the summer when the farmer would like to pack the family off to some secluded fishing spot but they can't all go since someone must see that the turkeys have plenty of water. Or perhaps the family would like to visit a relative together near the cool mountains of Colorado but this is not practical with a flock of turkeys at home.

It has been experienced that an entire flock can be wiped out by typhoid or some rare disease a week or less before marketing, leaving the grower badly in debt.

In the research laboratory the veterinarian carries on his important work. Disease is controlled by careful analyses and constant testing. In the lower right is Florence Yoder at work in the laboratory.

A Program with a Future

Maplecrest now owns a plant at Denver, Colorado, which operates a hatchery, feed mill, and dressing plant on a smaller scale than at Wellman. There is also a dressing plant at Kalona, Iowa, which is equipped with up-to-date eviscerating equipment for dressing birds ready for the oven. These birds are shipped by parcel post and railway express to consumers all over the United States.

The future for this business of raising turkeys looks promising. It is doubtful that it will expand, but the industry is established and here to stay in the community. For over twenty years Maplecrest and its two hundred growers have been successfully raising and marketing the "holiday" birds—bronze broad breasted turkeys. There is every reason to believe that the same production will continue. It is the kind of industry that a community likes—one which helps keep the young people at home, helps farmers own the land on which they live, helps build soil for the generations to come.

Further Observations on the Community

Our community located near Wellman and Kalona, Iowa, is strictly a rural community. It lies in Washington, Iowa, and Johnson counties in an area of approximately ten to twelve miles wide north and south and twenty to twenty-five miles wide east and west. It is strictly rural in that the largest town, Wellman, is only 1200 in population. Iowa City lies at the northeast edge. However, it is a university town of around

A box of turkeys ready to be closed and shipped. Main markets for these Thanksgiving birds are Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and New York.

A view of the farm of Abner Kinsinger in the Wellman vicinity. Wellman is the largest town in the community and has a population of 1,200.

15,000 and therefore does not offer as much in industrial opportunities as the average town of that size.

During the past five years there has been a tendency of from seventy-five to eighty per cent of our young people to stay on the farm providing they once lived on the farm. Approximately eighty per cent of our young people stay in the community when they marry and settle down for life. This does not mean that our community is not confronted with the problem of the farm losing its young people. We do have that problem, but it is not as great at this present time as in some communities. Our leaders are well aware that with the unstability of our economy we may be faced with this issue in a greater measure than at the present time. As long as the farmer is able to profitably farm as he has during the past few years this problem of maintaining a family farm in this industrial age will not be as great as it will when operations must be conducted on a narrower profit margin.

In our community there is a tendency toward larger farms, and since our population is increasing, this means that our people must spread out, which they do. This tendency toward larger farming operations is motivated by two factors: the one, greed, and the other, modern farming methods that require large amounts of capital which must in turn bring greater returns in order to pay for the investment. One prosperous farmer recently purchased his third farm and commented, "I don't know why I bought it because I really didn't need it. Perhaps I opened my mouth too quickly."

A Community Program

You ask, "What is your community doing in trying to keep its young people on the farm?" There are a few things that are being done directly and indirectly and many more could be done which will be stated in the following points or ways to keep young people on the farm.

First, as farmers we must have a definite farm plan or program. Any successful business enterprise or organization has a definite work plan outlined and uses this plan if it succeeds.

In one room in the administrative building of the Shenandoah National Park near Luray, Virginia, is a large map of the park in much detail. This is the master plan of the park which shows the park when it was first set up. It shows any and all changes to date. And it also shows the plan and program for the next fifty years. Any activity in the park centers around this master plan and if there are any changes they are done with much thought.

If such a Master Plan is practical for a park, why wouldn't it be practical for a farm or a farming operation. But if it is a success it must have our young people included in this plan. They must be a part of the plan as soon as they become a part of the family.

One family with two boys has worked out this plan. The oldest boy is very good taking care of livestock, and so he devotes his time and chores to animal husbandry. From a mere child he has always been successful with livestock, his parents have encouraged him in this area of farming, and now that he is graduated from high school it isn't hard for him to say that he is going to be a farmer. He is already planning his Guernsey dairy herd.

The younger is a very poor caretaker of livestock. It seems that his stock just don't do well. But if the tractor stops, he is right on the job to fix it. His parents have encouraged him in this field and although he is not yet in high school, he is already contributing much to the operation of the farm. Even if he does nothing but operate a machine shop in the heart of a farming community, his contribution to farming will be worth while.

Farming is not what it once was, hard labor including a strong back and weak mind. It requires skill. It is a science all its own. And unless the younger generation are taken into the farm plan, young in years, it is very likely the family farm will be lost.

Perhaps the meaning of the "farm homestead" has been lost. There are only two "one hundred year" farms in our community—that is, farms that were homesteaded and handed down in the family from generation to generation. Here is the danger of too large a farm, for the larger the farm the more difficult it is for an heir to take over the farm as an inheritance. Ofttimes the heirs of a farm feel that the logical one to own the farm should pay more than a fair price, which either results in a hardship to the heir who took over the farm or else it must leave the family entirely. This need not be necessary. Our farm plan therefore cannot be from one year to another. It must be more lasting than that.

For the Future of the Community

In order to keep our young people on the farm, the church must maintain and keep alive that spirit of true Christian brotherhood. We are admonished by the Apostle Paul to bear one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ. Gal. 6:2. This means help one another. If a young man wants to begin farming let us provide some way to help him begin. At one time $500 would buy all the machinery necessary to begin a farming operation. Now $5000 will not always do the job. If a young man does not have parents or relatives to back him, it is no wonder that he loses faith in the future and seeks a job off the farm with steady pay rather than obligate himself so much. Here in our community some thought is being given mutual aid although little has been done. In most cases, young men who begin farming for themselves are given financial assistance by their parents. Some parents have even been successful enough to furnish each child with a farm.

At one time it was common in this community for a farmer after selling some livestock to go to his neighbor and ask him if he could use several hundred dollars and if so, a loan was made. But this has been forgotten. We have become greedy and lost much of that true spirit of Christian brotherhood as taught by the early Christian Church and practiced by our forefathers.

In a few cases landowners have helped young men get started by either loaning them enough money to buy equipment or setting up the farming operations on a share basis. This should be encouraged lest our communities become occupied by old people while the young people live in town—which will eventually end in a ghost community when the older folks pass on.

Therefore, as farmers, we must each have a definite farm plan or program which includes every person in the family and good sound Soil Conservation practices. We must keep farming diversified in conjunction with reasonable economic returns; and the church must maintain and keep alive that spirit of true Christian brotherhood by practicing mutual aid. By so doing we shall have gone far toward maintaining the family farm in an industrial age.

A number of the best dairy herds in southeastern Iowa are in Johnson County. Here is a view of the barn and barnyard of M. E. Yoder's farm. It is located north of the Lower Deer Creek Church.

TURKEYS FIT NATURALLY FOR THANKSGIVING

by Harry H. Kauffman

Turkey meat is by nature well fitted to be the national dish for Thanksgiving and Christmas, since turkeys, the same as Thanksgiving, are natives to America and most of the young birds reach their optimum market finish during the holiday season. Turkey hens normally stop laying by early summer and then few turkey eggs are produced until the following spring. The longer nights during late fall and early winter suppress egg production. But "by the ides of March" the days are getting long enough to stimulate these birds into a state of reproduction.

Most turkey eggs are laid from the middle of March to the first of June. It takes four weeks to hatch the eggs. Therefore the majority of the poults are hatched from late April to the first of July. Early hatched turkeys take 26 to 32 weeks to grow their skeleton, complete their mature feather growth, grow their muscle meat, and have enough fat in their skin and between their tissues to have good market finish. This variation in the age of development depends on the climate, rations fed, strains of birds, the season of the year they are hatched, and toms require 10 to 14 days longer than pullets.

Either colder weather or the longer nights in the fall causes the feathers to mature quicker and the skeleton growth to slow down at a younger age. As a result the late hatched turkeys are ready for market two to three weeks younger, but do not get as heavy as their earlier hatched brothers and sisters. The late June hatched pullets may average two pounds less when finished for market than their early May hatched sisters, while the differences in the early and late hatched toms may be three or four pounds.

Breeding turkeys are extremely responsive to artificial lights to stimulate egg production. When turkeys are given a 14-hour day with artificial lights in December and January, they will start laying in three to four weeks. The light rays stimulate the activity of the birds' pituitary glands and those glands stimulate the reproductive organs.

It can thus be seen that artificial lights must be used to

Turkeys and the important holidays seem to go together.

produce January to March hatched turkeys. These winter hatched poults are brooded when climatic conditions are different from the normal spring and summer brooding season. They also approach the finishing age when the weather is warm. Under these unnatural conditions early hatched turkeys have more pin feathers at 24 to 30 weeks of age. They do not grow as large, do not finish as well, and the toms get more staggy than the April to June hatched birds. For these reasons it can be seen that out of season hatched turkeys do not make optimum growth and ultilize feed as economically.

Feed is the largest expense item in producing turkeys, since it takes 65 to 100 pounds to grow a turkey to market age. Small type turkeys like Beltsville Whites (hens weighing 9 pounds, toms 16 pounds) require less feed per bird than large type turkeys. Large type Broad Breasted Bronze (hens 16 pounds, toms 26 pounds) may consume 100 pounds of feed per bird. The large type of birds usually make a pound of gain on less feed, and toms can produce a pound of gain on half a pound less feed than hens. Since June hatched turkeys finish at a younger age than April hatched poults, they usually utilize feed more economically. Winter hatched turkeys may require more feed in proportion to their gains due to their longer growing period.

Growers aim to produce a pound of turkey on the hoof on five pounds of feed or less with flocks of half toms and half hens. The table below shows the amount of feed that turkeys consume to various ages and how much feed it takes to make a pound of gain. (White Holland turkeys, half toms, half hens, Pennsylvania State College Poultry Experimental Farms.)

The average feed consumption was 4.7 per pound of gain at 24 weeks of age, and the turkeys had fair market finish. It took less than four pounds of feed to make a pound of gain to about four months of age. After that age the amount of feed to make a pound of gain increased rapidly. The U.S. Experiment Station, Miles City, Montana, reported feed requirements of 8.1 pounds from 25 to 28 weeks, and almost 10 pounds from 29 to 32 weeks to make a pound of gain. That is why it is good farm management to market or dress turkeys as soon as they get satisfactory market finish.

Not All Turkeys Can Be Consumed when Marketed

It is estimated that 80 per cent of the turkeys mature for market within a ten-week period in the fall. Not all these turkeys can be or should be consumed during that time. This makes storage of dressed turkeys a necessity. After turkeys have made their optimum weights, they will continue to eat but make small gains as shown by the above table. In fact the toms may actually lose weight or at least lose in quality by getting staggy. It is cheaper to hold dressed turkeys in refrigerators than to hold them on the hoof on the farm after they are marketable. Refrigeration is less costly than feed bills and losses from spoilage in storage are less than mortality losses if turkeys are held for a prolonged time on the farm.

No other farm animals vary as much in weights between the sexes as turkeys. Toms average about 75 per cent heavier than hens. For every 14-pound hen there is a 24-pound tom. A large portion of the hens and the smaller toms are suited for the family trade for Thanksgiving and Christmas. That leaves the bulk of the toms to be consumed during other seasons of the year by the hotel, restaurant, and similar trades. Heavy toms make up about 60 per cent of the tonnage of all turkey meat produced.

Somebody must render the service of dressing the toms when they are finished, hold them in storage, and merchandise them at later dates. This requires considerable financing. The dressing plants render much of this service between the producers and consumers in areas where most of the turkeys are marketed in bulk from the farms. In production areas close to markets many producers sell directly to the consumers. Usually the hens move readily for immediate consumption to the family trade at Thanksgiving and Christmas. The toms, however, by this very nature must be merchandised to the markets gradually at other seasons. Orderly merchandising helps to prevent market gluts and demoralized prices.

Many hen turkeys are sold from farms to local buyers, truckers and hucksters. These types of buyers usually have limited facilities to hold turkeys either alive or in storage. Therefore they can handle only a small number of heavy toms during the Thanksgiving and Christmas rush. Many buyers cannot hold the heavy toms as easily for 24 hours as growers can hold them for another two or three weeks on the farm. That is why heavy toms are a "headache" to many buyers during the holiday season.

Turkey growers who have access to dressing facilities and storage plants oftentimes find it advisable to hold most of the toms off the market in the fall. That enables them to sell their hens to better advantage. Years of experience have shown that it is generally sound business to store heavy toms. Many turkey growers have found that freezing facilities can be practical equipment for them to have on their farms if refrigeration is not available in their communities.

The turkey is the natural Thanksgiving and Christmas bird. These holidays come when the turkey "harvest" is at its peak. It is no secret how to produce winter hatched poults by the use of artificial lights but their development is not as normal or as economical. The April to late June hatched poults develop under the more natural conditions and the females reach market age at the season when the consumer demand is the heaviest.

Age of Turkeys	Feed per Lb. of Gain	Feed Consumed per Turkey
1- 4 weeks	2.7 lbs.	1.7 lbs. to 4 weeks
5- 8 weeks	2.6 lbs.	5.5 lbs. to 8 weeks
9-12 weeks	2.9 lbs.	13.7 lbs. to 12 weeks
13-16 weeks	4.0 lbs.	28.0 lbs. to 16 weeks
17-20 weeks	6.0 lbs.	46.5 lbs. to 20 weeks
21-24 weeks	7.7 lbs.	67.0 lbs. to 24 weeks

Dear Reader:

DANGER IN THE AUTOMOBILE

Where is the most dangerous position in an automobile? Statistics have shown that the front seat next to the driver is the most dangerous position. Drivers occupy the safest seat in the car, being protected by the steering wheel. Because of their unprotected position in the front seat beside the driver, guest passengers are most liable to injury in case of an accident. Occupants of this "death seat" beside the driver are injured at the rate of about three to one, as compared to the driver.

In a survey of 219 automobile accidents involving several occupants, 260 passengers, but no drivers, were injured. Of this group, more than half of the front seat passengers sustained injuries of the head, including facial cuts and damage to the teeth, chin, nose, cheeks, forehead and skull. Among the suggested remedies to reduce the danger of injury to those occupying the seat next to the driver, are removal of all knobs, cranks, drop down ash trays, and sharp ledges from the dial board. It has been suggested that the use of rubber padding on the dial board in front of the guest passengers would reduce the amount of injury in case of accident. A new automobile model has a windshield that conveniently flies open on slight pressure to permit a front seat driver to sail out of the car without carving a hole through the glass.

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THE RURAL CHURCH?

The various denominations are beginning to emphasize the importance of healthy rural church life. Methodists, Baptists, Catholics, Presbyterians, Lutherans, and others have established rural life departments, often as part of their mission boards or evangelism departments. Conferences on the rural church are being held and theological seminaries are establishing rural life departments.

A bulletin entitled, *Our Church in Town and Country* is published by the Commission on Rural Life of the Board of Missions of the Evangelical United Brethren Church. In the October issue it devotes an article to the need for rural churches to gain new life.

"Rural churches must wake up or die off," it comments. No longer is the church the center it once was. Consolidated rural schools, new roads, radio, automobiles, and new entertainment have made a new environment for the church. This new environment makes it difficult for the church to survive. It has lost some ground already.

If the church is to regain its importance three things must take place, according to E. M. Holliday, writer of the article. (1) "It needs a revival of religion. Such a revival need not necessarily be conducted according to the old methods, but the necessity of the revival is of paramount importance. The rural church must become newly aroused to the earnest practice of Christian faith. (2) The rural church must learn to apply the principles of the Gospel to the particular conditions of its own community . . . It needs to have an active interest in what is going on about it." (3) "The rural church requires an adequate plant and equipment." Undersized or non-existent Sunday school rooms and lack of provision for a social life will not go far toward winning people to the church.

Success for the rural church will not come automatically. "Vigorous, devoted and educated leadership is necessary. Here as always we must say 'the minister holds the key to the situation.' "

Finally, "if the people of the countryside and of the little towns and villages can become truly Christian, the effect upon the life of the nation as a whole will be to raise its ideals and strengthen its moral achievement."

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF RURAL LIFE ASSOCIATION

Since 1942 the Rural Life Association has held annual conferences. This year the annual conference will be held on the campus of Goshen College from December 2 to 4. Stanley Hamilton, executive secretary of the Association, has announced the purpose of the meeting as follows: "Rather than a meeting for experts and professional people, social scientists and professors from the agricultural colleges, this is a gathering of plain people — farmers, homemakers, rural teachers, and ministers—who are concerned about the problems of rural life in America."

Farmer co-operatives in the Goshen community will be available for visits from attenders at the conference. A successful Land Committee of the Church of the Brethren has placed a number of young families on farms in the community and visits to these enterprises are planned.

Leaders in the meeting include William A. Albrecht of the Soils Department of the University of Missouri; Eugene Smathers, a community leader from Big Lick, Tennessee; Baker Brownell of Northwestern University; I. W. Moomaw, a former missionary in rural India; and Sumner Mills, a dairy farmer of Indianapolis.

Chairman of the conference is Ernest Miller, President of Goshen College. For further details of the conference write to Stanley Hamilton, Rural Life Association, Quaker Hill, Route 28, Richmond, Indiana.

CONSERVING SOIL IS A MUST IN IOWA

Iowa must give greater attention to soil conservation now if it wants to insure farm security in the years ahead, believes H. H. Kildee, dean of agriculture at Iowa State College.

Kildee says that not only farm security, but a desirable standard of living, adequate nutrition and a well-balanced economy all hinge on the effort we make towards saving the soil. He stresses the need for soil conservation districts in all of the state's 99 counties, pointing out that Iowa now has only 84 such districts.

The dean of agriculture says that the success of the soil conservation program depends to a large extent upon the co-operation which exists and functions in each county. The only program of co-operation which will

For Better Cocoa

Beat cocoa with an egg beater to prevent scum from forming on the top. Cocoa cooked in the double boiler will not boil over and may be kept hot a long time. Mrs. Floyd F. Yoder, Route 2, Kalona, Iowa

To Use Small Pieces of Soap

When toilet soap gets so small it is unhandy to use I throw it in the washing machine. This keep the drain from closing up with the little bits of soap and it will give the clothing a pleasant fresh scent.

Mrs. J. Lloyd Gingerich, Cocolamus, Pennsylvania

Note: Send *your* household hints to THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY, Scottdale, Pa.

Our Contributors:

Clara Lehman Hershberger's interests have led her into a study of children's literature. She is mother of a young son and daughter and has written for children's and young people's papers. A native of Wayne County, Ohio, she now lives at Scottdale, Pennsylvania.

Ernest Morgan lives at Yellow Springs, Ohio, where since 1926 he has developed the Antioch Bookplate Company, now the largest bookplate company in the country. Along with his business he maintains a live interest in community life as publisher of the town paper. He considers his business to be an experiment in human relations as well as printing and merchandising.

Theo Carlson's article on adopting children is reproduced, by permission of the editor, from the May, 1948, "Hygeia Magazine."

Harry J. Wenger of Wellman, Iowa, writes as a close observer of his community. He is private secretary to A. C. Gingerich and at the 1948 Conference on Industrial Relations and Community Life read a paper on "Maintaining the Family Farm in an Industrial Age." During C.P.S. he served as a business manager of the Luray, Virginia, camp.

H. H. Kauffman is head of Poultry Extension of the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. His work calls for co-operation with county agents. His article was made possible through the Pennsylvania State Poultry Federation of which he is a member.

---

work in any county, he adds, is a program which has been determined by the people of that county.

First Step

In outlining the steps needed, Kildee says the first and most important conservation practice which Iowa farmers should follow is wise land use—the following of a logical crop rotation on each farm. He says the acreage of grasses and legumes should be increased to maintain soil fertility and produce sufficiently and economically the livestock which brings in 80 to 85 per cent of Iowa's total cash farm income.

During the war Iowa families increased their acreage of corn and soybeans by more than 2¼ million acres to comply with wartime needs. At the same time, he explains, the acreage of pasture and hay was reduced by 1½ million acres, which means we are now growing 28 per cent fewer acres of soil-conserving crops than in 1940.

Second Step

The second step, Kildee says, is to check and prevent erosion. Although contouring is on the increase, he says there are still 7 million more acres of Iowa land that should be farmed on the contour. He also cites the need for more adequate drainage in many sections of the state.

Kildee reminds farmers that conservation and the effective use of farm manures also is an important step in soil conservation. He says Iowa farmers are becoming increasingly conscious of the importance of maintaining soil fertility. Although it is estimated that Iowa farmers would use 250,000 tons of commercial fertilizer in 1947 if sufficient supplies were available, he thinks that almost half the farm manures never get back to the land.

—Wayland News.

ATTENTION KELLOGG AND POST!

This is an open letter to all cereal companies who are laboring under the delusion that humanity in general, children in particular, are benefited by the masks, trains, animals, coupons for airplanes, buttons and comic books that come with cereal boxes.

I am weary of their way of advertising and of having the children shout as I go in the grocery store, "Get me an Orphan Annie mask, and the third car to the cardboard train." Oh those trains! I'd rather do a week's wash than try to assemble one. The cereal companies have blithely printed them out flat, marked the slots and left the results with you. I'm getting a complex about slots. If you cut them as narrow as printed the corresponding section will not go through, but it's no use to widen them because then they fall out.

Most of the cutouts and animals are too difficult for the youngest children, so they end up taking mother's time. The children sometimes enjoy them as long as fifteen minutes before they begin coming apart.

One afternoon I saw a little child quite beside himself working over a circus some benighted cereal company printed. It was on soft paper, yet they had printed stands for animals, people, and buildings. Of course, nothing stood up and the child became so frustrated he was cross for an hour.

When I was a child the printed matter on cereal boxes was educational, precipitated no quarrels or begging and had no devastating effect on family life.

Oh dear, there comes the baby leering around the corner with his Pete the Pirate mask!

—Warwick River Tide.

WHY PRICE SUPPORTS BY THE GOVERNMENT?

In a speech to Iowa farmers last September Secretary of Agriculture Brannan reminded his audience about what happened to prices after World War I.

In May of 1920 wheat was $3.14 per bushel; by November 1921 it was less than a dollar. In May 1920 corn was $2.02 per bushel; by the fall of 1921 it was .42 per bushel. Cotton was .40 a pound before the crash and .10 per pound after the crash.

"Something has been added since 1920. A bridge, a bulwark, a support . . . Prices can fall but not into a bottomless pit."

It is the price support policy of the government, he maintains, which keeps the prices from going "into a bottomless pit." This price support program guarantees the farmer 90 per cent of parity for basic commodities such as corn, wheat, cotton, and rice. Parity for any commodity is a price calculated to give a unit of that commodity (a bushel of wheat for example) the same purchasing power in terms of the things farmers buy that it had in some past period—usually from 1910-14.

In his speech Secretary Brannan said: "When industry produces a car, a ton of steel, a cultivator or a piano, it figures the costs and writes its costs plus profits selling price on the tag. But when a farmer produces a crop, the price tag is written in the commodities market. He takes it or leaves it."

The Secretary declared that "without price supports the basis of farm prosperity would be comparatively shaky."

SHORT COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

Many state schools of agriculture offer special short courses for those who cannot attend for long periods of time. These short courses are for those who want a more complete knowledge of farm practices and who especially want to keep abreast of the rapid changes and progress in agriculture. Such courses may last for one week or may be for four weeks. A request to your state school of agriculture will bring details about the courses.

One school offering such courses is the School of Agriculture of Pennsylvania State College. The cost for a four-week course is about $100.00 including board and room and other fees. Among the subjects offered for study are Farm Management, Economic Problems of the Farmer, Soils and Fertilizer, Grain and Forage Crops, Farm Machinery and Tractors, Poultry Husbandry, Dairy Cattle Management, Beekeeping, Fruit Growing, Artificial Breeding, and others.

Many of these courses run in the winter months. Anyone 16 years of age or older who has a common school education may apply for admission. Additional information can be received by writing to A. L. Beam, Director of Short Courses, School of Agriculture, State College, Pa.

WE ARE STILL IN OUR INFANCY

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY is less than two years old and so is still in its infancy. Its beginning was possible because members in the Mennonite Church believed that a strong church life and a strong community program should go together. Toward this end each gave $50.00 or more to start a magazine devoted to the Mennonite Community. In return for $50.00 they receive the magazine "free" for an indefinite period of time.

In 1947 we were a bi-monthly (every two months). In 1948, without increase in cost to subscribers, we became a monthly. Costs of printing, picture-taking, etc., have of course doubled as the paper appears twice as often.

On last August 31 the Board of Directors of the Mennonite Community Association met. From the treasurer it was learned that in order to become more self-supporting it will be necessary to increase the number of members in the Association from the present figure of 137 to 200. This, with a further increase in subscriptions from about 5,000 to 7,000, should make the paper self-supporting.

Accordingly, this is an invitation to persons in Mennonite churches and communities to underwrite the publication of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY by donating $50.00 to the Mennonite Community Association, Scottdale, Pa. In return you will receive a subscription for an indefinite period of time.

Present members of the Association are:

1. John H. Alger, Broadway, Virginia
2. Harold S. Bender, Goshen, Indiana
3. Fred S. Brenneman, Hesston, Kansas
4. Paul Erb, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
5. Milton Falb, Orrville, Ohio
6. Simon Gingerich, Wayland, Iowa
7. H. Ralph Hernley, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
8. Guy F. Hershberger, Goshen, Indiana
9. John L. Horst, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
10. Marvin E. Hostetler, Orrville, Ohio
11. Paul W. Hertzler, Goshen, Indiana
12. Clayton L. Keener, Refton, Pennsylvania
13. A. J. Metzler, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
14. Ivan Miller, Corry, Pennsylvania
15. Harold Mishler, Quakertown, Pennsylvania
16. Jacob A. Shenk, Harrisonburg, Virginia
17. Oliver A. Snyder, Hespeler, Ontario
18. Grant M. Stoltzfus, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
19. John L. Yoder, West Liberty, Ohio
20. V. W. Zuercher, Orrville, Ohio
21. Earle R. Brilhart, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
22. Christian E. Charles, Salunga, Pennsylvania
23. E. I. Culp, Tiskilwa, Illinois
24. A. L. Glick, Minot, North Dakota
25. Henry R. Hernley, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
26. J. Forrest Kanagy, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
27. John Kaufmann, Tiskilwa, Illinois
28. Sarah Marie Prinkey, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
29. Dorsa J. Mishler, Lagrange, Indiana
30. H. A. Mumaw, Elkhart, Indiana
31. Joe S. Plank, West Liberty, Ohio
32. Chauncey G. Smucker, West Liberty, Ohio
33. Ralph R. Smucker, Goshen, Indiana
34. Sanford C. Yoder, Goshen, Indiana
35. George R. Emmert, Sweet Home, Oregon
36. Leo H. Hostetler, Harper, Kansas
37. J. M. Leed, Lititz, Pennsylvania
38. H. H. Snavely, Willow Street, Pennsylvania
39. E. Frank Stoltzfus, Elverson, Pennsylvania
40. Ida Stoltzfus, Morgantown, Pennsylvania
41. Albert Weaver, Hesston, Kansas
42. Daniel M. Widmer, Woodburn, Oregon
43. J. Harvey Yoder, Denbigh, Virginia
44. Ellis R. Zook, Goshen, Indiana
45. R. John Yost, Narvon, Pennsylvania
46. Ralph S. Hertzler, Elverson, Pennsylvania
47. Chester R. Shank, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
48. Dorothy Blough Roth, Bellefontaine, Ohio
49. Edwin L. Weaver, Wakarusa, Indiana
50. Jacob M. Moyer, Souderton, Pennsylvania
51. Dwight L. Stoltzfus, Mantua, Ohio
52. Jesse L. Nofziger, Archbold, Ohio
53. Jacob L. Erb, Wellman, Iowa
54. Catherine Hernley, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
55. Mahlon H. Stoltzfus, Elverson, Pennsylvania
56. Paul R. Yoder, Elverson, Pennsylvania
57. John M. Hertzler, Morgantown, Pennsylvania
58. Coffman Shenk, Biglerville, Pennsylvania
59. Aaron Mumaw, Wakarusa, Indiana
60. William L. Stoltzfus, Westover, Maryland
61. Laura Showalter, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
62. David S. Brilhart, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
63. Paul H. Hege, Dayton, Virginia
64. Levi H. Brubaker, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
65. J. D. Hartzler, Wellman, Iowa
66. M. O. Blosser, Harrisonburg, Virginia
67. Abner J. Troyer, Smithville, Ohio
68. George S. Bender, Wellman, Iowa
69. John L. Glick, Boyertown, Pennsylvania
70. Clayton Hofstetter, Dalton, Ohio
71. Jesse Roth, Albany, Oregon
72. Nelson N. Moyer, Riegelsville, Pennsylvania
73. David Rohrer, Orrville, Ohio
74. Amos Hartz, Elverson, Pennsylvania
75. John D. Burkholder, Jr., Harrisonburg, Va.
76. Mrs. Paul E. Stauffer, Harrisonburg, Virginia
77. Stephen Beiler, Elverson, Pennsylvania
78. Eli Lugbill, Archbold, Ohio.
79. Mrs. Caroline Smucker, Tiskilwa, Illinois
80. Daniel M. Glick, Smoketown, Pennsylvania
81. Elmer G. Martin, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
82. L. F. Kulp, Harleysville, Pennsylvania
83. J. S. Garber, York, Pennsylvania
84. Adam R. Martin, Maugansville, Maryland
85. John Bachman, Metamora, Illinois
86. Mrs. Paul Weaver, Royersford, Pennsylvania
87. John C. Forry, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
88. Elmer Stoltzfus, Yellow House, Pennsylvania
89. Abner Cressman, New Hamburg, Ontario
90. Silas J. Smucker, Rensselaer, Indiana
91. L. S. Britsch, Archbold, Ohio
92. Ivan H. Stoltzfus, Gap, Pennsylvania
93. Elton S. Kinzie, Preston, Ontario
94. Clarence Rich, Archbold, Ohio
95. Ford R. Kreider, Seville, Ohio
96. Harold Kreider, Marshallville, Ohio
97. Elo Snyder, Breslau, Ontario
98. Norman H. Hess, Lederach, Pennsylvania
99. Norman L. Hess, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
100. Jason O. Miller, Elkhart, Indiana
101. Jacob A. Glick, Smoketown, Pennsylvania
102. Wilkins Howe, Elverson, Pennsylvania
103. R. D. Yoder, Yoder, Kansas
104. D. J. Yoder, Haven, Kansas
105. Stanley C. Brubacher, Ayr, Ontario
106. H. Clair Amstutz, Goshen, Indiana
107. Abraham A. Godshall, Kulpsville, Pa.
108. Elmer Christophel, Goshen, Indiana
109. Ira D. Landis, Lititz, Pennsylvania
110. Chester M. Helmick, Pinto, Maryland
111. Marcus E. Byler, Gap, Pennsylvania
112. Richard E. Martin, Harrisonburg, Virginia
113. Lewis S. Martin, Harrisonburg, Virginia
114. Frank Harman, Harrisonburg, Virginia
115. J. E. Brunk, Goshen, Indiana
116. Martha E. Hernley, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
117. John E. Kauffman, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.
118. Willis K. Lederach, Lederach, Pennsylvania
119. Christian T. Landes, Hatfield, Pennsylvania
120. Wallace Eash, Wellman, Iowa
121. Ira Hartz, Elverson, Pennsylvania
122. Amos C. Baer, Maugansville, Maryland
123. M. J. Livengood, Pinto, Maryland
124. Paul N. Souder, New Holland, Pennsylvania
125. Earl H. Noll, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
126. J. W. Hess, Akron, Pennsylvania
127. John F. Kreider, Palmyra, Missouri
128. Sylvanus Short, Archbold, Ohio
129. Joe Swartzendruber, Goshen, Indiana
130. J. Mark Petre, Maugansville, Maryland
131. H. C. Yoder, Wooster, Ohio
132. Charles Diener, Canton, Kansas
133. Jacob K. Mast, Elverson, Pennsylvania
134. Tilman R. Smith, Roanoke, Illinois
135. A. Nissley Rohrer, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
136. Ivan S. Kropf, Molalla, Oregon
137. Edward Hershberger, Casselton, N. Dak.

DAIRY PRICES EXPECTED TO REMAIN STEADY

Prices for milk and dairy products in 1949 probably will average about the same as in 1948, according to the USDA. Demand is expected to continue near 1948 levels, since consumer incomes are likely to be about as large as in 1948. Total daily exports may increase slightly, and population in the U. S. will be somewhat larger. Farm production of milk next year is expected to be slightly greater than in 1948, the report states.

Declines in feed costs are likely to offset any increases in other dairy production items, the USDA said, and net income from dairying is expected to be at least as great and possibly somewhat greater than in 1948.

The report noted a decline in the number of cows for the fifth consecutive year and predicted farmers in 1949 will have fewer cows than in any year since the early 1930's and 12 or 13 per cent fewer than at the 1944 peak. However, feed supplies are expected to be at record levels in 1949 and dairy product-feed relations are expected to be more favorable than in 1948. As a result, output per cow next year probably will exceed the 1948 record of more than 5,000 pounds, and total milk output in 1949 is expected to be a little larger than the 117 billion pounds estimated for 1948.

—*National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.*

FOR THE SAKE OF THE MENTALLY ILL

The interest in the Mennonite Church to help the mentally ill has again moved forward. Brook Lane Farm, near Hagerstown, Md., is the site of a new home for persons suffering from mental disorders. The farm, formerly a C.P.S. unit, is conveniently located to modern hospitals and yet is secluded from traffic. It consists of 105 acres of rolling hills and grassy meadows and is adapted to gardening and diversified farming. A large residence built in 1840, the new one-story hospital building completed in 1948, and two dormitories make up the hospital facilities. A large barn and other small out-buildings complete the farm-home setting.

A general informational handbook describing the Farm can be secured from The Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa., free of charge. Quoting from the handbook: "Brook Lane Farm is primarily for psychiatric care. Special attention is given to treating those whose mental illness is in the early stages. Admission is limited to those who will probably benefit from a brief period of the treatment and care available. The 25-bed capacity of the hospital does not allow for prolonged or indefinite custodial care for those whose illness is of a chronic nature.

"The hospital also is open to those who desire examination or treatment without hospitalization, arrangement for which can be made with the Administrator. Brook Lane Farm uses clinics and general hospitals of the community to supplement its own medical facilities.

"The services of a psychiatrist and other doctors make possible a program of specialized treatment. A strong emphasis is also placed on occupational therapy as supplemental treatment. The farm, with its varied activities, will be the main project providing agreeable tasks for the patients. Other activities will also be provided. Each patient who is physically and mentally able will be given an opportunity to work.

The religious services in the hospital are an important part of the hospital program. It is known that the mentally ill person responds to his environment. The religious services are meant to challenge, comfort and heal—spiritually and mentally."

Plans are being developed for two additional mental hospitals, one in California and one in Kansas. For further information inquiries should be directed to Delvin Kirchhofer, Administrator, Brook Lane Farm, Route 5, Hagerstown, Md., or to Mental Health Service, Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa.

ON RETIRING

Many men die shortly after retirement. There is a biological reason for this fact. Any bodily organism that has been accustomed to a set routine for forty or fifty years can't suddenly be shifted out of its orbit without upsetting consequences. It is well known that unused functions and tissues decline and waste away. Today, many persons are living longer and there is a growing population of older persons in this country. The increasing number of older persons presents a definite problem for the medical profession and for the sociologists. Approximately one-third of our population is over the age of 45 years and about 8 per cent of the people are over 65 years.

What is to be done with older people? Compulsory retirement is a bitter dose for those who have served faithfully and efficiently, and are in good physical condition. During the war, with its manpower shortage, the problem was not so acute, but now there are more workers than there are jobs, and it is inevitable that older men will be laid off to give younger men their opportunities. Economists point out that retiring an older worker does not answer the problem, for someone must support those that are retired into idleness—placing an economic burden on those who work. Some individuals welcome retirement on a pension, others prefer to keep working. To many, useful work is the one thing that sustains them in this life.

EFFECTS OF MACHINERY ON IOWA FARM

In 1920 the average family-sized Iowa farm was about 230 acres in crops. Half of this was in corn and the remainder in small grains and hay. Such a farm had about 14 horses, 16 hogs, 6 milk cows and perhaps 50 beef cattle.

By 1946 this typical farm had only two horses left. More cattle were fed because of the feed saved by having fewer horses. Although the production by 1946 had increased, only about half as many hours of labor were needed on this farm for crops and livestock as in 1920.

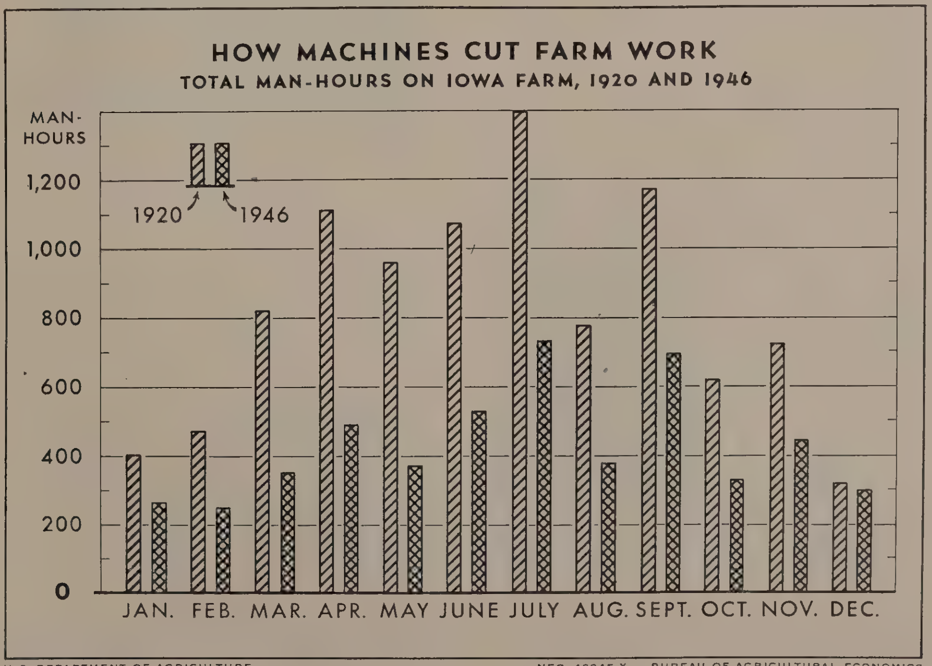
See the graph for figures on the way that machines have leveled off the spring and fall rush seasons of the Iowa farmer.

Quoting from a release by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

"Corn yields were higher in 1946 and it takes more time in the fall to pick 60 rather than 45 bushels per acre and to put up 11 rather than 9 tons of ensilage per acre. Modern power machines are more widely used on preharvest jobs for corn and save more spring work than fall harvest labor. Most ensilage is put up about the same as it was 25 years ago, and lots of corn is still picked by hand. Small-grain combines, while not used much on this farm, saved some early summer work, but use of tractors for preparing and seeding fall grains saved relatively less time.

"The additional livestock in 1946 over 1920 helped spread the labor more evenly through the year and was the primary season for the small drop in winter work. Because livestock chores have to be done every day, the more important livestock is on a farm the less pronounced are the peaks of the busy seasons and the valleys of slack periods."

All in all, farming seems to have become more of a year-round job on the Iowa farm.



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 46345-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

TRADING POST

SIMON COBLENTZ & SON

Dealer and Repairer
of
American and Swiss Watches

Telechron Electric Clocks
—Westclox Material

Route 1 Uniontown, Ohio

Get our prices before you buy

For Good, Used, and Rebuilt

Tractors Threshers
Power Units Sawmills
Husker-Shredders Balers

See, write, or phone

WITMER IMPLEMENT SERVICE
PINOLA

Shippensburg Route 3 Pennsylvania

Phone Shippensburg 917R23

SPENCER CORSETS

Complete Spencer Corset Service
By Authorized and Registered Corsetiere

Individually Designed
Health and Posture Garments

Service restricted to Montgomery, Lancaster, Berks, Bucks, Philadelphia, and Chester counties, in eastern Pennsylvania.

MRS. N. H. HESS LEDERACH, PA.
Phone Schwenksville 4366

Authentic recipes for all the wonderful dishes that have made **Pennsylvania cooks famous. Modern methods, interpolated notes on history and folklore and fraktur designs. Autographed, $3.00.**

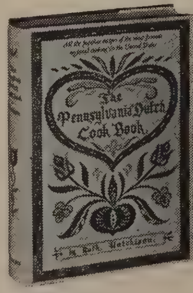
Order from

The
Moby Dick
Bookshop

630 Turner St.
Allentown, Pa.

The Pennsylvania Dutch Cook Book

By Ruth Hutchison



FLUORESCENT LAMPS, including new circle type; home and industrial. Phone. Lancaster 3-8052. John C. Forry, Rohrerstown, Pennsylvania.

HELP WANTED: Girl to work in Mennonite-owned dry cleaning plant near Eastern Mennonite College; preferably twenty-eight years of age or older. The Park Cleaners, Route 4, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

When visiting beautiful Niagara Falls. stop at THE BROWNE TOURIST HOME. 124-126 Fourth Street, Niagara Falls, New York. Rooms for two, three, or four persons. at reasonable rates. Clean, comfortable rooms in a quiet, refined neighborhood. Near river and the falls. Write for reservations.

---

2 LB. BROILERS IN 8 WEEKS

Write TODAY for complete information and factory-to-you, money saving prices

CHEWALLA BROODER CO. HOLLY SPRINGS MISSISSIPPI

CHEWALLA *Sanitary* BROODER

Get **HEAVY-MEATED BROILERS** ***FAST!***

Buy **HUBBARD'S**

NEW HAMPSHIRES or CROSS BREDS

For quick broiler profits, get chicks that develop into prime meat in minimum feeding time. Buy Hubbard's chicks known for livability, fast growth, and rapid development into heavy-meated, full-breasted broilers. Choose Hubbard's Cross-breds for quick meat. *For both eggs and meat,* buy Hubbard's New Hampshires. Pullets become good layers. Cockerels get to market fast. U. S. Approved, Pullorum Clean. Send today for your

FREE CATALOG!

HUBBARD Farms
Box 32 Lancaster, Pa.
Telephone: Lancaster 2-2154
Breeding Farms, Walpole, N. H.

CANARIES

Good Singers *Fine Gifts*

We ship. *For prices, write*

Mrs. Dennis Short Archbold, Ohio

PLAIN CLOTHING
FOR MEN

Over a hundred suits in stock at all times

GOOD WORSTEDS

Reasonable Prices

D. H. MARTIN'S

Elizabethtown Pennsylvania

A CHRISTMAS GIFT IDEA

Simplify Your Christmas Shopping by giving

The Christian Readers Service

An Appropriate Gift
that gives a year of
good reading

Special Christmas Booklet
by M. R. De Hann
sent to the Giver and Receiver

Write for Special Rates.

Christian Readers' Service
Fountain City, Tennessee

USE
PHOTOGRAPHIC
CHRISTMAS CARDS
THIS YEAR

I will make them from your favorite negative of your children, family, homestead, winter scene, or the like.

$1.80 per dozen; $3.50 per 25;
$6.00 per 50; $10.00 per 100.

Prices include envelopes
Postpaid

James L. Histand
Denbigh, Virginia

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING IS LISTED UNDER THIS HEADING AT 10 CENTS PER WORD. MINIMUM CHARGE IS $1.00. COPY IS DUE BY THE FIRST OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE. INCLUDING NAME, ADDRESS, CITY AND STATE IN WORD COUNT. ADVERTISING BY THE COLUMN INCH $2.00. REPEAT RUNS OF SAME ADVERTISEMENT 15 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

As Seen By Others:

IS NOW THE TIME TO BUY LAND?

A prominent economist once said that "of all the factors influencing the success or failure of a farmer the biggest one was when he was born."

He had in mind the farmer who succeeded largely because he reached maturity at a time when land prices were low. He was able to buy a farm and pay for it during a period when prices of farm products and farm incomes were rising. He also had in mind the farmer who had the misfortune to start his career of farm ownership by buying high-priced land and having to pay for it during periods when prices of farm products were falling.

Other Opportunities Good

Unfortunately, a certain number of young men are ready to start farming each year regardless of land prices. After a war, the number of young men starting farming is even greater. However, it is possible to avoid unwise land investments. When land prices are high, other opportunities of employment are usually good. Young prospective farmers can often find good jobs either inside or outside of agriculture. Perhaps more important, they can often operate farms as tenants or managers at a good rate of return for their efforts and without the risks of farm ownership.

Of course, it is not always unwise to buy land at high prices. In some cases, the income in the next few years may pay for all or at least a large part, of the purchase price. Farmers who buy additional land may find it increases the efficiency of the entire unit more than enough to justify the price. Exceptionally skilled farmers may be able to make the farm pay despite a high land investment. Some, of course, may run into an exceptional bargain. But for the bulk of the farmers, purchases of land at high prices may lay the ground work for future financial trouble.

A farm, unlike most business, is not only a means of earning a living but it also is a home. When one buys a farm he buys both. The value of the farm as a home depends upon such things as the comfort of the house, nearness to schools, churches, stores, electricity, good roads, markets and other facilities, and the desirability of the neighborhood as a place to live.

Future Incomes Yield Value

As a business, however, the land and buildings have value because they will yield a future net land income. This income can be compared to the net rent the farmer would expect to receive if he were planning to be a landlord instead of an operator. It would be the total amount of rent minus taxes, repairs and upkeep on land and buildings, insurance, and other such expenses. The chief problem facing the man who is thinking of buying is whether the price of such land and buildings is in line with that income.

One way the farmer can translate future net incomes he expects to receive into approximately the price he can afford to pay now is to divide this income by the rate of interest he would want for the money he invests. Among the things he will want to consider in fixing this interest rate is the return he could get from using his money in some other way. For instance, he might loan it to some other farmer on a farm mortgage at 4 or 5 per cent. Another thing is that buying a farm involves more risk than lending on a mortgage for a mortgage is usually only about 50 per cent of the value. To pay for such a risk, the farm buyer may want an additional 1 per cent or more. The greater the risks in the farming enterprise, the greater the rate should be. For instance, there are greater risks in one-crop farming than in general farming. In this case, he may want to add 2 per cent instead of one.

Need Estimate of Income

Here is the way the formula works out. Assume that a farmer who is thinking of buying estimates that the future net income from the land will average $10 an acre and that he would want 7 per cent interest. The value of the farm as a business would be $10 divided by 7 per cent or $143 per acre. If he estimates his future net land income at $6 per acre, the land would be worth $86 per acre. Where prospects indicate high net land incomes in the immediate future years this method may give a price that is a little low.

The most important and difficult part of such method of arriving at the value of a farm is, of course, estimating the future net land incomes. No farmer knows for certain what this will be. That will depend upon the size of his crops, the prices they will bring, and the prices he has to pay for those things that he must buy.

In the past, farm costs have tended to catch up with farm income during periods of inflation and net incomes were reduced even though prices received for farm commodities stayed high. Many farmers are already experiencing some difficulties from this squeeze. When the downturn comes, furthermore, costs are likely to drop more slowly than the prices of farm products. Under such conditions farmers' net incomes are likely to shrink faster than their gross receipts. Obviously, the closer we come to the time when incomes will decline the less favorable it becomes to buy land.

Optimistic During Inflation

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes estimates of the trend of both land values and net rents. A study of relationship of the two shows that in periods of inflation buyers of land usually are overly optimistic and pay higher prices than are warranted by prospects of future net land income. Furthermore it is evident that farm buyers can only guess what future income trends will be and consequently tend to project current incomes as being most probably in the future.

Based on an interest rate 1 per cent higher than the average mortgage rate, net rents for the next 10 years would have to stay as high as they were in 1946, and more than 3 times higher than the 1935-39 average to justify the current land values. Furthermore, after the next 10 years net land incomes would have to be at the same level as the 1910-47 average. This would include 2 periods of very high income.

Take a Second Look

Take another assumption that net land incomes in the next 10 years will follow the trend of the 1920's but at a level 57 per cent higher and will then stabilize at the 1910-47 average. Under this assumption, land purchases during the past year will prove to have been on a less favorable basis than at any time since the early 1930's. Moreover, land purchases in the immediate future will be less favorable than current ones.

Farm land values in the United States now average as high as in 1920 when they reached their peak in the land boom following World War I. In more than half the States, land values exceeded this boom time peak and are the highest on record. These factors should cause prospective farm buyers to take a second look at future net land income as it relates to current land values, before they buy.—Harold C. Larsen, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

RURAL HEALTH NEEDS

What needs must be met if rural America is to achieve positive health? First of all there are too few physicians. The trend toward the loss of rural physicians has been evident for fifty years. Young men are not replacing the ones lost through death or retirement.

Dentists, to an even larger extent than doctors, concentrate in our large population centers. The rural communities likewise have too few health officers, sanitary engineers, and nurses. About 1,400 counties in the United States still lack the vital services a full-time public health unit can provide. There are too few hospital beds, inadequate diagnostic facilities, and public health offices are too frequently relegated to the basement of dingy courthouses.

Farm and City Comparisons

Country people and city people have about the same amount of sickness. If anything, the country people have more. But fewer cases of illness on the farm receive physicians' care. Farm families have fewer surgical operations than city families. They receive about the same amount of surgical care in emergencies, but they receive much less care of an elective nature.

Farm families also get less hospital care. Admission rates in larger cities are about 60 per cent higher than for rural areas. More than twice as many disabling illnesses are hospitalized among urban residents as among rural families.

Among the foremost reasons for this discrepancy are the economic factors. Many rural areas cannot of themselves support dentists, doctors and hospitals adequately. They lack the individual and corporate wealth which provides ample tax funds, generous endowments, and full payment of fees and charges.

Proximity to Hospitals

Even without assurance of income, well-trained young physicians would often settle in the country if they could have modern hospital facilities within reach. To ask trained men to come to communities without such facilities is to ask a skilled carpenter to build a house without his tools. The chief need of many rural areas is not for hospitals as such, but for community health and diagnostic centers. In sparsely settled areas with long distances to the nearest hospital, the health and diagnostic centers could easily include six or eight beds to make possible the provision of emergency medical care.

Rural hospitals and health centers have a contribution to make to rural life which goes beyond the rendering of medical and public health services. They will not only focus interest in health but will do much to build rural community life.

HOSIERY

Wholesale and Retail

Men's
Work and Dress

Women's
Cotton—Lisle—Silk—Nylon

Children's
Long—¾length—Anklets

Infants'
Long

Shades:
Black—White—Tans—Dark

Write for circular and prices

DANNER'S HOSIERY STORE
Hanover Route 1 Pennsylvania

Keep Your Home WARM with Rich-Heat Fuel Oil

Keep Your Motor **YOUNG**

with Richfield Gasoline and Richlube Motor Oil

Newcomer Oil Company

Phone 226

903 SOUTH MARKET STREET ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

THE A B C OF ADOPTION—[Continued]

child whose natural background would indicate she might make better use of the advantages they could offer.

After telling you a child's background, a good agency will give you an opportunity to see a child before you are asked to decide whether you wish to take him into your home. Usually, if you do not feel warmly toward the first child you see, and do not want that child, you have an opportunity to see a second or a third child. This means that you, to some degree, choose your child.

Of course, this doesn't mean it's wise to ask to see a second child on general principles. The child the agency shows you first is the child—of all the children they have—who seems to be best suited to you, and you to him.

Different states have different laws regarding adoption. Even where an antiquated or inadequate law fails to provide a waiting period, a good agency will have a rule that some time must elapse after the child comes to live with you, too. Did you know that adoption is the most binding legal contract into which you can enter? So, of course, you want to feel sure that you can discharge these responsibilities adequately to this child who will be your very own.

Susan's parents were able to use this time to good advantage. A case worker from the agency called in their home frequently, and they found her amazingly helpful. In fact, they came to rely on her as a regular member of their "team"—the parents, the pediatrician and the case worker.

In turn, Susan's parents are still helping the agency by sharing with it some of the things they learned in adopting Susan. Agencies have studied and observed adoptions a great deal, but they still have things to learn about what makes a good adoption.

Susan's parents found that adopting a child doesn't take place all at once. Legally, yes. But not in the feelings of the child and the parents. Just as natural parents have to earn the love of their children, so adopting parents have to win their children's love.

Susan's folks are glad they are adopting her. She is adopting them, too.

ADVENTURES IN SMALL BUSINESS—[Continued]

editorial and business policies in keeping with the rest of the organization. For quite a period we had a very successful Negro society editor. Yet our community is not without prejudice. We have been pleased to observe how readily and happily new employees, even from the deep south, adjust to the situation of interracial fellowship.

We have encouraged our people to assume leadership in whatever community activities might interest them. Thus the business can serve as a "foundation for idealism" for many people. Businessmen have been and are the real community leaders. Too often, however, it is only the heads of the businesses who furnish leadership. In too many communities and organizations, the workers within factories take little part in such leadership.

Vision and Imagination

To a very large degree the crucial problems of our time are rooted in our own lives and communities. If we attack them there with sound vision and skill we are making a significant contribution. I like to think that the success of a man depends, not on the wealth, power or fame which he wins, but on the integrity and imagination with which he applies constructive ideals in the situation, whether large or small, in which he finds himself.

The Shenk Hatchery

Box 46
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Placing new setting of eggs in incubator.
Total capacity of Hatchery: 1,112,000 eggs.

We Specialize in
NEW HAMPSHIRES
and
BROILER CROSSES

Our strain is noted for fast even growth and quick full feathering.

PROFITABLE BOTH FOR EGG AND MEAT PRODUCTION

YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THEM

We invite your inquiries.

THE SHENK HATCHERY HARRISONBURG, VA.

WIRE RECORDERS FOR CHRISTMAS!

AIR KING
Portable Wire Recorder

- Sermons
- Conferences
- Committee Work
- Special Music
- Rehearsals
- Doctors, Teachers
- Lecturers, Students
- Business
- Educators and many others

Why not present your pastor...*

or Congregation with a Recorder for Christmas, to record Sermons, Bible Conferences, Special Music, or your regular Sunday Service and reproduce it to shut-ins?

(**A gift suggestion for Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, or individuals.*)

Now available in two models, each complete with 2 15-minute spools of wire:

A-725 - - - $ 99.50.

A-750 with Phonograph attachment - - - $139.50.

Tax included. Information Free.

ISAAC N. GLICK-(Distributor)

Smoketown, Pa. - Harrisonburg, Va. EMC.

Also sold by:

Mennonite Pub. House, Scottdale, Pa.
Weaver Book Store, Lancaster, Pa.
Keller Bros. (Buffalo Springs) Lebanon, R. 1, Pa.
Belleville Farm Supply, Belleville, Pa.

Golden Rule Book Shop, Goshen, Ind.
Southern Books and Bibles, Andalusia, R. 3, Ala.
Wert Book Store, Lebanon, Pa.
Arthur Kraybill, Elizabethtown, Pa.

Paul W. Histand, 677 N. Main St. Doylestown, Pa.
David K. Lenker, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Floyd Brunk, 590-5th Avenue, Upland, Calif.

Purchase

beautiful

Plaques of Unique Craftsmanship

(Originated and copyrighted 1948)

for Christmas gift-giving

Religious and Novelty designs

Subjects for Children

Now on sale at your favorite stores and gift shops at low cost

Ask particularly to see the new Morning Glory and Poinsettia designs, and the realistic Squirrel, which our heavenly Father feedeth!

Manson Art Company

Manson Phone 83 Iowa

Advertisers for the Month of November, 1948

Browne Tourist Home, 124-126 Fourth Street, Niagara Falls, New York 30
Chewalla Brooder Company, Holly Springs, Mississippi 30
Christian Readers Service, Fountain City, Tennessee 30
Coblentz, Simon, and Son, Route 1, Uniontown, Ohio 30
Danner's Hosiery Store, Route 1, Hanover, Pennsylvania 32
Forry, John C., Rohrerstown, Pennsylvania 30
Glick's Book Store, Smoketown, Pennsylvania 34
Hager and Bro., 25-31 West King Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 35
Hess, Mrs. N. H., Lederach, Pennsylvania 30
Histand, James L., Denbigh, Virginia 30
Hubbard Farms, Box 32, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 30
Leaman, Geo. W., Mount Joy, Pennsylvania 2
Manson Art Company, Manson, Iowa 34
Martin's, D. H., Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania 30
Moby Dick Bookshop, 630 Turner Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania 30
Newcomer Oil Company, 903 South Market Street, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania 32
Park Cleaners, Route 4, Harrisonburg, Virginia 30
Shenk Hatchery, Box 46, Harrisonburg, Virginia 33
Short, Mrs. Dennis, Archbold, Ohio 30
Ulrich Manufacturing Company, Roanoke, Illinois 36
Witmer Implement Service, Route 3, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania 30

Hager's Plain Clothing Department

"Where Plain Folks Like to Shop"

This growing department invites you to share in the
outstanding qualities and values
from the large stocks!

Fur-Trimmed Coats

$49.50

Neatly made with small collars of squirrel, kit fox, and Persian lamb.

Our well-known standards of quality fabrics and first-class tailoring have not changed! A coat from Hager's Plain Clothing Department will give you many years of satisfactory service.

Untrimmed Winter Coats

$32.50 to $39.50

Enjoy comfort and well-dressed appearance in one of these coats! Specially designed for women who appreciate quality and correct simplicity in style. Well tailored in needlepoint, twills, coverts, and crepes. Misses, Women's and Little Women's sizes.

Ready-Made Bonnets $2.98 to $4.98

Neatly made over wire frames and buckram frames in a variety of new fall materials. You'll find the largest assortments here, which enable us to fit any head.

New Soft Turbans $2.98, $3.65

Ready-Made Prayer Coverings 39¢ each; 3 for $1.15

A large assortment of plain and neatly figured dress fabrics, including the sugar and spice pattern so much desired by our plain customers.

Large Shipment of Imported Rayon Net, $2.75 per Yd.

This is an unusual quality for firmness and durability; pleats nicely . . . a feature so much desired by our covering makers. Also large assortments of organdies, mousseline de soies, nets, bonnet materials, buckram bonnet crowns, wire frames, linings, ready-made plain dresses, etc.

Men's Ready-Made Plain Suits

Sack and frock styles, excellently tailored of pure wool worsteds. Our tailors are experts in designing and fitting. Made-to-measure plain suits, topcoats, hats, sweaters, ties, collars, collar buttons, arm bands, etc.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

Our salespeople, who are members of the plain sect, understand your needs and give careful attention to mail orders. Our buyer, Mrs. Lillian Ebersole, is constantly shopping the country's clothing markets. New merchandise comes in weekly! *Write for Catalogue.*

HAGER & BRO., Inc.

25-31 West King Street
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

ULRIX Hydraulic

TRADEMARK

AUTO-MATIC RELEASE

BREAK-A-WAY Coupler

Breaks and Seals Both Ends of Line AUTOMATICALLY

- WORKS EVERY TIME. Chain or cable instantly pulls sleeve release when hydraulic implement breaks safety hitch. Prevents damage to hose, power unit or implement. Stops fluid loss.
- GIVES PERFECT SEAL when disconnected. Keeps fluid in . . . keeps dirt out. Ulrich sphere valves are the simplest, most positive used in hydraulic couplers.
- GIVES MAXIMUM CAPACITY when connected. Ulrich valves give minimum restriction . . . eliminate turbulence and overheating.
- COUPLES UNDER PRESSURE and locks into place. Coupler cannot be shaken loose or become detached until sleeve is pulled back.
- RUGGEDLY BUILT from solid steel bar stock, precision-machined . . . precision-ground steel balls . . . heavy gauge steel springs. Plated to resist rust.

Size	Plug	Socket	Plug and Socket	Complete with 12 inch hose and chain
3/8 in.	PA30	SA30	PSA30	PSA30C
1/2 in.	PA50	SA50	PSA50	PSA50C
3/4 in.	PA75	SA75	PSA75	

AVAILABLE NOW . . . WRITE FOR DETAILS

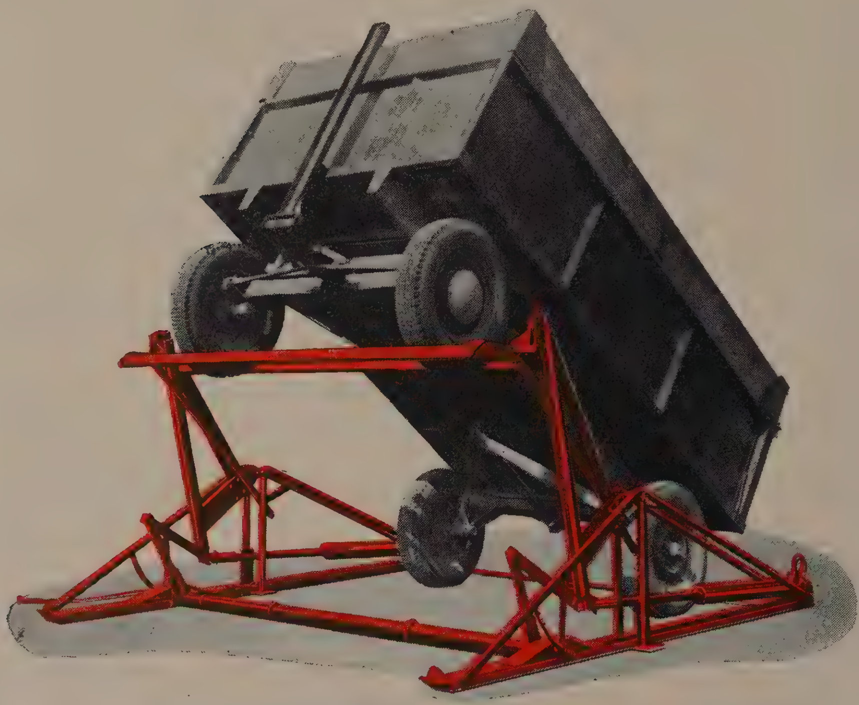
DOMOR

Hydraulic Equipment

It's almost unbelievable how safe, simple and dependable DOMOR products are. No complicated chains, hooks, pulleys or sprockets . . . no dangerous revolving parts.

Finger tip control as easy to use as a light switch gives you steady positive power. DOMOR products take many of the backaches out of farming . . . save you hours of time when time means money.

TRACTOR LOADER with adjustable lift to 10 ft. or more . . . lower clearance than tractor itself. Convertible to lifting boom and post puller. Bulldozer blade attachment available.



WAGON & TRUCK HOIST raises 5 ft. or more with no sideplay or rocking. Dumps heavy loads. Compact and portable. Has interchangeable parts with Tractor Loader, enabling you to save money on both.

WAGON BOX HOIST lifts heavy loads extra high . . . dumps anywhere. Fits wagon boxes up to 16 ft. in length. Quick and easy to install.

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

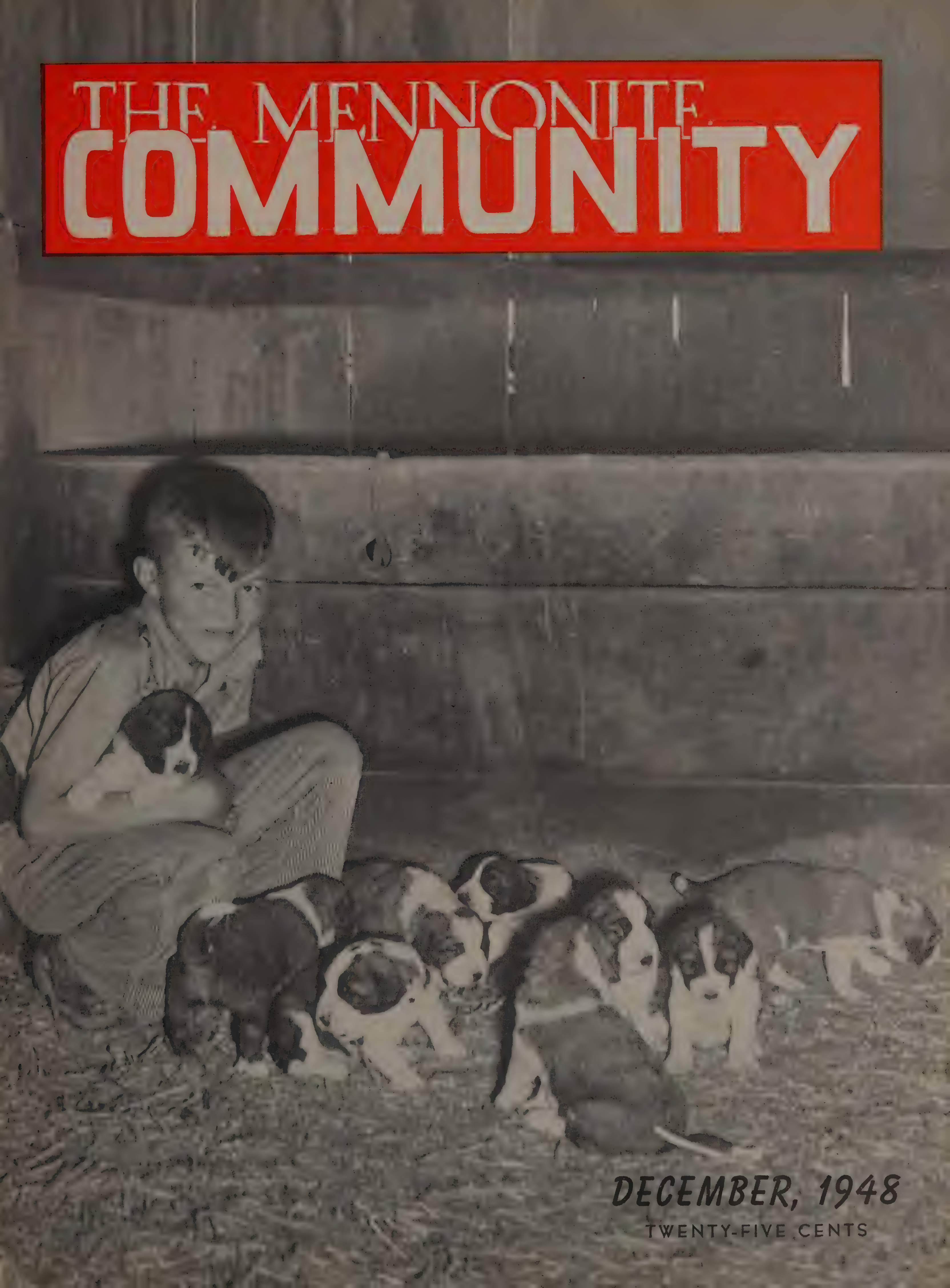
"DOMOR DOES MORE"

Ulrich Products Corporation

Roanoke, Illinois, U. S. A.

NOV-49
ETER. EUNICE
27 W LINCOLN WAY
ORRISON
LL

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY



DECEMBER, 1948

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Pay Roll Records and Wage Cost Control
Become More Necessary Every Day.

However simple or complex—large or small your pay roll,

SUM-RE-CAP

Pay Roll System

Copyright 1948

Will Find You All the Answers and Quick
IT IS "TAILORED TO FIT YOUR BUSINESS"

It is Compact, Precise—Yet Simple. One Form Is Spot Carboned to Post Three Important Places at One Time

Save Time When Making Inquiry by Giving the Following Information to get the Answers You Want to Know:

Your Kind of Business __________
Number Paid Each Payday __________
Number Paydays per Year __________
Highest Number Names per Year __________
Do You Pay Cash? _____ **or Check?** _____
Any Other Items Affecting Pay Roll __________

All Letters Will Be Answered Individually, and Illustrated Booklet Will Be Mailed Free. Write at once to

Hertzler-Systems
Box 498 Norristown, Pennsylvania

NO MORE FROZEN WATER PIPES!

No need to worry about frozen water pipes. SAVE the Cost and Delay of plumbing repairs due to freezing. The new Smith-Gates Electric THERMOTAPE solves these problems. A very flexible, tough, water resistant plastic tape. Simply spiral around any exposed pipe, secure in place with friction tape and plug into 110 Volt AC line. Costs only a few pennies to operate; may save many dollars. And the cost is surprisingly low—14 ft. of THERMOTAPE and plug (100 watts) only $3.40; 20 ft. and plug (140 watts) $3.75; 40 ft. and plug (280 watts) $6.95.

It is good practice and saves time and money to automatically control THERMOTAPE installations with TAPE-STAT — only $3.95.

THERMOTAPE has many other valuable and money-saving uses. Come in and see it TODAY.

SATISFACTION SG GUARANTEED
SMITH-GATES

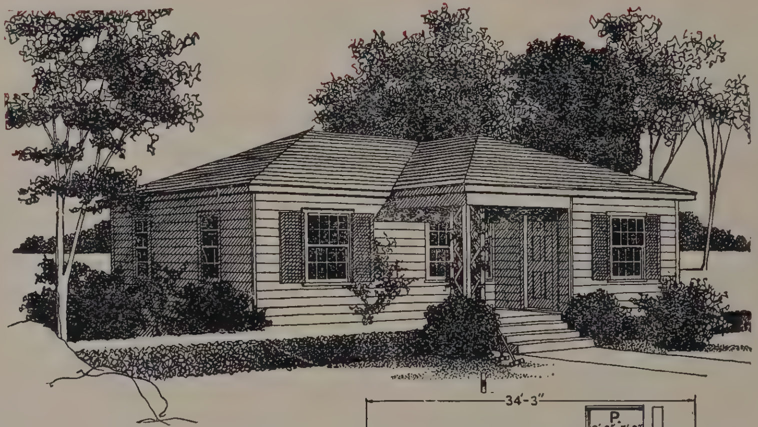
Another SMITH-GATES Aid to Progressive Farming

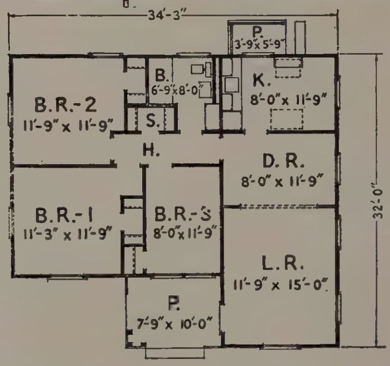
PAUL S. HIESTAND

Route 1 Marietta, Pennsylvania

You Can Now Build The Home You Want

AT A PRICE
YOU CAN AFFORD





When you select a CRAWFORD-BUILT HOME you buy today's best home value. Crawford-Built means quality at a minimum cost. Top quality lumber, millwork and materials go into your Crawford-Home.

There are five basic 2 and 3 bedroom styles, with 5 to 15 variations of each. From the wide selection available you can choose a home that will be distinctively yours. Beautiful hardwood floors, plenty of built in closets and pastel colors of your own choice in each room make a home you will be proud to own. Walls and attic fully insulated. Weather stripped windows, full length screens, oil furnace and attic fan make this home comfortable summer or winter. All Homes approved by F.H.A.

By using our Erection Service, Crawford Homes can be assembled within a few days and the finishing can be done easily by yourself.

Write TODAY for descriptive literature. Please state what type of home you are interested in, 2 or 3 bedroom, with or without garage, etc. No obligation.

Dealers
Inquiries
Invited

JOE H. GARBER
WEST LIBERTY, OHIO

Authorized
Crawford
Distributor

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY

DECEMBER

1948

VOLUME TWO Scottdale, Pennsylvania NUMBER TWELVE

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE
Scottdale, Pennsylvania
Telephone 962

EDITOR
Grant M. Stoltzfus

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Paul Erb, Guy F. Hershberger
Olive Wyse

ASSOCIATE EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER
H. Ralph Hernley

PHOTOGRAPHER AND ARTIST
John E. Harshberger

EDITORIAL COUNCIL
Dr. H. C. Amstutz, Goshen, Indiana; Leland Bachman, Goshen, Indiana; Atlee Beechy, Basel, Switzerland; H. S. Bender, Basel, Switzerland; S. F. Coffman, Vineland, Ontario; E. I. Culp, Tiskilwa, Illinois; S. E. Eicher, Albany, Oregon; Erma Erb, Wellman, Iowa; Henry F. Garber, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania; Melvin Gingerich, Goshen, Indiana; Simon Gingerich, Wayland, Iowa; Noah Good, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Howard Kauffman, Goshen, Indiana; John E. Lehman, Columbiana, Ohio; Ivan Lind, Hesston, Kansas; Jacob Moyer, Souderton, Pennsylvania; Orie O. Miller, Akron, Pennsylvania; John R. Mumaw, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Mary Emma Showalter, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Oliver Snyder, Hespeler, Ontario; Maude Swartzendruber, La Junta Colorado; Gideon Yoder, Harper, Kansas; John L. Yoder, West Liberty, Ohio.

STAFF ASSISTANTS
Business: Catherine Hernley
Circulation: Winifred Paul
Young Community: Ruth Carper, Norma Hostetler
Photography: David L. Hunsberger, Delbert Erb
Advertising Layout: Marlin Lauver
Secretarial: Laura Maust

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the
MENNONITE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHERS OF "THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY"**
Paul Erb, President, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
John L. Yoder, Vice President, West Liberty, Ohio
Guy F. Hershberger, Secretary, Goshen, Indiana
H. Ralph Hernley, Treasurer, Scottdale, Pa.
Ivan Miller, Corry, Pennsylvania
Clayton L. Keener, Refton, Pennsylvania
A. J. Metzler, Scottdale, Pennsylvania

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The pictures on pages 10, 11, 17, were taken by Paul W. Hertzler.

The picture on page 13 is a U.S.D.A. photograph.

The graphs for the article "Our Soils, Our Food, and Ourselves" were furnished by the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

The pictures for the article "Our Soils, Our Food and Ourselves" were furnished by the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

For the Month of December

Address to Winter (Poem) 4
WILLIAM COWPER

The Christian and Race 6
ALTA MAE ERB

Child Development and Guidance 8
ESTHER BECK

Indian Cookery 10
MRS. ERNEST E. MILLER

The Young Community 12

Our Soils, Our Food, and Ourselves 14
WILLIAM A. ALBRECHT

What Shall We Think and Do About Race? (Editorial) 16

History with a Purpose (Editorial) 16

The Howard-Miami Community 18
ELAINE SOMMERS

Book Review 26

Our Contributors 27

Dear Reader 27

Household Hints 27

Trading Post 28

Index for 1948 29

THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY is published monthly by the Mennonite Community Association, Inc., Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Entered as second-class matter March 7, 1947, at the post office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania, under the act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price: $2.50 for one year; $6.00 for three years. Single copies, 25c each. Checks and postal money orders should be made payable to Mennonite Community Association and sent to the office at Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Publication office: 610-614 Walnut Avenue, Scottdale, Pennsylvania. Printed in U.S.A.

ADDRESS TO WINTER

Fast falls a fleecy shower: the downy flakes
Descending, and with never-ceasing lapse,
Softly alighting upon all below,
Assimilate all objects. Earth receives
Gladly the thickening mantle; and the green
And tender blade, that feared the chilling blast,
Escapes unhurt beneath so warm a veil.

In such a world; so thorny, and where none
Finds happiness unblighted; or, if found,
Without some thistly sorrow at its side;
It seems the part of wisdom, and no sin
Against the law of love, to measure lots
With less distinguished than ourselves; that thus
We may with patience bear our moderate ills,
And sympathize with others, suffering more.

—*From* THE WINTER EVENING *by William Cowper.*

A part of the Appalachian Trail in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. The Trail extends from Maine to Georgia. ⇨

At a fresh-air camp conducted by the Portland Mission, Portland, Oregon, five races were represented: Indian, Filipino, Chinese, Negro, and White. This picture was taken in the summer of 1948.

THE CHRISTIAN AND RACE

by Alta Mae Erb

Scarcely a day passes in which the public press does not record some tensions concerning race problems in the United States. These tensions originate in the hearts of oppressed peoples of other races, nationalities, or classes, in the conflicts that arise when all strive to make a living but some can't because of discrimination, in the pride of those who consider themselves a superior race, and in the soul of an awakening Christendom. Who of us can evade facing an issue that is so prominent in a presidential nomination convention as well as at the admission gate of a community swimming pool?

There is a growing consciousness of the problem. An article in Collier's reports: "Our migrant workers live like animals amid filth and disease. Child labor replaces formal education and Jim Crowism adds to their plight." A recent book on racism says that "antagonism against the Jews shows itself in many ways . . . hundreds of agencies . . . propagate hatred and antagonism."

All true Christians must be interested in this race issue. We must awake, not for fear of a riot in our community, nor for fear of losing some cheap labor, nor for shame because of the more fair treatment that others give depressed races, but because of a conviction of the sin of participating in ungodly oppression, in merely tolerating some people, and in neglecting them so many years. It is high time that Christians become aroused to look very critically at their spirit. Would Christ say to us, "Ye know not what spirit ye are of"?

In the late years some Mennonites, especially the young people, have been giving loving service to some American Negroes, the largest minority group in our country. Mrs. Roberta Webb, a member of the Broad Street (Colored) Church in Harrisonburg, Va., writes: "One of the many fine things that caused me to join the Mennonite Church was their very deep desire to treat our people as brothers, to teach us through your example what real Christian love is." At our colleges the students have taken in, lived with, and worshiped with American Negroes, Japanese, Chinese, and Mexicans. One Japanese boy after living at one of our colleges one year, said that this was the first place he had met love. Enthusiastic are the young people working in service units with colored folk in the South. The Illinois M.Y.F. has a Negro young man on its executive committee. In Ohio consecrated young people with a knowledge of the Spanish language ministered to Mexican laborers. Our next General Conference will have a Negro delegate elected by popular ballot in one of our conferences.

The Teaching of the Bible

The Word of God gives much light on this problem. Early in the church God had to bring His people face to face with their prejudice against Gentiles. To Peter some people were common and unclean. He probably doubted if God died for them. Perhaps he thought them scarcely human, as some of us seem to think of the Negro. God sent an angel to Cornelius, a drastic vision to Peter, and a command, "Go." Peter saw the point and went. He learned that he should not call any man common or unclean because he perceived that God did not respect persons in this way. God poured out His Spirit on the Gentile believers—a demonstration for the church's sake, no doubt. Why should God discriminate when He created all men of one blood? Some Christians like Peter do not believe this fact, even though God says it is true and scientists have showed it is true.

When the disciples discriminated against the Samaritans Christ said, "Ye know not what spirit ye are of," implying that it was not His spirit. Christ purposely went through Samaria to show genuine interest in despised "dogs," in the salvation of a woman, and that a very immoral one. Christ told a proud Jew a story about a good Samaritan. Perhaps He wanted to assert that a Gentile may be better than a self-righteous Jew.

The Errors of Racism

Racism, whose dogma implies that one group is born to an inferior position and another to a superior, is a very powerful, yet unsubstantiated, unproved, and erroneous belief. It accounts for race riots in northern cities as well as southern, for the evacuation of the Japanese from the Pacific Coast, for social restrictions against Jews, for Jim Crow laws and segregation clauses in real estate transfers, for the denial of educational opportunities to certain races, and for prejudices which prevent Christian brethren from worshiping together in the same church. There are no pure races today. All groups are the product of the mingling of different peoples. How could one be superior? Hitler, who claimed the superiority of his Aryans, had to use petulant, explosive language to convince himself of the racial purity of the Germans. Certainly he must have known the great differences of ethnic origins that existed in his land. His persecutions of the Jews, who really are not a race at all, but a religious group, show that his racial antagonism was founded only in his heart's arrogance and pride. Racism is strong everywhere in the world. Little wonder that Christians may become infected with this worldly spirit. "Let each man esteem other better than himself."

We may never fall into the violent methods of Nazism or the radical intolerance of the whites of South Africa, but we are in great danger of having superior feelings. All men are born equal, but the differences are due to differences in income, educational advantages, cultural advantages, physical environmental factors, and religious nurture. We as Mennonites are born into (not with) a rich Christian culture. We can count this a privilege attended with opportunities and responsibilities, or we can glory in it and proudly pass by on the other side. The Good Samaritan story must be told over and over to adults.

Is Tolerance Enough?

The attitude of the majority of peoples toward the minority groups in our country is one of tolerance. We will tolerate them but let them keep themselves apart from the superior peoples. This has led to the Jim Crow laws regarding the Negroes and the practice of the same laws toward all those considered inferior. Segregation has denied to millions of our citizens the means of a good living. "The state of Colorado regulates the housing of dairy cattle but does nothing about the awful housing conditions of her 25,000 Mexican beet workers" (Powdermaker). Mrs. Webb, of Harrisonburg, says, "Our town is growing by leaps and bounds in every direction, with new streets being opened, and new homes being built, but all for white people. At the Greyhound Bus Terminal here, the waiting room designated for our people is most humiliating. Rest rooms, waiting rooms, dining room are all housed in one little cubbyhole hardly bigger than a good-sized closet, while the accommodations for the white group are all they should be." " 'For Colored,' " says Mrs. Webb, "is one of the many expressions used by your group which always arouses bad feeling among us."

The Ethiopian government sent two young men of royal blood to be educated in America. They attended a Mennonite college. But in their mingling with the general American public they were humiliated by being refused entrance to restaurants and other public places. One of them said he would not have come to America had he known of the racism here.

Tolerance is not the Christian attitude. To put up with people if they keep aloof from us is certainly not what Paul meant when he said, "every one members one of another." Christ could go through Samaria, Christ could eat with publicans, Christ loved the outcasts. The Spirit of the Lord was concerned with the poor, the brokenhearted, the captives, the blind, and the bruised. And His whole ministry demonstrated for us what such a spirit will do. It does not let alone and neglect. Love is not expressed in tolerance, but in appreciation, kindness, service, understanding, respect, interest, justice, and above all in Christian fellowship. Bro. Solomon, from India, tells how it blessed his soul to have been greeted with a kiss by the white brethren at the Mennonite World Conference. The Negroes, Jews, Chinese, Japanese, and Mexicans are not asking just for some money to build better schools, nor even just for opportunities to earn a better living. They want us in fellowship. They are not, however, asking for intermarriage. The fear of intermarriage expressed so loudly by many is often only a justification for segregation and an invalid argument given to confuse the issue.

In our human relations we must be courteous. Such terms as "coon," "dago," "darky," "sheeny," "wop," and "nigger" are very unkind. Stories disparaging and bringing ridicule on other peoples should not be repeated. Indeed, children should not hear them. Children are not born with prejudices but are nurtured in them. Any discourteous conduct is unchristian and may be quickly copied by the children.

Something Is Being Done

But the church of Christ must be patterned after her Lord. On other issues the church does not fear man above God. To neglect and deny fellowship or membership on the ground of color or race is not to be Christian. It remains for the church first to set the pattern for the other institutions of society. We may ponder well to what extent the church has been responsible for this racism fallacy with its attending great evils.

The Mennonite Church claims to preach and practice the whole Gospel. Our testimony on nonresistance has been effective for God's honor. How dare we wait longer to preach and practice this basic truth? Various brethren in our communities have been practicing love to Negroes for years and that effectively. One here and one there will be significantly worth while. The church is opening wide the doors in a few cities and rural communities. Eastern Mennonite College, in the territory of the Middle States Collegiate Association, which is advising that all race discrimination be dropped in their colleges, is about to open its doors for Negro students. Some of us may not fully appreciate the significance of this pioneer step. But there is yet much to be done. One Mennonite Church is refusing membership to believers who are one fifth Negro. Isn't four fifths white enough to class a person as white? Some may evade the questions by saying it is the business of the church to preach the Gospel rather than to concern herself with social problems. Some would say we should not raise the issue but go along with common practice. But the issue cannot be evaded.

God open our eyes to believe and practice the Gospel of love to all peoples. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." A great and effectual door of testimony is open before us as a Mennonite Church. Shall we enter? Will you?

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND GUIDANCE

by Esther Beck

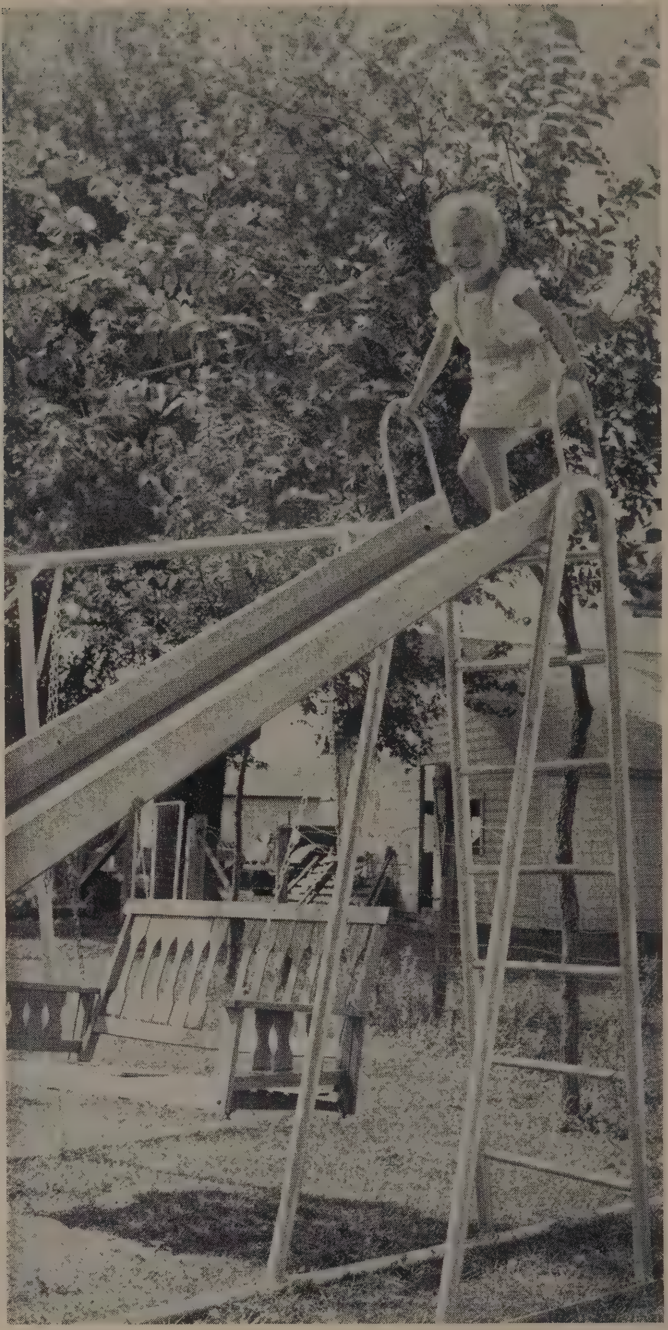
George and Mary are taking their new baby home from the hospital today. What a lot of thrilling and challenging events will come to them now. A newborn baby is looked upon as being a very helpless individual. He is the most helpless of all young. Unless many things were done for him he would die, a fact which is much different from the young of animal life. The care which adults must give a child might be classified under such headings as: shelter, clothing, bath, nourishment, rest, medical care, and guidance.

Helpless as the newborn baby is, he has begun to do some things independently as soon as he is born and even before birth he did certain things independently. At about eighteen to twenty weeks he began to move and his mother said she felt "life." At birth he gives his first cry, fills his own lungs and establishes his own circulation. So he is early a separate individual.

The Growing Child

In "Parenthood and Child Nurture" by Edna Dean Baker, we find these steps of development given: "The child gradually pays attention to the impressions gained through touch, taste, smell, sight, and hearing. During the first month the baby moves his head and seems to follow bright objects, he is sensitive to jars rather than noises, he smiles in response to touch. During the second month he moves in order to peer about, he is frightened by hearing all sorts of sounds, he may be sensitive to rhythm. During the third month his fingers grow more active; there is busy grasping, he searches with his eyes and tries to sit up to see better. During the fourth month he reaches for things and notices changes in the room. The fifth month opens the era for handling things. He prefers bright objects and begins to distinguish faces. Then about the sixth month there comes the transition from learning to use the senses to learning to use the body, training it to respond with quickness and accuracy to sense impressions. Of course the time for this development varies with different babies so that what has been given is only an approximate schedule."

Here we have briefly the physical development of the child. We must be just as interested in the spiritual and mental development of the child. The child must be prepared to take his place in the world, ready to live in harmony with his fellow beings. George and Mary by this time are interested that their child be prepared to take his place in the world, so they give up gradually the protective practices toward their baby. They are careful though that protective practices are not given up too soon and their child loses the sense of security which all children need.



Susan Kauffman, aged 3, is ready to go down the slide which her father, Roy Kauffman, built for her. The Kauffman family lives at Rockwell City, Iowa, and attends the Manson Church.

On Being Comrades to Our Children

Parents are often so busy with everyday tasks that they forget the responsibility for the proper development of their children. Mothers must take time to cuddle and rock the small child. This will go much further in demonstrating our love for them than oft repeated words telling them that they are loved. How fortunate is the child who is born to parents who really want him and plan for his coming.

"My daddy doesn't play with me when he comes home from work; he only wants to read the paper. He never plays with me, he's too cross." This remark was heard recently, coming from a small lad who longed for a romp with his father. What a contrast to the little girl who is heard talking excitedly to a friend. This is what we hear, "My mommy plays house with me every day. We have the most fun." This mother is wise indeed, even though it may mean that some of her work must wait until later to be done.

The daily routine often becomes so complex that unless we guard ourselves carefully we become short-tempered and our children become the targets for these short-tempered outbursts. A young mother was once asked how she kept so fresh and strong with all her young family. In her broken English she replied that she always got her "von little naps" while the baby was asleep. When asked what if something should happen to the older children while she and the baby were asleep, she said, "There could not be not'ing happen to dose children worse dan I not get my von little naps."

Discipline Should Be Wholesome

Discipline is important in the mental development of our children. There is a prevalent feeling that discipline means something most undesirable. To some people it means rigid unbending orders, to others it means the stick and strap, to others it means harsh scolding. These are the undesirable in discipline. We must discipline in love, any other discipline does more harm than good. Psychologists tell us that the first six years are the most important in child guidance. If this be true, is it not a real challenge to any father and mother of children of preschool age. Let us beware of the idea so widely afloat today that we should let the child do whatever he seems prompted to do by nature. Human nature tends often to be bad rather than good and it is evident what this teaching would and can lead to. The emotional maladjustment that is so common is almost always a direct result of this freedom of expression.

The spiritual development of our children is very important. Just as we are anxious that our child have proper mental development, so should we be concerned that he have proper spiritual training and growth. It is so easy for us to believe that the baby is too young to understand things spiritual. Isn't it possible that a very young child can understand how God loves by the way his mother loves?

A very small child soon imbibes the reverence and devotion that he sees his father and mother expressing in family devotions. In order to impart spiritual understanding it is important that parents have had a real experience of salvation. We must be as diligent in teaching our children about the Word of God as the state is to teach them secular education in the public schools. The command of the Lord to the Israelites is still for us today, the command that they were to teach their children. Deut. 6:6-9: "And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart: and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up. And thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes. And thou shalt write them upon the posts of thine house, and on thy gates."

"And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man."

May each one of us as fathers and mothers help in the development of our children in these three phases and may we remember that someday we shall give account to God for the way that we have or have not guided them in the right way.

Parents can be comrades to their children in many ways. Below are Paul Voegtlin, pastor of the Tofield, Alberta, congregation, and his son David, aged 4, looking at a magazine together.

Let Me Guide a Little Child

Dear Lord, I do not ask
That Thou should'st give me some high work
of Thine,
Some noble calling, or some wondrous task.
Give me a little hand to hold in mine:
Give me a little child to point the way
Over the strange, sweet path that leads to
Thee;
Give me a little voice to teach to pray;
Give me two shining eyes Thy face to see.
The only crown I ask, Dear Lord, to wear
Is this: That I may teach a little child.
I do not ask that I may ever stand
Among the wise, the worthy or the great;
I only ask that softly, hand in hand,
A child and I may enter at the gate.

—Selected.

POPPER
(A bread made of rice flour)

DAL
(A split pea stew)

CHAPATTY
(A bread)

PULAO
(A meat-rice dish)

INDIAN COOKERY

by Mrs. Ernest Miller

Many Americans are hurried people and often eat without thinking much about what they are eating. Indians are not hurried; cooking and eating food is part of the ritual of their life and is enjoyed solemnly and reverently. There has been plenty of time for ritual and complicated cooking methods to accumulate around the preparation of food. Many Indian cooks seem to work by instinct and they could not begin to describe what they do. They have been doing it so long. This reminds us of experiences in our own homes, learning to make things like Mother or Grandmother did, with a pinch of this and a dash of that getting it the right consistency. For Grandmother it turned out delicious, but for you or me, it took more experience or a definite recipe. Those who have lived with the Indians and have observed closely, have learned something of this eastern art of cookery.

The food served at the meal depends upon the religion of the host, the section of the country in which he lives, as well as his economic status. The Moslems eat lamb, beef, fowl, and fish, but no pork; many a Hindu eats no meat at all but is a vegetarian, while some Hindu groups allow fish or meat, but never beef. All groups eat rice, which is served in many different ways. You would not only have a different menu in India, if you should eat in a Moslem home or a Hindu home, but it also changes according to the section of the country. The menu of the Bengal home may be much different from that of the Madras or Bombay house. This gives much variety and opportunity for learning new ways of cooking.

These people are all accustomed to very well flavored and highly seasoned food. The various curries appeal to nearly every visitor. Curry, as prepared by Indian cooks, has a subtle and pleasing flavor, only sufficiently hot to be tasteful and pleasant, and the perfect blending of condiments is done with care and judgment. The spices one can experiment with in curry dishes are cardamon, cloves, ground ginger, peppercorns, turmeric, bay leaves, ground cinnamon bark and chilis. This is then combined with meat, fish, eggs, vegetables and lentils. Curry is always eaten with rice, or with the chapatty, an Indian bread. Dal (split pea) stew is also a most popular daily dish, eaten with rice. Curried dishes are very appetizing, especially during winter and autumn days. They are also a savory way of using up leftover fish or meat. People of India would have difficulty cooking if they did not have ghee (clarified butter) or cocoanut. The cocoanut milk is used in the curry, and the cocoanut shreds in desserts and sweets.

Herewith are several recipes which you may enjoy.

MEAT CURRY RECIPE

1 lb. meat cut in small pieces
½ cup of chopped onions
2 cloves of garlic, or several drops
of essence (optional)
4 tablespoons shortening
4 or 5 teaspoons curry powder, 1
teaspoon turmeric
1 cup chopped tomatoes
1 tablespoon flour
salt to taste.

If you like the curry hot sprinkle in a bit of cayenne pepper. Melt shortening, and brown the onions, then add curry powder, turmeric, and garlic which have been mixed in a little cold water. Let simmer until thick. Add the meat and salt with enough water to cook meat tender. Add tomatoes a short time before finished cooking. Canned vegetables may also be used and put in after the meat is cooked. If potatoes or other raw vegetables are used they must be put in before the meat is fully cooked. Celery is also good in curry, and some also use a few carrots.

The curry is usually served with rice, and dry, fluffy rice is important to the excellence of a curry dish. Wash the rice thoroughly, measuring one half cup per person, then put it into several quarts of boiling water. Boil rapidly about 12 or 15 minutes and when almost soft, drain into a colander, pouring hot water through it. Set aside to steam over hot water or place in oven to keep warm until served. To serve, put rice on individual plates and cover with curry.

Pulao is another interesting and tasty dish. This is made by cooking the rice with the meat.

SECTION I

Boil with 1½ to 2 lbs. meat, ½ teaspoon cloves, 1 tablespoon broken cinnamon sticks, ½ doz. cardamon seeds, 1 teaspoon anise seed and several bay leaves. Vary the amount according to the amount of meat used. Put in enough water to come up over the meat nicely and cook slowly until "almost" tender.

SECTION II

Slice 4-6 good-sized onions and 4 or 5 pieces of garlic (1 tablespoon of garlic essence) and fry in ½ cup of cooking fat until nicely brown, then add 1 tablespoon of curry powder and 1 level teaspoon of ground ginger. Heat well and stir constantly until brown. Then add the cooked meat (**without** the broth). Saute the meat and powder. Add the washed rice, allowing ½ cup per person. Stir all together until well seared. Then add more cloves (½ teaspoon), broken cinnamon sticks (1 tablespoon), 6 cardamon seeds, and 2 or 3 bay leaves, and mix. Then add 2 cups of the meat broth and water for each cup of rice. Add salt when putting in the liquid. Cook until rice is done, stirring frequently. One pound of meat is sufficient for 4-6 persons. (This is Mrs. George Lapp's recipe.)

With the regular Indian dinner you would also find various kinds of chutneys or pickles. Perhaps the one most liked is the mango chutney, made with the mango fruit of India. I shall suggest one or two daily chutneys which you could make. **Tomato chutney**—3 ripe tomatoes diced with several small onions diced. Add 1 tablespoon sugar, a bit of salt and pepper. Moisten with vinegar. **Fresh apple chutney**—Mince 2 large green apples into salt water for a few minutes, drain and add 2 tablespoons minced onion, 4 green chilies, 1 small cup cocoanut, and juice of 1 small lemon.

There are also many kinds of breads, both salt and sweet bread. I mention only the most common one, the chapatty, or unleavened bread. They are round and thin made of wheat flour. Use about a pound of whole-wheat flour, salt and enough water to make a stiff dough. Let stand two hours, knead for 15 minutes, then divide into lumps the size of a small egg and roll out thin. Bake on a hot ungreased griddle. Turn and serve hot.

Poppers you can see on the picture on page 10. They are fragile wafers made of rice flour which will crackle as you eat them with your rice and curry.

Desserts are usually made with rice or of semolina, with different kinds of nuts, cocoanut, raisins, and plenty of sugar. Fresh fruit is often served, such as an orange after a curry meal. How delicious it is!

The Indian sweets are a delight to everyone. They are often

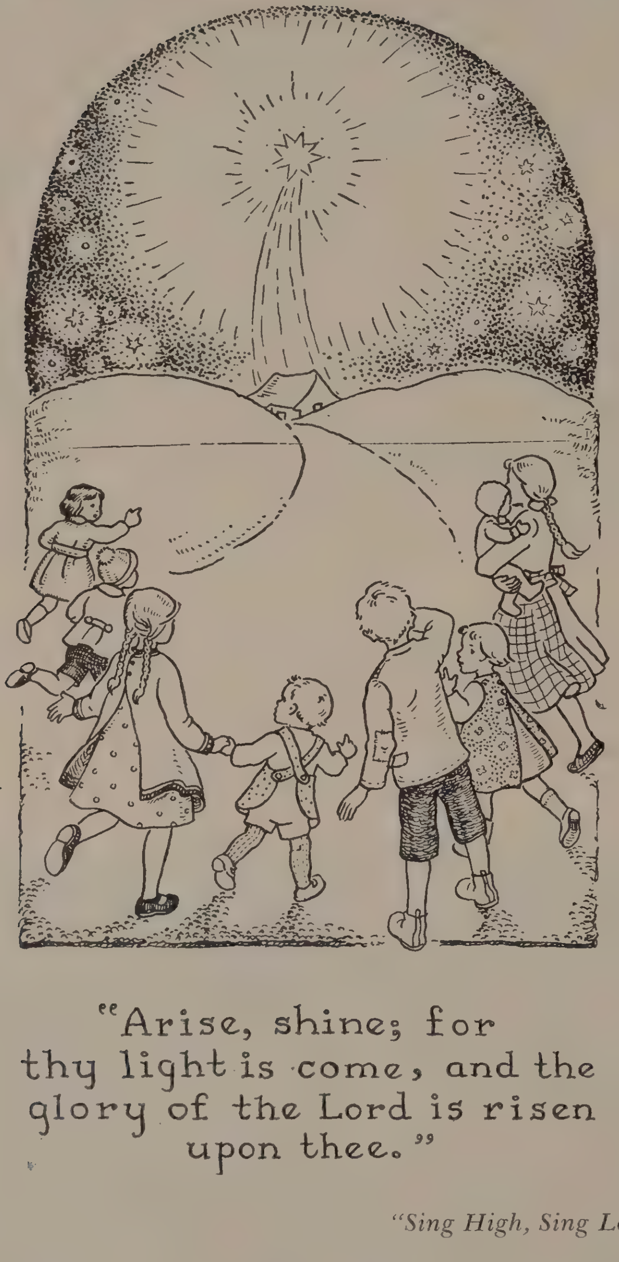
[Continued on page 32]

RICE DESSERT
(Rice, cocoanut, raisins, etc.)

JALABIES
(An Indian sweet)

SPICES
(Served at end of meal)

THE YOUNG COMMUNITY



"Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."

"When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy."

A CHRISTMAS CAROL

There's a song in the air!
There's a star in the sky!
There's a mother's deep prayer
And a baby's low cry!
And the star rains its fire while the beautiful sing,
For the manger of Bethlehem cradles a King!

There's a tumult of joy
O'er the wonderful birth,
For the virgin's sweet boy
Is the Lord of the earth.
Ay! the star rains its fire while the beautiful sing,
For the manger of Bethlehem cradles a King!

—Josiah G. Holland

The children in the picture are so eager to see the Christmas star that they have not had time to take off their aprons or put on their coats as they run from their orphanage home. These are German children from a greeting somewhat like the picture and with the same words in German below it. It was a greeting to American children who had shared their clothes, food, and toys. Jesus' birthday is a joyful celebration for children all over the world, because He loves them all.

"Sing High, Sing Low . . . Christ Is Born Indeed"

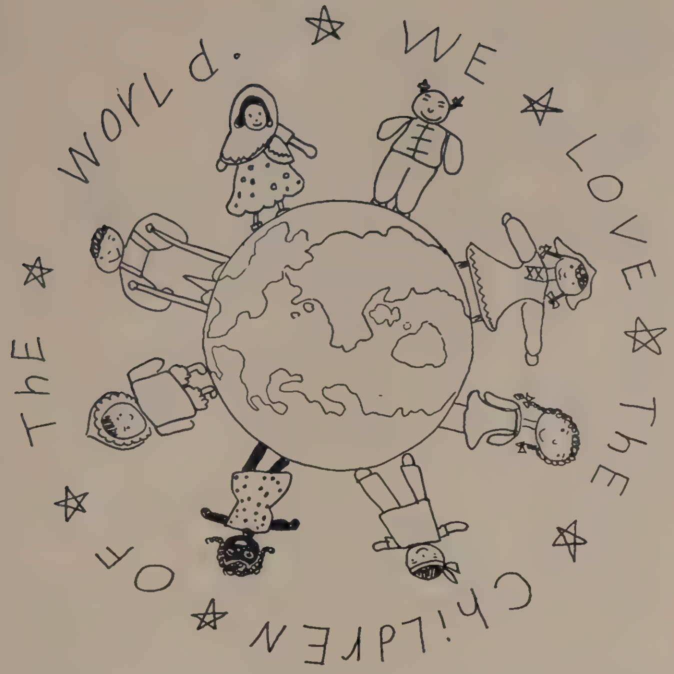
From the very old days Christmas has been a joyous season for everyone. Then, kings and beggars, grown-up people and children, all people wherever Jesus is known keep holiday.

The Christians of Asia, Africa, and the Far North think of Baby Jesus as their own, just as we do. In a Japanese picture of the first Christmas, little Baby Jesus looks very much like a Japanese baby. The little Japanese children gather around to see Him, holding their festival lanterns.

The colored people of America have given us beautiful Christmas spirituals such as "Wasn't That a Mighty Day," "Rise Up, Shepherd, and Follow," and "Go tell it on the mountain, that Jesus Christ is a-born."

There are customs and carols and legends of Christmas all over the world which are so old that no one remembers how they came to be. They were told to children's children for no one knows how long.

In Brittany in France, the village people gather together in the cathedral long before midnight on Christmas Eve, quietly, for this is a holy night. Long ago they used to come through the streets with torches in their hands. Still, as long ago, they enter the silent dark cathedral and a little boy dressed in white, the Angel of Glad Tidings, sings, "I bring to you great joy, for the Saviour of the world is born today. Alleluia!" Then a thousand candles come alight and the heavenly host, village children robed in white, sing, "Glory to God in


WE LOVE ThE ChiLdrEN OF ThE WorLd.

Designed and drawn by Marion Yoder, age 9, Oyster Point, Va.

the highest, and on earth, peace to men of good will. Alleluia!" Then come the shepherds with the sheep. Then—wonder of wonders, a veil is drawn aside and the manger appears. The child-angels sing, "Alleluia, Alleluia, Christ is born today." At midnight the bells begin to ring all over the town. The Christ Mass is begun.

In Norway, the children put out sheaves of grain on poles in the snow as their Christmas gift to the birds. The gypsies in Norway and other Scandinavian countries keep looking each Christmas for the forest where the Christ Child is said to walk and leave in each footprint a small white flower springing up in the snow.

In Austria there is an old legend of a shoemaker who always kept a light in his window to welcome the lost, the hungry, and the strangers. It was in a time of famine and war that his neighbors on Christmas Eve decided to put candles in their windows, too. The next day, which was Christmas, a blanket of new snow lay over the land and there was great peace and happiness among the people. Later in the day a messenger arrived to tell them that the war was over. The people said, "It is because we had candles in our windows; the Christ Child could find His way to us." And that is how it came about that we light candles at Christmas.

In one part of Spain, the shepherds come down from the hills at Christmas, playing pipes and accordions, and singing carols along the village streets. In some places the children set out their shoes filled with straw, so that the Magi can put gifts in them on their way to Bethlehem.

In England Christmases are merry, with caroling, feasting, yule log and holly.

From Germany come Christmas trees and many beautiful Christmas hymns and carols, such as "Silent Night," now sung all over the world, and "Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming." The German people believed that the animals talk at midnight on Christmas Eve, in memory of the time they gave their stable and manger for the Baby Jesus. Here, as in many other countries, the people believe that no stranger should be turned away on Christmas Eve, for it may be the Christ Child.

And in America, people from all these countries and many more celebrate Christmas. The little children in the picture below are from Lower East Side in New York City, a place where people from many nations and races, who are now Americans, live. They are smiling as they sing together "the good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people." —R. C.

HERE ARE TWO BOOKS ABOUT CHRISTMAS: *The World's Great Madonnas,* by Cynthia Pearl Maus. Harper & Brothers, 1947. This is a book of music, pictures, poems, and stories of Christmas from all over the world. It matches *Christ and the Fine Arts,* but is better in many ways. Tell your parents about this book as it is a fine one for a family to use during the Christmas season. It also has much good material for Christmas programs.

Everywhere, Everywhere, Christmas Tonight

Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight!
Christmas in lands of the fir tree and pine,
Christmas in lands of the palm tree and vine,
Christmas where snow peaks stand solemn and white,
Christmas where cornfields lie sunny and bright,
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight!

For the Christ Child who comes is the Master of all,
No palace too great and no cottage too small;
The angels who welcome Him sing from the height,
"In the city of David, a King in His might."
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight!

—Phillips Brooks

Send a picture you have drawn, or a poem or story you have written to **Young Community.** Or write us a letter. We will be glad to hear from you, and there may be room to share your contribution with other readers on this page. Poems, stories and drawings should be your own work. Address in care of **The Mennonite Community,** Scottdale, Pa.

OUR SOILS OUR FOOD and OURSELVES

by William A. Albrecht

This perplexed farmer is not the only one who loses when soil is washed away. The kind of soil determines the kind and quality of food that is grown. It is now known that good soil and good health as well as poor soil and poor health definitely go together.

The weather has always been considered a very important factor in our agricultural production. Located as we are in the cornbelt, for example, of the central United States, we talk much about the seasonal rainfall and temperature as they determine our crop yields. While the daily variations of the meteorological conditions, which we call the weather, have long been recognized as important, the climate, which is the average of the weather over a long time, is even more important in controlling both the kind and the quantity of what we can grow.

It is the long-time effect of rainfall and temperature combined as climate that determines what kind of soil has been produced by weathering the rocks going to make it. The kind of soil determines the kind and quality of the foods that can be grown. Then, if we are what we eat, as some German put it when he said "Mann ist was er esst," there is a close connection between our soils, our food, and ourselves.

Some climates bring about soil construction

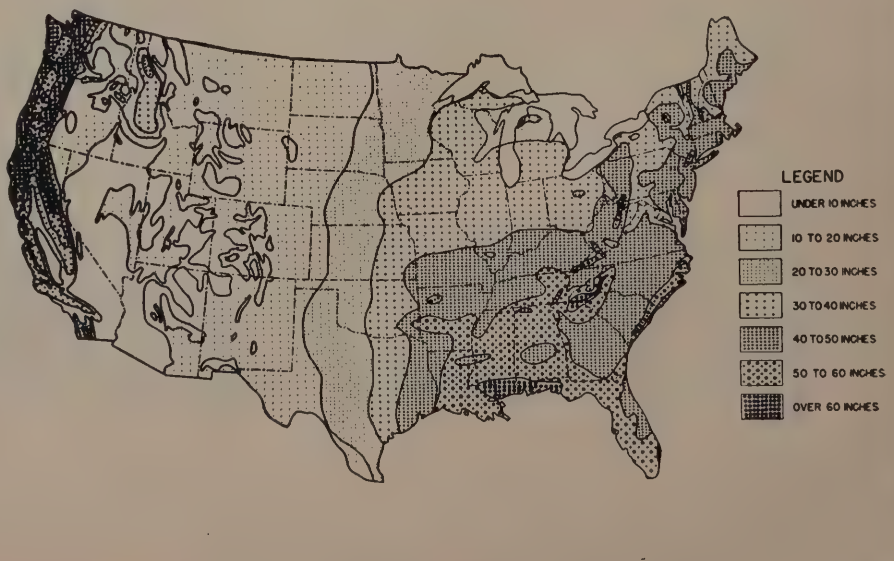
The soil is a temporary rest stop by the rocks on their way to solution and the sea. How far the rocks have travelled on this journey depends on how much rainfall and high temperature have been crowding them along on their route. In regions of low rainfall the soils are still rocky and sandy. There has not been enough rainfall to carry rock decomposition so far as to make much insoluble clay. Nor has there been enough water to wash the soluble materials away. Consequently the soils are alkaline. They are loaded with too many salts to permit good plant growth even if we make up the shortage in seasonal rainfall by irrigating the crop.

This condition of insufficient rainfall in the past to have made the better soils is illustrated in western United States. If one starts in the west from near the Coast Range and goes eastward across the country to experience gradually increasing amounts of annual rainfall, one meets with a succession of different soils. By the time we reach the middle of the United States the soils are darker in color. They are deeper, higher in clay content, and more productive under the annual rainfall there amounting to near 35 inches. Going upward toward this figure for rainfall in the temperate zone means going toward better soils.

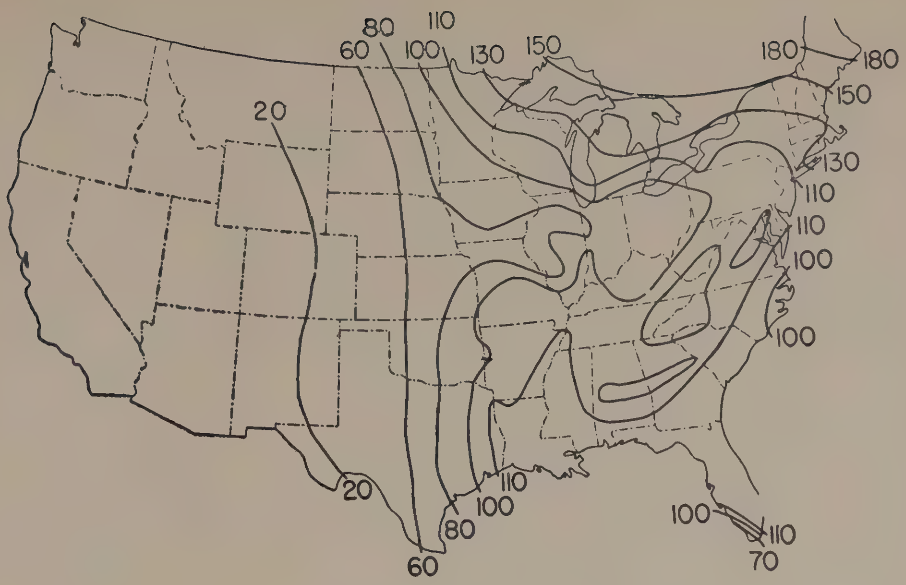
Coming eastward in the western part of our country means more soil construction. It means coming from the desert and its soil that supports very little life to where the bison once roamed and where wheat and livestock grow today. It means enough lime and other active fertility left in the soil that legumes have grown bountifully enough in the past so that the soils are well stocked with nitrogen. It means soils that have not been leached. They have not had most of their fertility washed out, nor have they had hydrogen take its place on the clay to make them "acid." It means mineral-rich and productive soils because the lesser rainfalls have made enough clay and have loaded it with fertility. But those lower rainfalls have not carried that fertility down through to leave an acid clay subsoil below a shallow surface soil layer, which is the common condition in eastern United States under high rainfall.

Some climates give us soil destruction

Increasing rainfall as one goes eastward from the midcontinent, particularly in the northern part of eastern United States, means soil destruction. This results because there is more rain-



Distribution of mean annual rainfall in the U. S. The pattern of rainfall with the higher amounts in eastern U. S. suggests that the mineral elements have been leached out of the soils there, hence forest in pioneer days and carbohydrate-producing crops today rather than protein-rich and mineral-rich products grow there.



Lines of constant ratios of rainfall to evaporation from free water surface (times 100) give pattern to the fertility in the soils. Corn Belt soils are similar in this respect to those farther west under less leaching. Southeastern, eastern, and northeastern soils are highly leached and low in mineral fertility supplies. Map according to Professor Thanseau, Columbus, Ohio.

fall than evaporation. This puts considerable water down through the soil. The percolating water loaded with its carbonic acid takes the lime, magnesia, potash, and many other nutrient elements off the clay by putting hydrogen or acid—a non-nutrient—in their place.

With much rainfall to have weathered the rocks extensively, there is enough clay residue in the soils to make us say, "They are heavy." They require much plowing and working to make a good seedbed. Fortunately, their clay is still somewhat like the original rocks. It is still a silicate and has a high filtering capacity. By this property it can catch and hold nutrients by taking them out of any solutions, should they come along. This same high exchange capacity of the clay for nutrients can mean a high degree of acidity in case the fertility has been washed out. But it is the same big capacity to hold fertility if we put it back into the acid soil. Such are the clays and soil conditions in the cooler, northern half of eastern United States, where higher rainfalls mean soil destruction in terms of better foods.

High temperatures coupled with high rainfall means more soil destruction

If the climate is a combination of higher temperature as well as higher rainfall, as is the case when in eastern United States one goes from the North to the South, then the rocks and even the clay are broken down much more completely. They do not leave a gray silicate clay. Instead a red, iron-aluminum clay results. This clay does not have much filtering or exchange capacity. If solutions of nutrients pass through, it does not take the nutrients out so effectively nor hold them for rapid exchange to the growing plant roots. It will not hold much acid either. Consequently in the southeastern states it has often been said "Because there is so little acidity in the soil no lime is needed to remove it."

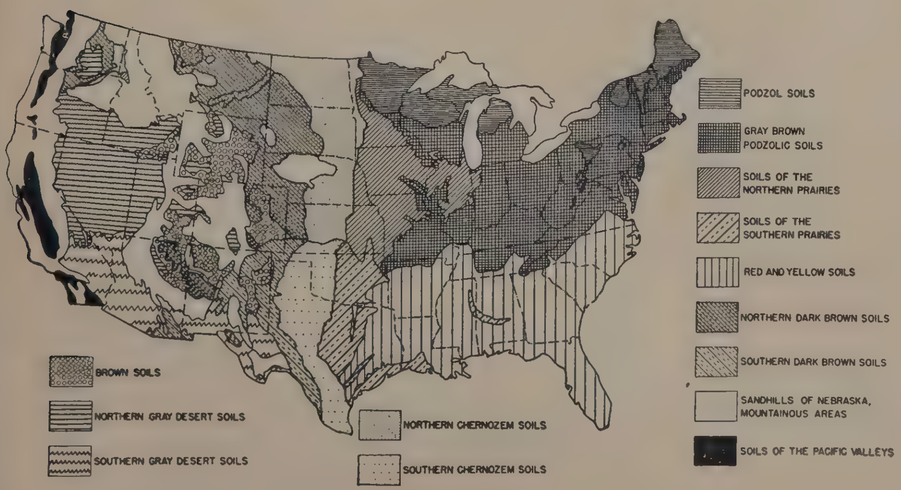
Such reasoning fails to appreciate the difficulty of growing crops on soils of which the clay has so little exchange capacity. It disregards the high needs for the calcium in lime as a fertilizer even if those soils do not need the carbonate of lime to neutralize any acidity. Such soils are low in capacity to grow mineral-rich, protein-rich crops. They grow wood instead. They require considerable fertilizing to grow even the simple carbohydrates like sugar and like cellulose in cotton fiber. So much of the fertilizer is washed out to require fertilizer for every crop following.

The soils, then, in the western states are still rich in unweathered minerals. Their clay is well stocked with nutrients. They have a high producing power for proteins. In the eastern states the soils are highly weathered with the clays in the soils of the cooler regions quite different from those in the tropical soils. This climatic pattern that makes the soils from the rocks determines, then, what nutrient elements the soils contain. Thereby it determines also how well those soils will feed our crops, our animals, and ourselves.

Plant species and chemical composition of any plants are determined by the fertility of the soil.

In accordance with the long-held belief that only the weather controls the kind of virgin plants in any locality, we have been scouring the world and making transplants from everywhere to everywhere with little regard for the soil fertility required to nourish the shifted crops. When alfalfa grows dominantly in Colorado soils; when sugar cane grows abundantly in Louisi-

[Continued on page 22]


PODZOL SOILS
GRAY BROWN PODZOLIC SOILS
SOILS OF THE NORTHERN PRAIRIES
SOILS OF THE SOUTHERN PRAIRIES
RED AND YELLOW SOILS
NORTHERN DARK BROWN SOILS
SOUTHERN DARK BROWN SOILS
SANDHILLS OF NEBRASKA, MOUNTAINOUS AREAS
SOILS OF THE PACIFIC VALLEYS
BROWN SOILS
NORTHERN GRAY DESERT SOILS
SOUTHERN GRAY DESERT SOILS
NORTHERN CHERNOZEM SOILS
SOUTHERN CHERNOZEM SOILS

Climatic and vegetational soil groups in the U. S. according to Marbut 1935. The soil map shows itself a composite of the maps of rainfall and the ratios of rainfall to evaporation. The soils divide us into an East and a West. They divide the East into a North and a South.

EDITORIAL

COVER SCENE
Vernon Schiffler, son of Wesley Schiffler, with a litter of nine pure-bred St. Bernard puppies. Vernon's home is at Filer, Idaho.

APPRECIATES ISSUE ON VOCATIONS

Kutztown, Pa.
November 4, 1948

Dear Editor:

Sincere congratulations on your October issue. It is full of meat—an inspiration, I'm sure, to youth who seek worthy jobs.

Alliene DeChant, Editor
KUTZTOWN PATRIOT

In Kitchener, Ontario, is a Clothing Depot of the Mennonite Central Committee and also a food packing center. Before a background of blankets Clara Snider is sewing a garment that will soon be baled for shipment abroad. (See page 17).

WHAT SHALL WE THINK AND DO ABOUT RACE?

In a shrunken world men are mingling together in what is really one big neighborhood. People of other races are in our schools, in our churches, and in our workaday world. In the years ahead men of all races will mingle more than ever. What shall we think about race?

During a missionary conference somehow one easily feels a warmth toward all races. We think it good to have them become our brothers in Christ. We attend a music program and thrill with appreciation as Negro spirituals stir the soul with their tones of sorrow, faith, and deliverance. The wrongs done to other races, we are sure, would not be our wrongs.

A cynic once remarked that there are two ways of getting into difficulty and disrepute. One way is openly and freely to reject the Christian faith. The other way is to attempt seriously to put it into practice. In thinking of other races we are not likely to reject the Christian faith and say that one race is superior to others. That would discredit us before Christians and even good American citizens. We are likely to speak words that reflect our Biblical faith in the equality of all men in the sight of God. We will say, "Lord, Lord."

What have we been doing? Mennonites, with only a few isolated cases, had no slaves. Along with the Quakers they made the first public protest in America against slavery. Along with some others they did not abuse the Indians. In recent times they have made a declaration to counteract anti-Semitism. They have founded churches among Negroes and opened their schools to other races.

What else have we been doing? We have been allowing to come into our homes certain magazines, even religious magazines, which are anti-Semitic. We have been indifferent to minority races in our communities. Mission work among them is done sometimes with hesitation. We have been guilty in our communities of insulting other races. We are not always conscientious in the use of Negro jokes. We do not believe in forcing situations but we have not always taken the part of the oppressed. If Christ were to speak to the "Samaritans" among us today would we also be astonished at Him?

HISTORY WITH A PURPOSE

In September of this year members of the Wellman, Iowa, community met to form a local historical society. On October 7 the Inter-Literary Committee of the Mennonite young people in Ontario presented "An Evening of Pennsylvania German Folklore." A crowd of nine hundred was present at this first meeting of its kind in Ontario history where, according to an observer, young men and women were "eager to pay their respects to their pioneer ancestors." On October 16 a group of people from several states made a journey to the birthplace of John S. Coffman in Rockingham County, Virginia, as part of the observance of the centennial of his birth. A fitting program was given in his memory at the Bank Church and at Eastern Mennonite College. On the same week end near Kokomo, Indiana, the Howard-Miami community, featured in this issue, celebrated its 100th anniversary with a successful home-coming.

But the revived interest in history can be a beginning of new and better things. The past, we will discover, is not something we left behind but is something we carry along with us. It is to be improved upon, not merely enjoyed.

"The world is hungry for a guide to a saner life," an American historian recently remarked while writing on the need for Mennonite local history to be recorded and published. In his opinion the challenge to preserve and publish this history is real. The time to do it is now.

THE HOW
COMM

by Elair

Among the oldest members
are Joe and Mary Sommers,
First permanent settlers in
Holmes and Tuscarawas Coun

The center of the community
and forty-nine names on its
remodeled in 1914 for the seco
near by. Other ministers are
stetler.

The Men's Chorus is directed by Dorwin Myers and meets in homes in the neighborhood.

Miriam Horner and her mother-in-law, Susie Horner (wife of Anson) canning tomatoes.

Florence Troyer teaches in a public school.

Delbert Myers (center) recently retired after many years of service with the Sweetner Telephone Company.

One hundred years ago the first Mennonites settled in Howard and Miami Counties in central Indiana. During the year before, 1847, the last Indians who did not want to come under civil law had been transported from this choice hunting ground to Kansas. The Miami Indian reservation was the last territory of its kind in Indiana. It was made up of what are now Howard and Miami Counties.

The Beginnings

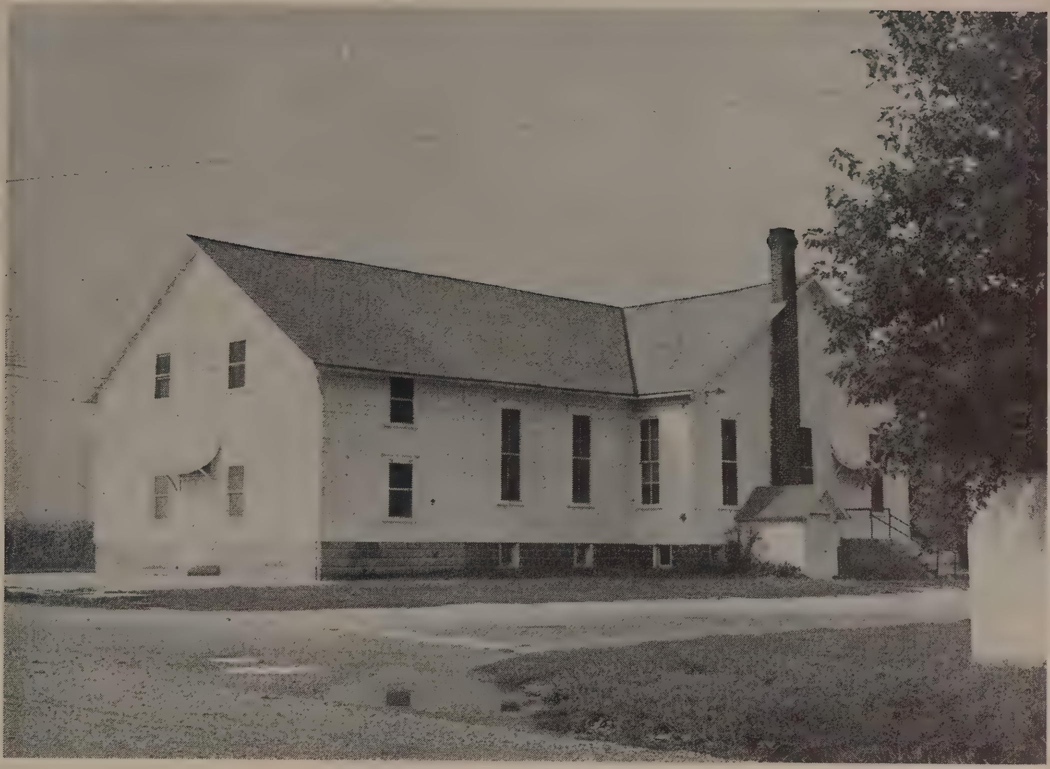
A century ago hundreds of streams flowed through these woods. Deer, turkey, and squirrel were found in abundance. The ponds were full of fish. To this "Promised Land" came Abraham Hostetler, the first Mennonite settler, in 1848. He bought a farm which already had a small clearing and a log cabin on it. This log cabin served as a temporary home for many of the settlers who came primarily from Tuscarawas

ARD-MIAMI
UNITY

Sommers

the Howard-Miami congregation
led Uncle and Aunt by everyone.
community came in 1848 from
in Ohio.

a church which has three hundred
l. First erected in 1888, it was
time. Anson Horner, bishop, lives
les Slabaugh and Emanuel Hoch-



County, Ohio, during the next few years. They would stay there only long enough to build a cabin for themselves. Land bought from the government was $2 an acre. Much of it had to be drained; all of it had to be cleared.

From 1848 to 1853 the Stinemans, Schrocks, Troyers, Schmuckers, Kennedys, Zooks, Millers, Hershbergers, Henslers, Sproals, and others moved into the young settlement. Some of these names are now extinct in the community. Others are much in evidence.

In the beginning years all the people were called Amish. But at some time between 1856 and 1863 the group divided. Again in 1886 and 1887 there was some difficulty over wearing hooks and eyes or buttons on vests. Sometimes minds are like binoculars which magnify very small things. The question loomed large. It was solved only through the prayerful

The Ladies' Chorus is also directed by Dorwin Myers.

Willis Hostetler at work in his welding shop with Willis Hochstedler looking on.

Marvin Hershberger is at work in his shop where he does tinning for the community.

concern of J. S. Coffman, the man of God, who came to the community to preach through the influence of Gary North, who is still living.

In 1897, and since, large groups of Amish have moved into the community. Many of them have joined the Mennonite group, particularly during the last fifteen years. Pennsylvania Dutch is spoken or understood by nearly all of the older people.

Farming Is Important

Farming remains the predominant occupation of the Howard and Miami Mennonites. There have been rhapsodic descriptions of the beauty of rolling Lancaster or of the Shenandoah and Kishacoquillas Valleys. A Hoosier's pulse rate remains normal at these. But if he is sensitive to beauty, the brown cornfields in autumn, the flaming maples, the goldenrod, the abundance of harvest must leave him feeling that he could write poetry of gratitude to God, if he just could write poetry.

An average farm in the community has approximately eighty acres. Now almost all the rail fences are gone; the tractor has replaced the team of horses. Modern equipment and methods have been adopted. For example, experiment has proved that hybrid varieties of seed corn produce a finer corn crop. The 1948 yield has been one of the best ever experienced. Most of the farmers raise hogs and do their own butchering. The chief crops are corn, wheat, tomatoes, oats, hay, and soybeans.

Many raise tomatoes for commercial canning. Every fall migrant workers from southern states and Mexico move into the community to help pick tomatoes. Mennonite and Amish women go to the local tomato canning factory for a month or more of concentrated work. Rivalry in seeing who can peel the most tomatoes is keen. The management seems to prefer these women because they are hard workers and accept comparatively low wages.

In Industry, Private Enterprise and Teaching

Others in the Howard-Miami community work in factories. Near-by Kokomo with its population of approximately 40,000 is a factory town. At one time it was called "the toughest town named after the toughest Indian." Continental Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, General Electric, Kingston, Globe American all have plants there. Some people drive 25 miles a day to and from their factory work. Kokomo is also the trading center for the community, although Peru, Marion, and even Indianapolis 60 miles away, draw customers from the area.

Howard-Miami Mennonites have done little in establishing co-operative business enterprises. But there are five carpenter groups who have been busy doing postwar building. These groups are headed by Paul Myers, Levi Sommers, Menno Kaufman, Milphert King, and Milo Hostetler. Noah Hershberger, recently retired, helped do building for the Mennonite mission in Puerto Rico.

Willis Hostetler and his son operate a repair shop for farm machinery. Joel Graber does custom hauling. Marvin Hersh-

John and Sanford Sommers pick tomatoes on the farm of John Miller. Vegetables have been abundant in this area for the past hundred years.

Tomatoes are loaded in a field of the Vernon Schrock farm. Emanuel and William Bontrager are helping.

Tomatoes are then unloaded at the local Sweetser Cannery.

Inside the cannery women peel the tomatoes as they pass before them on the belt.

Cans are filled in another part of the cannery. Cannery labor is supplied by local women. Migrant labor is used in the field.

berger does roofing and tinning. Monroe Sommers works on a gravel scoop. Bob Mast, Joe Horner, and others do custom baling. Delbert Myers retired recently from years of service for the Sweetser Telephone Company. His daughter Merlyn has an important position with the Farnsworth plant in Marion. His son Orville spent three years in Paraguay helping to install a telephone system for the colony.

Individuals have gone into teaching. Among these are Menno Ebersole, Paul King, Florence Troyer, Paul Troyer, John Horner, Dorwin Myers, Beulah Marner.

The Challenge to the Church in 1948

The spiritual and geographical center of the Mennonite community is the simple white church. People drive as far as 25 miles on Sunday morning to reach it. Three hundred forty-nine names are now on the roll. The building itself was first erected in 1888, expanded in 1906 and completed in its present state during 1914. Bishop Anson Horner lives near by in the farmhouse occupied by his father, J. S. Horner, a country preacher before him. Niles Slabaugh has been a minister here since 1904. Emanuel Hochstetler was ordained in December, 1947.

In October, 1945, a mission Sunday school was started in Kokomo. Clayton Sommers has been serving as superintendent. The Women's Sewing Circle has been active since 1906. During the war and since they have made many garments for relief. The young people's organization, known as the literary, has been in existence since 1913.

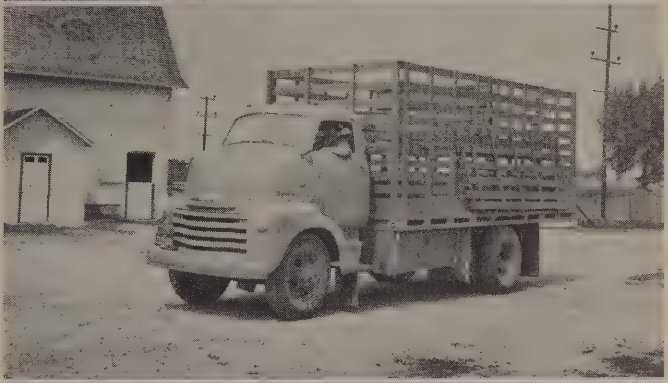
Out of this community have come Dr. and Mrs. George Troyer, missionaries to India and Puerto Rico, Chester and Eva Osborne, who began mission work in the upper peninsula of Michigan, Willard Sommers, minister at Howe, Indiana, and others.

It is difficult and dangerous to attempt evaluations of people or groups of people. Yet one cannot help questioning whether the spiritual progress of this community has not lagged far behind its material progress. To many children the big white church on the corner has been and is merely "Grandpa and Grandma's church." Families have multiplied, but the church membership remains at an approximate standstill. A large percentage of the youth who were entering their teens in Sunday school at this church ten years ago no longer come. Why? Is real, attractive Christianity being presented challengingly to them? Has there been too much criticism and too little understanding? Have the homes failed in their task of Christian teaching? How much are the schools and towns to blame? I do not know all the answers.

Certainly the church has been and is a blessed center of worship and life to many people. It is not given unto man to measure worth and influence as God does. But it is given unto him to be a part of the kingdom of God on earth in the affairs of his daily living in Howard and Miami Counties in Indiana and the many other places like it.

Emanuel Hochstedler and children in the barnyard with Holstein cattle and sheep.

The leading crops are corn, wheat, tomatoes, oats, and soybeans. Here soybeans are threshed in the open field.



General hauling is done by Joel Graber in this truck.

Hogs once ran loose in the wooded areas and lived on nuts and roots. Here are hogs on the farm of Harley Mishler.

Three good-looking horses walk toward the barn on Albert Gingerich's farm.

Health records of children from soil-depleted areas tell their own story. The cavities and fillings of teeth required among persons from such areas are markedly higher than other sections. This family is from a countryside in which the soil has been "mined" and not replenished.

OUR SOILS, OUR FOOD AND OURSELVES

[Continued from page 15]

ana; and when the rubber tree quickly takes over in Brazil; are these merely matters of differences in temperature or rainfall with no dependence on the soil? Can plants be successfully shifted merely by keeping them properly heated and moistened?

Alfalfa is a protein-bearing, mineral-containing forage of especially high lime content. It demands large supplies of mobile nutrients from the soil. It grows well where lower amounts of rainfall have not depleted the lime and other fertility elements from the surface soil. When planted on soils in regions of higher rainfall, it demands lime and other soil treatments for its successful growth.

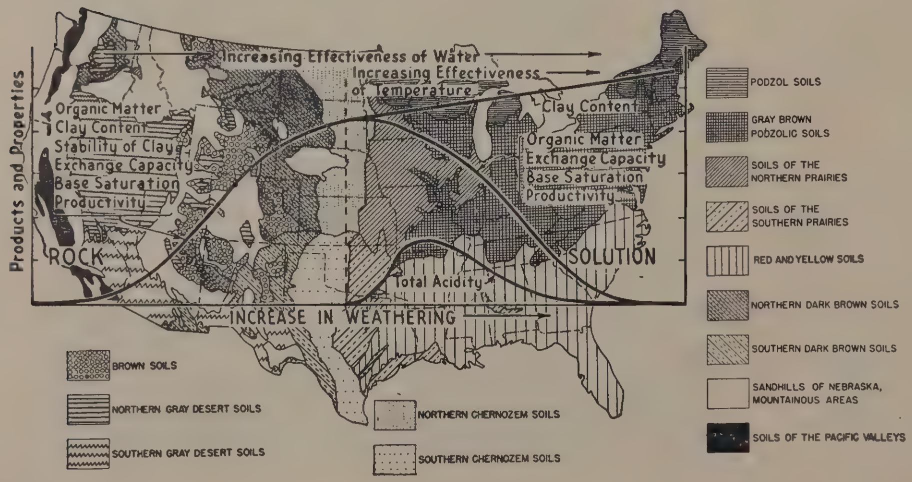
Cotton delivers mainly carbon products in its fibers, only seeds, and shrub-like form. It demands less fertile soils than alfalfa. Lime helps cotton but is not an absolute requisite to grow it. Cotton responds more to fertilizing it with potassium, the nutrient which encourages carbohydrate production in plants more than protein production which is encouraged by calcium. Cotton is not a forage feed for livestock, then, because the products it manufactures under its soil limitations are not necessarily feed.

The rubber tree is another carbon—or wood—delivering crop. Its product, rubber, is neither edible nor digestible. Like other forest trees, it uses much less fertility than alfalfa for growth and each annual supply of that is dropped back to the soil almost wholly in its leaf crop. Through decomposition, this fertility supply in the leaves completes the cycle as it rotates from the soil up into the tree to the leaves and from the fallen and decomposed leaves back to the soil again. While making this cycle it does little more than make wood. Even that product consists mainly of air and water elaborated by sunshine into compounds of fuel value only for flames and not for the physiology of animals and folks.

Fertility pattern of soils gives pattern of food composition

Perhaps you have never thought much about the variation in chemical composition of the food crops in the various parts of the country according to the climatic soil pattern. It is true that we have different plant species, alfalfa, cotton, and rubber on different levels of soil fertility. More significant, however, is the great fact that the same kind of crop has different chemical compositions on these different soils. The plant's pedigree is no control of this. So when Nature has washed out a soil by pouring excessive rainfall on it, or when we have taken out its fertility by crop removal and no fertility return, there is a change in the chemical composition in such common crops like corn or wheat, for example. Unfortunately, that change is not in the carbohydrate part so much where it would register as recognizable change in bulk. Rather such change consists of the reduction in the protein and mineral contents, the smaller and unrecognized, but very significant fraction of the crop. Plants keep right on making carbohydrates as fuel and fattening foods for us in less fertile soils. But they do less in converting those carbohydrates into proteins and mineral compounds that help grow bodies and help in their reproduction.

The protein concentration in wheat, often spoken of as its "hardness," illustrates this fact very well. On Missouri soils under her 40 or more inches of annual rainfall to make them badly leached and acid, wheat does well to have as much as ten per cent protein. Going westward across Kansas, according to data of 1940, the protein in the wheat there went up from the above figure in eastern Kansas to one as high as eighteen per cent in the western part. Putting extra fertility into the Missouri soils at the proper times made equally as high a protein wheat there, according to experimental trials.


Increasing Effectiveness of Water
Increasing Effectiveness of Temperature
Products and Properties
Organic Matter
Clay Content
Stability of Clay
Exchange Capacity
Base Saturation
Productivity
Clay Content
Organic Matter
Exchange Capacity
Base Saturation
Productivity
ROCK
SOLUTION
Total Acidity
INCREASE IN WEATHERING
PODZOL SOILS
GRAY BROWN PODZOLIC SOILS
SOILS OF THE NORTHERN PRAIRIES
SOILS OF THE SOUTHERN PRAIRIES
RED AND YELLOW SOILS
NORTHERN DARK BROWN SOILS
SOUTHERN DARK BROWN SOILS
SANDHILLS OF NEBRASKA, MOUNTAINOUS AREAS
SOILS OF THE PACIFIC VALLEYS
BROWN SOILS
NORTHERN GRAY DESERT SOILS
SOUTHERN GRAY DESERT SOILS
NORTHERN CHERNOZEM SOILS
SOUTHERN CHERNOZEM SOILS

The pattern of soil development of the U. S. shows the maximum of soil construction in the Mid-Continental area. It is there that the maximum of protein and inorganic nutrient delivery by crops is possible as good feed and food. Carbohydrate crops are more prominent on less construction of soil to the West and on more destruction of the soil to the East.

While someone may believe that the dry weather of western Kansas makes wheat "hard," the dry year of 1936 in Missouri did not push the protein in the latter state's wheat crop up to where it was a competitor with the former state's "hard" wheat. Rainfall as seasonal water is not in control directly of the concentration of protein in the wheat. Rather it controls indirectly through the fertility it has left in, or removed from, the soils in the course of developing them from the rocks during centuries past.

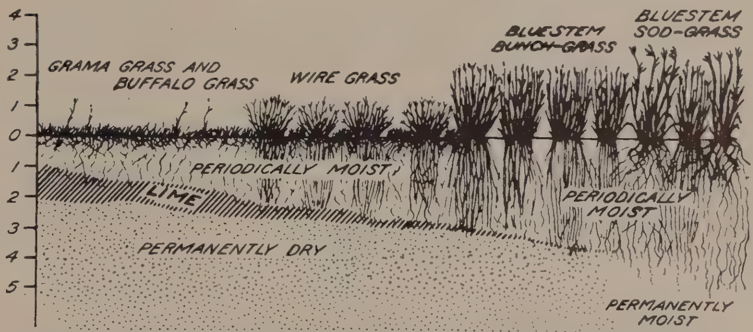
This variation in the chemical composition of wheat is a part of the soil fertility pattern. High protein accompanies the starch or carbohydrate farther west. On coming eastward there is still plenty of starch as indicated by the high yields as bushels per acre, but there is a decrease in the protein. On the lime-laden, nitrogen-providing soils this grain crop makes carbohydrates and converts a good share of them into protein by the help of this extra soil fertility. On the less fertile, commonly called "acid" soils under the higher rainfall of the temperate zone, the crops make carbohydrates as the bushels per acre measure it. But they do not produce much protein.

Consequently then in feeding our animals we are faced with the problem of purchasing the protein supplements. These must be grown, and brought from soils somewhere. These once consisted of the by-products of the wheat milling business that also has gone west. Along with the problem of feeding the animals on such soils comes the fact that human foods are not so mineral-rich when the nutrients from the soil required by the plants to synthesize their proteins are not there.

Any plant can deliver carbohydrates, but only fertile soils give us complete proteins

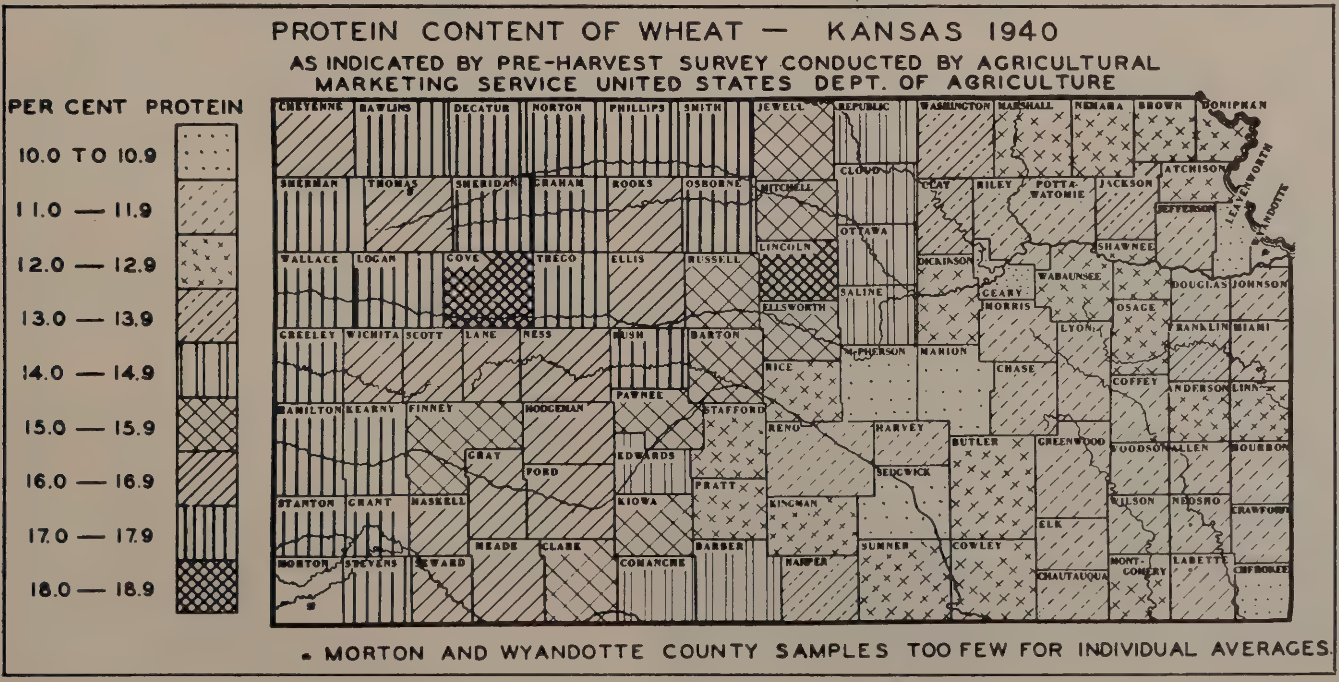
Any plant that grows is making carbohydrates by that process. These are built from air and water by sunshine energy. The plants that make proteins need the fertility from the soil to help make these complexes which the animals can only collect from the plants, but can not synthesize themselves. Carbohydrates pile up readily as bulk to give big yields as tons and

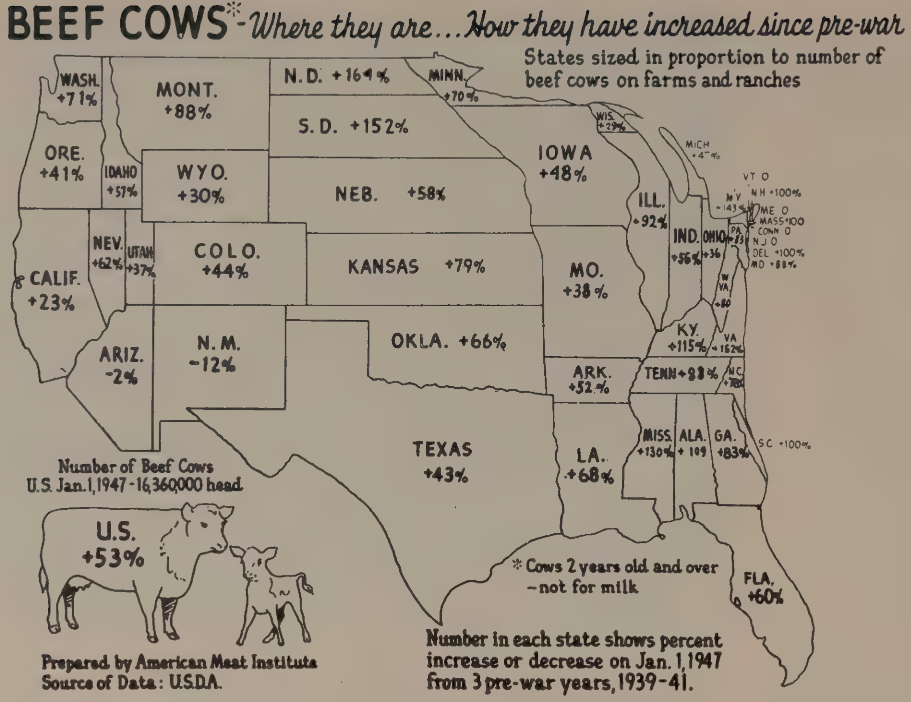
This picture is typical of large parts of entire counties. Proteins and minerals are lacking in proper amounts in plants produced from such soil. Human erosion and soil erosion go hand in hand.


4
3
2
1
0
1
2
3
4
5
FEET
GRAMA GRASS AND BUFFALO GRASS
WIRE GRASS
BLUESTEM BUNCH-GRASS
BLUESTEM SOD-GRASS
PERIODICALLY MOIST
LIME
PERIODICALLY MOIST
PERMANENTLY DRY
PERMANENTLY MOIST

Kansas with its 17 inches of rainfall in the west increasing to 37 inches in the east had different virgin grasses because of the different soils. Diagram by H. L. Shantz.

The protein, or "hardness," of wheat increases from 10% in eastern Kansas to 18% in western Kansas more because of the soil than because of the seasonally less rainfall.


PROTEIN CONTENT OF WHEAT — KANSAS 1940
AS INDICATED BY PRE-HARVEST SURVEY CONDUCTED BY AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
PER CENT PROTEIN
10.0 TO 10.9
11.0 — 11.9
12.0 — 12.9
13.0 — 13.9
14.0 — 14.9
15.0 — 15.9
16.0 — 16.9
17.0 — 17.9
18.0 — 18.9
CHEYENNE
RAWLINS
DECATUR
NORTON
PHILLIPS
SMITH
JEWELL
REPUBLIC
WASHINGTON
MARSHALL
NEMAHA
BROWN
DONIPHAN
SHERMAN
THOMAS
SHERIDAN
GRAHAM
ROOKS
OSBORNE
MITCHELL
CLOUD
CLAY
RILEY
POTTAWATOMIE
JACKSON
ATCHISON
JEFFERSON
LEAVENWORTH
WYANDOTTE
OTTAWA
LINCOLN
WALLACE
LOGAN
GOVE
TREGO
ELLIS
RUSSELL
DICKINSON
SHAWNEE
WABAUNSEE
GEARY
MORRIS
SALINE
ELLSWORTH
DOUGLAS
JOHNSON
OSAGE
GREELEY
WICHITA
SCOTT
LANE
NESS
RUSH
BARTON
McPHERSON
MARION
LYON
FRANKLIN
MIAMI
RICE
CHASE
COFFEY
ANDERSON
LINN
HAMILTON
KEARNY
FINNEY
HODGEMAN
PAWNEE
STAFFORD
RENO
HARVEY
GRAY
EDWARDS
BUTLER
GREENWOOD
WOODSON
ALLEN
BOURBON
FORD
PRATT
SEDGWICK
STANTON
GRANT
HASKELL
KIOWA
KINGMAN
WILSON
NEOSHO
CRAWFORD
ELK
MEADE
CLARK
BARBER
SUMNER
COWLEY
LABETTE
MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
COMANCHE
HARPER
CHAUTAUQUA
MONTGOMERY
CHEROKEE
• MORTON AND WYANDOTTE COUNTY SAMPLES TOO FEW FOR INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES.


BEEF COWS* - Where they are... How they have increased since pre-war
States sized in proportion to number of beef cows on farms and ranches
WASH. +71%
MONT. +88%
N.D. +164%
MINN. +70%
ORE. +41%
S.D. +152%
WIS. +29%
IOWA +48%
MICH +47%
IDAHO +57%
WYO. +30%
NEB. +58%
ILL. +92%
NEV. +62%
UTAH +37%
COLO. +44%
KANSAS +79%
MO. +38%
IND. +56%
OHIO +36
PA +73
N Y +143%
VT 0
NH +100%
ME 0
MASS +100
CONN 0
N J 0
DEL +100%
MD +88%
W VA +80
CALIF. +23%
ARIZ. -2%
N.M. -12%
OKLA. +66%
KY. +115%
VA +162%
ARK. +52%
TENN +83%
N.C. +78%
TEXAS +43%
LA. +68%
MISS. +130%
ALA. +109
GA. +83%
SC +100%
FLA. +60%
Number of Beef Cows U.S. Jan. 1, 1947 - 16,360,000 head
U.S. +53%
* Cows 2 years old and over - not for milk
Number in each state shows percent increase or decrease on Jan. 1, 1947 from 3 pre-war years, 1939-41.
Prepared by American Meat Institute
Source of Data: U.S.D.A.

The western states produce proteinaceous mineral-rich forages to make animals with protein rather than fat as their choice food quality for us. Courtesy American Meat Institute.

bushels. But when plants are converting this sunshine product into proteins, they do not pile up such yields so rapidly. Our selection of a crop merely for big bulk as yields has brought into prominence those crops that are mainly producers of carbohydrates. It encourages the "soft" wheats and the low protein corn. It has encouraged production of the fattening foods and less of those for body-building and fecund reproduction.

The pattern of the chemical composition of feeds and foods reflects the pattern of soil fertility beneath and in control of it. Less weathered soils in the Midwest grow alfalfa, high protein wheat, beef cattle and sheep. Those same soils were growing big crops of protein when they had thundering herds of bison on their short grass. The more weathered soils in the east central and eastern states grow carbohydrate crops and fattening power as we recognize readily in corn and hogs. Such soils pile up the crop bulk, but they give us the problems of protein supplements and the troubles in animal reproduction.

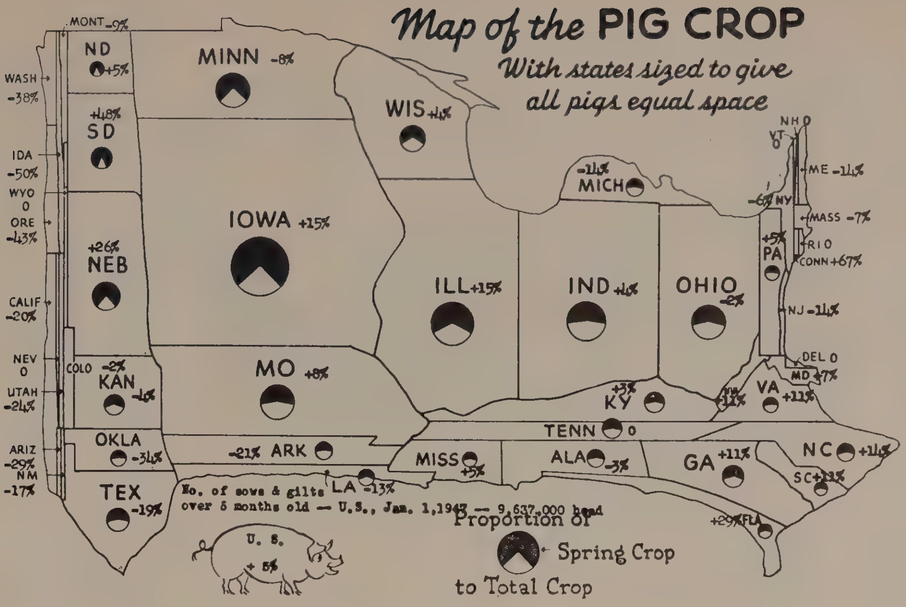
In the quality of our foods we must recognize the soil and its fertility in control. By the traverse from the more fertile soils in the West to the less fertile in the East there is the change from both carbohydrates and proteins to mainly carbohydrates. When less fertility means more carbohydrates and less proteins we can understand that the depletion of the soil is responsible for the decline in the protein of corn from 9.5 to 8.5 per cent during the last ten years of higher yields and much-mentioned hybrid vigor. The chemical composition of our food suggests that it takes its pattern for the country from the pattern of the fertility of the soil by which it is created.

Human health goes with the soil and its fertility. Courtesy F. S. A. Scene from Wadesboro, N. C. Photo by Post.

In giving the food pattern the soil fertility also gives the national health pattern

Because we have given so little thought to health and so much more to disease, the national health pattern has not very generally called itself to our attention. We have been slow to believe that the pattern of variable health is a reflection of the variable nutritional values of our foods that go in good measure with the variations in the fertility of the soil. That we should grow cattle in the West and fatten them in the East has not been considered a pattern of animal health even by some of the folks of the experiment stations. They have been prone to consider this a matter controlled by economics. Likewise some folks have been content to believe that the same economics, rather than the exhaustion of the soil fertility, is responsible for the westward march of high-protein wheat from the Geneseo River Valley in New York—where big milling works were originally set up—across the continent as far west as Kansas to date. While economics are connected—more as a result than a cause—with such changes, one needs only to look deeper and consider the question, "What controls the economics?"

Certainly if one can grow only fattening feeds it will be more economical for the farmer, but healthier for the animals, to use them to hang fat on the animals grown near to adulthood somewhere else than to face the odds of trying to breed and raise them with no better nutritional help than such feeds bolstered by imported protein supplements, mineral mixtures and drug concoctions. When our dairy calf crops in eastern United States are less than sixty per cent of the cows bred; and when in Missouri, for example, we get to market less than sixty per cent of the pigs the brood sows deliver as their litters; there is the suggestion that some significant economics



The eastern states produce carbohydrates to make animals with fat more than lean as protein. Courtesy American Meat Institute.

are coming into play. Unfortunately, such is bad economics. There is the further suggestion that a nine month period of gestation by the cow and the life span of but six months of the porker are even too extended a period for us to carry successfully our responsibilities as animal feeders. These bad economics seemingly are crowding the marketing dates for our livestock closer and closer to their birthdays. Instead of attributing these troubles to disease and calling for more veterinarians it looks as if we need to see the health pattern of our animals and of ourselves in relation to the map of soil fertility as it makes the map of crop composition, especially the proteins and minerals.

Better teeth go along with better soils

Maps of the variable health of our folks need to be made as a means of relating health to the soil and helping agricultural production serve in giving better food for better health. Health records of the draftees for the Army are numerous for areas as small as a county. There is no shortage of data that might well be studied on a national scale to give helpful information. Data for the condition of the teeth of nearly 70,000 inductees into the Navy in 1942 are a good illustration of what such records tell us about our soils and ourselves in terms of dental health.

The Navy reported its records of the number of cavities and fillings per mouth gathered as a means of estimating the number of dentists needed to keep the masticating section of the Navy in a good state of repair. These data were assembled for the different sections of our country. When arranged by longitudinal belts two states wide and considering these in going both westward and eastward from the Mississippi River, this map of dental health of our young men reflects the soil fertility pattern clearly.

For the area two states wide adjoining the Mississippi River on the west each Navy inductee had, as an average, 8.38 cavities, 3.70 fillings, or a total of 12.08 caries in his mouth. Farther west by two states, each mouth reported 8.80 cavities, 4.30 fillings, and 13.10 caries. For the west coastal states the corresponding figures were 9.10, 6.40 and 15.50, respectively. Thus, in going from the midcontinent westward the numbers of cavities and fillings of the teeth per inductee mounted by more than 25 per cent as poorer health.

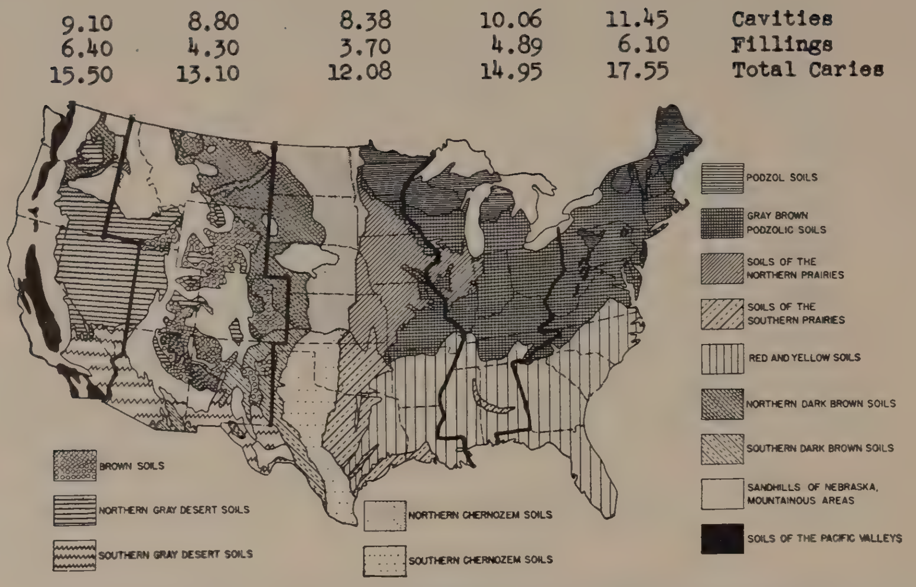
Much more serious are the implications concerning the health of the teeth, according to these data, in going from the midcontinent eastward. For the belt of two states wide just east of the Mississippi River there were 10.06 cavities, 4.89 fillings, or 14.95 total caries. Much worse are the conditions for the Altantic belt of states where the records give 11.45 cavities, 6.10 fillings, and 17.55 total caries.

While we have none too good a health condition of our teeth even in the midcontinent with its soils of maximum protein-producing power in the better fertility supply, the teeth are poorer as one goes westward to the less developed soils, and much poorer in going eastward to those excessively developed and less fertile. Only the soils more fertile in terms of making more protein in plants give better health of the teeth.

The healthy man of the future must be created from a fertile "handful of dust"

When we make more health maps of our country in terms of other body parts and functions, very probably we shall find the same suggested relations between their health and the soil as is indicated for our teeth. Since the teeth are an exposed part of the skeleton, shall we not expect a map of our "creaking bones" to point back to the map of the soils' contents of lime

An Oklahoma farm that does not pay its owner and cannot produce healthful food for others. "The chemical composition of our food suggests that it takes its pattern for the country from the pattern of the fertility of the soil by which it is created."


9.10 6.40 15.50
8.80 4.30 13.10
8.38 3.70 12.08
10.06 4.89 14.95
11.45 6.10 17.55
Cavities
Fillings
Total Caries
PODZOL SOILS
GRAY BROWN PODZOLIC SOILS
SOILS OF THE NORTHERN PRAIRIES
SOILS OF THE SOUTHERN PRAIRIES
RED AND YELLOW SOILS
NORTHERN DARK BROWN SOILS
SOUTHERN DARK BROWN SOILS
SANDHILLS OF NEBRASKA, MOUNTAINOUS AREAS
SOILS OF THE PACIFIC VALLEYS
BROWN SOILS
NORTHERN GRAY DESERT SOILS
SOUTHERN GRAY DESERT SOILS
NORTHERN CHERNOZEM SOILS
SOUTHERN CHERNOZEM SOILS

The distribution of dental caries according to data from the Navy inductees is a reciprocal curve of that for soil development (Fig. IV). Maximum soil construction in the Mid-Continental area gives minimum of dental caries. Either less soil construction to the West, or more soil destruction to the East give more caries.

and phosphate of which bones consist almost completely? Since we can build no better bodies than is permitted by the quality of the foods we eat; and since the agricultural business of food creation can scarcely put the quality of its products higher than is allowed by the fertility of the handful of dust into which the warm moist breath of air, rainfall and sunshine is blown; is it a fantastic stretch of the imagination of any one who tills the soil to believe in the close relation between our soils, our foods, and ourselves? The growing science of the soil is reminding us more and more that already two thousand years ago they were emphasizing the importance of a handful of dust in the creation of man.

Book Review . . .

OF ONE BLOOD

Racism a World Issue, Edmund Davison Soper; Abingdon-Cokesbury Press; 1947; 304 pp.; $2.50.

Out of a series of seminars on race relationships and a conference on the same subject, all held between 1942 and 1944, came the materials that constitute this book. The results of the findings of the various groups were brought together and written by Dr. Soper, who was born in Tokyo, Japan, of missionary parents and who has been for many years a theological seminary professor in a number of higher schools in the United States. The scope of the study extends all the way from individual to international relationships, and its main thesis is that racism tends to create chaos by disrupting harmonious human relations. By racism the author means "the assumption of inherent superiority over others who are inferior only because they belong to another race or group" (p. 284).

Throughout the discussion the author insists on the oneness of the human race, and he marshalls scientific research to the support of such oneness and to set aside the view that different races originated independently of each other. Although he concludes that the classification of races is difficult, he attempts a classification. He believes man has been on the earth hundreds of thousands of years—and in this view he runs counter to the belief of many Christians and of commonly accepted Biblical chronology. He maintains that the whole weight of scientific opinion is on the side that races are not inherently inferior or superior. Racism is a myth. Differences in color are due to adaptation to environment. There are no differences in blood, and there is no way of determining from what race or people blood has been taken once it has been removed from the blood donor. Mental tests offer no conclusions as to racial superiority or inferiority, but tend to prove that the various races are nearly alike in mental capacity and ability. Furthermore there are no pure races today; all known races are the product of the mingling of different peoples.

The author's purpose is to present racism as a world problem and as felt in every continent and among all major ethnic groups. In order to do this he makes a survey of the world, picks out places where the racial conflict is most keenly felt, discovers the nature of the tension, and tries to determine what is being done to relieve the condition. He brings to light the wide range of the conflict and the seriousness of the issues involved. The issues are intimately related to economic, political, and religious problems. He treats the problem of colonization and its accompanying exploitation, of imperialism, and of current world situations affected by racism. The countries and areas the author surveys are Germany, Russia, India, China, Japan, the islands of the Pacific, Africa, Brazil, Spanish America, and the United States. Matters of race origin, anthropology, history, and government are presented insofar as they connect with race. The book has value in the significant field of international relations.

The Mennonite Church in its expanded mission program has contacts with various races, and the discussions in this book can throw light on the problems of the missionary. Constantly the author praises the work of missionaries and their contribution to the improvement of race relations, but he finds that even they have not always achieved complete freedom from racism. But the book is just as pertinent to individual members of Mennonite communities who live in these United States where race consciousness and prejudice are very notable. The Mennonite Church has such a regard for human life that its members refuse to support wars that destroy, but do we also have such a regard for human personality that we will not allow any racism in our thinking? Do not some of us have that perverse tendency in human nature that causes us to think ourselves better than others? Has there not been manifested at times the tendency to pride which has aroused in us a sense of superiority? Racism, the author maintains, runs counter to religion. "Racism springs ultimately from exaggerated self-esteem, and against this attitude all wholesome religions rise in protest" (p. 285). Seemingly there have been times and places in which members of Mennonite communities have had feelings of innate superiority to those in a backward condition. "Only the grace of God can work in the hearts of men the necessary miracle which shall eradicate so deeply lodged a malady" (p. 291).

—Edwin L. Weaver.

Our Contributors:

Alta Mae Erb of Scottdale, Pa., frequently addresses parents' groups and is author of *The Christian Nurture of Children.* For many years she has taught in the field of elementary education and in recent years has promoted children's literature. Occasionally she addresses church groups on the subject of "The Christian and Race."

Esther Beck (Mrs. Carl Beck) is a native of Kansas and more recently of Fulton County, Ohio. After taking nurse's training at the La Junta, Colorado, School of Nursing she worked in the Wauseon Memorial Hospital at Wauseon, Ohio. She is the mother of a young daughter and is now living at Goshen, Indiana.

Mrs. Ernest E. Miller, formerly Ruth Blosser of Columbiana, Ohio, writes on Indian cookery from her observation in years of living in India as a missionary. She now lives at Goshen, Indiana, and is president of the Women's Missionary Sewing Circle Organization of the Mennonite Church.

Ruth Carper of Oyster Point, Virginia, continues her contributions to children's art and literature through another feature of Young Community.

Elaine Sommers claims the Howard-Miami community as her home. At present she is teaching English at Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana. In the summer of 1947 she travelled in Europe and during the summer of 1948 she was in a service unit at a state mental hospital at Richmond, Indiana.

William A. Albrecht is head of the Department of Soils in the University of Missouri College of Agriculture at Columbia, Missouri. He was born on a farm in Central Illinois and was educated in his native state. Since 1916 he has been a member of the Missouri staff and has come to be a leading authority on soil fertility and the nutritive value of foods.

Dear Reader:

AFTER ONE HUNDRED YEARS

When the Howard-Miami Church at Kokomo, Indiana, decided to celebrate its 100th anniversary, present and former members looked forward to a home-coming and the celebration of a century in church and community building. But not many expected the balcony and aisles to be filled at *each* of the four sessions over October 16 and 17. Former residents came from Illinois, Michigan, and other parts of Indiana to re-visit the church of their youth. "It was a real home-coming," many remarked. Speeches were recorded by Herbert Osborne and a chart was shown by Anson Horner who traced the major milestone of the last century. Moderators were John W. Horner and Paul Myers with Dorwin Myers in charge of music. John C. Wenger gave two addresses.

Niles Slabaugh, a minister in the congregation for forty years, gave a talk on the birth of the settlement in 1848. Many descendants of the first settlers were in the audience. "Church leaders down through the years were mentioned with gratitude," one person reported. It was pointed out that two sister settlements at Peru and Arcadia are now extinct.

Several speakers asked, "Why did this congregation survive?" During the Sunday afternoon session Gary North, an aged member who helped build the present church building in 1888, gave what many felt was a good answer when he said: "It takes love to hold a church together."

Elaine Sommers, a member of the community, spoke on the pioneer days and in a report on the home-coming writes: "There was also much looking forward. I think all of us felt that the meeting did something for the church. I heard a number of people say that they really appreciated the meeting."

"THE RACES OF MANKIND"

"The Bible story of Adam and Eve, father and mother of the whole human race, told centuries ago the same truth that science has shown today: that all the peoples of the earth are a single family and have a common origin." This statement is from a Public Affairs pamphlet, Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York. The price of the pamphlet is 20¢. It was written by two anthropologists at Columbia University and has had a very wide circulation. Few writings have told so much about the subject of race in such a small space.

Why are races different? What do they have in common? How are they to be classified? Is any race really "superior"? Is character inborn? Is civilization caused by race? What is the future of race prejudice?

These questions are raised and answered in a scientific manner. The pamphlet is easy reading and contains a number of fine illustrations. It can be read with much profit by anyone interested in the subject of race.

GOVERNMENT AID TO FARMERS

The Farmer's Home Administration is a government agency which helps farmers to buy, improve or develop family-type farms. During the past fiscal year 108,930 farmers obtained loans for the purchase of livestock, farm and home equipment, feed, seed, fertilizer, and other essentials.

The FHA makes loans only to farmers who cannot obtain credit elsewhere. It has as one of its purposes that of stopping the trend of increasing farm tenancy. It was once comparatively easy to go up the ladder from laborer to tenant to sharecropper to owner. One spokesman for the FHA remarks that this ladder is no longer a "ladder" but has now become something of a treadmill. The FHA was set up to help farmers to own their own farms.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To prevent potatoes, noodles, or macaroni from boiling over add one tablespoon butter or other shortening.

Esther Helen Rediger, Hesston, Kansas

When sheets are wearing thin in the center try this: Cut through center of sheet from top to bottom and sew the outside edges together to make a new center for the sheet. Your sheets will wear much longer.

Mrs. T. W. Shull, Danboro, Pennsylvania

Send Household Hints to Mennonite Community, Scottdale, Pa.

TRADING POST

SIMON COBLENTZ & SON

Dealer and Repairer
of
American and Swiss Watches

Telechron Electric Clocks
—Westclox Material

Route 1 Uniontown, Ohio

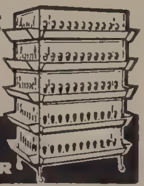
Get our prices before you buy

---

2 LB. BROILERS IN 8 WEEKS

Write TODAY for complete information and factory-to-you, money saving prices

CHEWALLA BROODER CO. HOLLY SPRINGS MISSISSIPPI



CHEWALLA *Sanitary* BROODER

Get HEAVY-MEATED BROILERS FAST!

Buy HUBBARD'S

NEW HAMPSHIRES or CROSS BREDS

For quick broiler profits, get chicks that develop into prime meat in minimum feeding time. Buy Hubbard's chicks known for livability, fast growth, and rapid development into heavy-meated, full-breasted broilers. Choose Hubbard's Cross-breds for quick meat. *For both eggs and meat,* buy Hubbard's New Hampshires. Pullets become good layers. Cockerels get to market fast. U. S. Approved, Pullorum Clean. Send today for your

FREE CATALOG!

HUBBARD Farms
Box 32 Lancaster, Pa.
Telephone: Lancaster 2-2154
Breeding Farms, Walpole, N. H.

HELP WANTED: Girl to work in Mennonite-owned dry cleaning plant near Eastern Mennonite College; preferably twenty-eight years of age or older. The Park Cleaners, Route 4, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

For Good, Used, and Rebuilt

Tractors	Threshers
Power Units	Sawmills
Husker-Shredders	Balers

See, write, or phone

WITMER IMPLEMENT SERVICE
PINOLA

Shippensburg Route 3 Pennsylvania

Phone Shippensburg 917R23

GARBER SUPPLY

- Dwellings
- Garages
- Farm Buildings
- First line plumbing fixtures

December Special—Free standing Closet Combinations with white seat—$48.95

Our Prices invite Comparison

JOE H. GARBER
West Liberty, Ohio.

Merry Christmas

and

Happy New Year

PLAIN CLOTHING
FOR MEN

Over a hundred suits in stock at all times

GOOD WORSTEDS
Reasonable Prices

D. H. MARTIN'S
Elizabethtown Pennsylvania

SPENCER CORSETS
Complete Spencer Corset Service
BY AUTHORIZED AND REGISTERED CORSETIERE
Individually Designed
Health and Posture Garments

Service restricted to Montgomery, Lancaster, Berks, Bucks, Philadelphia, and Chester counties, in eastern Pennsylvania.

MRS. N. H. HESS LEDERACH, PA.
Phone Schwenksville 4366

HOSIERY

Wholesale and Retail

Men's
Work and Dress

Women's
Cotton—Lisle—Silk—Nylon

Children's
Long—¾length—Anklets

Infants'
Long

Shades:

Black—White—Tans—Dark

Write for circular and prices

DANNER'S HOSIERY STORE
Hanover Route 1 Pennsylvania

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING IS LISTED UNDER THIS HEADING AT 10 CENTS PER WORD. MINIMUM CHARGE IS $1.00. COPY IS DUE BY THE FIRST OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF ISSUE. INCLUDING NAME, ADDRESS, CITY AND STATE IN WORD COUNT. ADVERTISING BY THE COLUMN INCH $2.00. REPEAT RUNS OF SAME ADVERTISEMENT 15 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Index for 1948

By Author, Title, and Subject

"A B C of Adoption, The," Theo Carlson, II-11-12
Adams, Charles S., "Why Do Some Farmers Succeed?" II-7-14
"Address to Winter," William Cowper, II-12-4
"Adolescence, How to prepare for it," Mary H. Lederach, II-3-21
"Adventures in a Small Business," Ernest Morgan, II-11-14
"Adventures of Curly, The," Ruth Carper, II-4-22
Albrecht, Wm., "Our Soils, Our Food, and Ourselves," II-12-14
"Alexandria," Mary Lewis, II-8-17
Amstutz, Dr. H. Clair, "The Birth of a Community," II-7-17; "Opportunities for Service in Medicine," II-10-22

Baker, Robert J., "Charity," II-2-4
Barba, Prof. Preston A., Book Review, "Pennsylvania Dutch Cook Book," II-10-28
Bast, Janet Helen, excerpts from a letter, II-4-23
Bauman, Elizabeth Hershberger, "Teaching . . . Whose Task? II-3-14
Bauman, Harold, "Serving in Full-time Church Work," II-10-8
Beck, Esther, "Child Development and Guidance," II-12-8
Bennet, H. H., "Soil and Water Conservation," II-3-6
"Better Health for Livestock," Dr. V. W. Zuercher, II-7-26
"Birth of a Community, The," Dr. H. Clair Amstutz, II-7-17
"Birthday Party, The," Ruth Carper, II-10-12
"Boats Sail on the Rivers," Christina Rossetti, II-7-10
Bonar, Horatius, "If You Would Teach," II-9-13
Book Reviews—Highland Heritage, II-1-26; Christian Mutual Aid II-1-27; Palestine, Land of Promise, II-3-22; How Stands Our Press? II-6-15; Hymns of the Rural Spirit, II-7-28; Let's Go Camping, II-7-28; Vol. XI of Pennsylvania German Folklore Society, II-9-33; The Pennsylvania Dutch Cook Book, II-10-28; It's an Old Pennsylvania Custom, II-5-32
Brenneman, Helen, "Fae and the Magic Carpet," II-3-12
Brooks, Phillips, "Everywhere, Everywhere, Christmas Tonight," II-12-13
Brown, Thomas Edward, "My Garden," II-3-28
Brunk, Ann Jennings, "Thunderstorm," II-8-4
Bryant, Wm. Cullen, "October," II-10-4
"Building a Church in a New Area," Glen and Lois Yoder, II-4-6
Buller, Edna, "How to be Happy Though Camping," II-8-10
Business and Industry—Jacob A. Shenk, A. C. Moyer, "Creating Wholesome Industrial Relations" II-1-14, II-2-18; "How an Issue of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY Is Produced." II-1-18; Milton Falb, "Practical Farm Accounting," II-1-25; "Conference on Industrial Relations," (1948) II-4-29; Russel J. Wenger,"Elkhart County Dairy Industry," II-5-18; George Falb, "How to Patent Your Invention," II-5-24, II-6-24; Arthur E. Morgan, "The Satisfactions of Business," II-6-6; A. P. Hallman, "The Vocation of the Salesman," II-10-24; Ellrose Zook, "Printing as a Vocation," II-10-25; Ernest Morgan, "Adventures in a Small Business," II-11-14; Harry J.Wenger, "The Turkey Industry at Wellman," II-11-18

Camping—Edna Buller, "How to Be Happy Though Camping," II-8-10; Book Review, "Let's Go Camping," II-7-28; See Summer Camps
"Captive's Hymn, The," Ruth Carper, II-8-12
Carlson, Theo, "The A B C of Adoption," II-11-12
Carman, Bliss, "Daisies," II-5-4
Carper, Eva, "Your Child and School," II-9-12
Carper, Ruth, "The Adventures of Curly," II-4-22; "Summer Treasures," II-7-10; "The White-Tailed Deer," II-7-11; "The Captive's Hymn," II-8-12; "The Christmas Gift Workshop," II-9-11; "The Birthday Party," II-10-12; "Roads to Anywhere," II-11-11; "The First Thanksgiving," II-11-10; Sing High, Sing Low," II-12-12
"Challenge of the Nurse, The," Helen Witmer, II-10-20
"Charity," Robert J. Baker, II-2-4
"Charles Takes a Trip," Tillie Yoder, II-6-12
"Chickadee Song, The," Dorothy Zeiset, II-2-14
"Child Development and Guidance," Esther Beck, II-12-8
Children—Clara Lehman Hershberger, "Habit Formation in Children," II-1-13; "If Your Child Is Slow," II-2-13; Mary H. Lederach; "Adolescence, How to Prepare for it," II-2-21; Dr. Earl Stover, "The Importance of the Early Care of the Teeth," II-5-12; Areta Graber Lehman, "Nature Experiences with Children," II-5-14, II-6-14; Eva Carper, "Your Child and School," II-9-12; Kathryn Leinbach, "Teaching the Child About God," II-10-10; Theo Carlson, "The A B C of Adoption," II-11-12; Esther Beck, "Child Development and Guidance," II-12-8
"Christian and Race, The," Alta Mae Erb, II-12-6
Christmas—Ruth Carper, "The Christmas Workshop," II-9-11; Phillips Brooks, "Everywhere, Everywhere Christmas Tonight," II-12-13; Josiah G. Holland, "There's a Song in the Air," II-12-12; "Sing High, Sing Low," II-12-12
"Christmas Gift Workshop, The," Ruth Carper, II-9-11
"Community Chorus, The," Jesse D. Hartzler, II-4-24
Communities Featured—Versailles, Missouri, II-1-20; Shenandoah Valley, Virginia (Relief), II-2-6; Culp, Arkansas, II-4-6; Elkhart County (Dairy Industry), II-5-16; Crystal Springs, Kansas, II-6-18; La Plata, Puerto Rico, II-7-17; The Kishacoquillas Valley, Pennsylvania, II-8-18; Waterloo County, Ontario, II-9-18; Wellman, Iowa (Turkey Industry), II-11-18; Howard-Miami Community, Indiana, II-12-18
Community Life—Guy F. Hershberger, "Wider Horizons for the Community," II-1-6; "One Person Can Make a Difference," II-3-27; Editorial, "Making a Community Live," II-4-16; Jesse D. Hartzler, "The Community Chorus," II-4-24; John C. Wenger, "Strengthening the Social Life of our Communities," II-8-6; Editorial, "The Church and Education in the Local Community," II-9-16; Roy S. Koch, "Leadership in the Community," II-9-6; Editorial, "Communities Should Plan for the Future," II-11-16
"Conference on Industrial Relations and Community Life, The 1948," Grant Stoltzfus, II-4-29
Conservation—Leroy Gingerich, "Learning to know Our Soil," II-1-20; Walter C. Lowdermilk, "The Eleventh Commandment," II-3-4; H. H. Bennet, "Soil and Water Conservation," II-3-6; Ursula Miller, "A Garden in Kansas," II-4-30; Olive G. Wyse, "The Stewardship of Time and Energy," II-7-12; "Declare War on Rats," II-8-22; William A. Albrecht, "Our Soils, Our Food, and Ourselves," II-12-14
Cowper, Wm., "Address to Winter," II-12-4
"Creating Wholesome Industrial Relations," A. C. Moyer, II-2-18, Jacob A. Shenk, II-1-14
"Crystal Springs, Kansas, Community, The," Gideon G. Yoder, II-6-18
Culp, Lester I., "On the Leasing of Farms," II-2-22
Cutter, William, "Who Is Thy Neighbor?" II-7-4

"Dairying in Elkhart County, Indiana," Russell J. Wenger, II-5-18
"Daisies," Bliss Carman, II-5-4
"Declare War on Rats," compiled by Grant Stoltzfus, II-8-22

Editorials—Learning to Read, II-1-16; Family Life—an Achievement or Gift? II-2-16; Needed: A New Sense of Stewardship, II-3-16; Opportunity Land (Culp, Ark.), The World Is Still Hungry, Making a Community Live, II-4-16; Which Side of the Battle? (butter and oleo), II-5-16; Wheat Country, Symbol of Change (Crystal Springs, Kansas), For the Sake of Youth, II-6-16; "And Now We Have a Chapel" (Puerto Rico), II-7-16; The Big Valley, The Meaning of Mutual Aid, II-8-16; Seeing the Waterloo Communities, The Church and Education in the Local Community, II-9-16; The Call to Work, II-10-16; Communities Should Plan for the Future, II-11-16; What Shall We Think and Do About Race? II-12-16; History with a Purpose, II-12-16
Education—Editorial, "Learning to Read," II-1-16; Elizabeth Hershberger Bauman, "Teaching . . . Whose Task?" II-3-14; Marguerite Emilie, "A Prayer for Teachers," II-9-4; Eva Carper, "Your Child and School," II-9-13; Horatius Bonar, "If You Would Teach," II-9-13; Ruth H. Wenger, "Living with Books," II-9-14; Editorial, "The Church and Education in the Local Community," II-9-6; Walter E. Oswald, "The Call to Teach," II-10-18; Mildred S. Fenner, "The Supreme Purpose," II-10-19
"Eleventh Commandment, The," Walter C. Lowdermilk, II-3-4
Emilie, Marguerite, "A Prayer for Teachers," II-9-4
Erb, Alta Mae, "The Christian and Race," II-12-6
Erb, Paul, Book Review, "Hymns of the Rural Spirit," II-7-28
"Everywhere, Everywhere, Christmas Tonight," Phillips Brooks, II-12-13

"Fae and the Magic Carpet," Helen Brenneman, II-3-12
Falb, George, "How to Patent Your Invention," II-5-24, II-6-24
Falb, Milton, "Practical Farm Accounting," II-1-25

Family Life—Editorial, "Family Life—an Achievement or Gift?" II-2-16; Mary H. Lederach, "Adolescence, How to Prepare for It," II-3-21; Betty Jean Nafziger, "Just a Child," II-5-11; "Family Week at Laurelville," II-6-23; Theo Carlson, "The A B C of Adoption," II-11-12
"Family Week at Laurelville," Coffman Shenk, II-6-23
"Farming in a Changing World," Albert H. Weaver, II-10-14
Farms and Farming, Leroy Gingerich, "Learning to Know Our Soil," II-1-20; Milton Falb, "Practical Farm Accounting," II-1-25; I. W. Moomaw, "Maintaining the Family Farm," II-2-20; Lester I. Culp, "On the Leasing of Farms," II-2-22; S. W. Warren, "Shifting Farms to the Next Generation," II-4-31; R. L. Walson, "Tomato Growing in Pennsylvania," II-7-8; Charles S. Adams, "Why Do Some Farmers Succeed?" II-7-14; Dr. V. W. Zuercher, "Better Health for Livestock," II-7-26; "Declare War on Rats," II-8-22; Albert H. Weaver, "Farming in a Changing World," II-10-14; Russell J. Wenger, "Dairying in Elkhart County, Indiana," II-5-18; Harry J. Wenger, "The Turkey Industry at Wellman," II-11-18; Harry H. Kauffman, "Turkeys Fit Naturally for Thanksgiving," II-11-24; Wm. A. Albrecht, "Our Soils, Our Food and Ourselves," II-12-14
Fenner, Mildred S., "The Supreme Purpose," II-10-19
"Food and Clothing for Relief," Grant Stoltzfus, II-2-6
"Food Guide for Homemakers, A," Olive G. Wyse, II-4-20
"For a Rainy Day," Author Unknown, II-1-13
"For Such a Time," Edward Yoder, II-9-25
"Four-point Program for Successful Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables," Olive G. Wyse, II-6-10
Fretz, J. Winfield, "Present-day Needs for Mutual Aid," II-8-14

"Garden in Kansas, A," Ursula Miller, II-4-30
Gingerich, Leroy, "Learning to Know Our Soil," II-1-20
Gingerich, Melvin, "Towards a Christian Standard of Living," II-4-18; Book Review, "It's an Old Pennsylvania Custom," II-5-32; "Recreation Workshop at little Eden," II-6-23
Gingerich, Owen, "Looking at the Stars," II-5-10
Glick, Doris Miller, "Their Daily Bread," II-9-8
"God and the Poor," Millard Lind, II-5-6
"God in His World," John Hampden Gurney, II-4-4
Good, Almeta, "He Who Has Not Felt the Silence," II-6-4
"Good Idea, A," Norma Hostetler, II-2-15
"Gospel of Labor, The," Henry van Dyke, II-10-7
Graeff, Arthur D., "Where the Salt Still Hath Its Savor," II-9-18
Gurney, John Hampden, "God in His World," II-4-4

"Habit Formation in Children," Clara Lehman Hershberger, II-1-12
Hallman, A. P., "The Vocation of the Salesman," II-10-24
Hartzler, Jesse D., "The Community Chorus," II-4-24
Health—Olive G. Wyse, "A Food Guide for Homemakers," II-4-20; Dr. Earl Stover, "The Importance of the Early Care of the Teeth," II-5-12; Glen R. Miller, "What About Tobacco?" II-6-8; "The Mennonite General Hospital at La Plata, Puerto Rico," translated, II-7-20; Dr. V. W. Zuercher, "Better Health for Livestock," II-7-26; Helen Witmer, "The Challenge of the Nurse," II-19-20; Dr. H. Clair Amstutz, "Opportunities for Service in Medicine," II-10-22; Wm. A. Albrecht, "Our Soils, Our Food, and Ourselves," II-12-14
Hershberger, Clara Lehman, "Habit Formation in Children," II-1-13; "Now Thank We," II-11-16
Hershberger, Guy F., "Wider Horizons for the Community," II-1-6; "The Significance of the Mennonite World Conference," II-9-24
Hershberger, Irene, "Milk in the Family Diet," II-5-8
"He Who Has Not Felt the Silence," Almeta Good, II-6-4
Holland, Josiah G., "There's a Song in the Air," II-12-12
Homemaking—Eva Stauffer, "Pennsylvania Dutch Cooking," II-1-8; Marjorie Yoder and Lucille Graber Swartzentruber, "Reclaiming Old Furniture," II-2-10; Olive G. Wyse, "Planning Ahead for Home-frozen Foods," II-3-11; Irene Hershberger, "Milk in the Family Diet," II-5-8; Editorial, "Which Side of the Battle?" (butter and oleo), II-5-16; Olive G. Wyse, "A Four-point Program for Successful Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables," II-6-10; Olive G. Wyse, "The Stewardship of Time and Energy," II-7-12; Doris Miller Glick, "Their Daily Bread," II-9-8; Ruth Carper, "The Christmas Gift Workshop," II-9-9; Book Review, "The Pennsylvania Dutch Cook Book," II-10-28; Olive G. Wyse, "Your Thanksgiving Turkey," II-11-8; Mrs. Ernest E. Miller, "Indian Cookery," II-12-10
Hostetler, John A., "The Mennonite Quarterly Review," II-5-29
Hostetler, Norma E., "A Good Idea," II-2-15
"How an Issue of THE MENNONITE COMMUNITY Is Produced," II-1-18
"Howard-Miami Community, The," Elaine Sommers, II-12-18
"How Stands Our Stewardship?" Silas J. Smucker, II-7-7
"How to Be Happy Though Camping," Edna Buller, II-8-10
"How to Patent Your Invention," George Falb, II-5-24, II-6-24
"Human Touch, The," Author Unknown, II-3-21
"I Choose a Vocation," John Howard Yoder, II-10-6
"If Your Child Is Slow," adapted from George Thorman, II-2-13
"If You Would Teach," Horatius Bonar, II-9-13
"Importance of the Early Care of the Teeth, The," Dr. Earl Stover, II-5-12
"Indian Cookery," Mrs. Ernest E. Miller, II-12-10
Industrial Relations Conference Program, II-2-25

"Just a Child," Betty Jean Nafziger, II-5-11

Kauffman, Harry H., "Turkeys Fit Naturally for Thanksgiving," II-11-24
"Kishacoquillas Valley, The," J. W. Yoder, II-9-18
Koch, Roy S., "Leadership in the Community," II-9-6

"La Junta Mennonite School of Nursing Version of the Florence Nightingale Pledge," II-10-21
Landscaping—Alta Schrock, "Landscaping the Home Grounds," II-3-18
"Landscaping the Home Grounds," Alta Schrock, II-3-18
"Leadership in the Community," Roy S. Koch, II-9-6
"Learning to Know Our Soil," Leroy Gingerich, II-1-20
Lederach, Mary H., "Adolescence, How to Prepare for It," II-3-21
Lehman, Areta Graber, "Nature Experiences with Children," II-5-14, II-6-14
Leinbach, Kathryn, "Teaching the Child About God," II-10-10
Lewis, Mary, "Alexandria," II-8-17
Lind, Millard, "God and the Poor," II-5-6
"Living with Books," Ruth H. Wenger, II-9-14
Longfellow, Samuel, " 'Tis Winter Now," II-1-4
"Looking at the Stars," Owen Gingerich, II-5-10
Lowdermilk, Walter C., "The Eleventh Commandment," II-3-4

"Maintaining the Family Farm," I. W. Moomaw, II-2-20
"Making Slip Covers," Lucille Graber Swartzendruber, II-2-11
Marquez, Juan Luis, "The Mennonite General Hospital at La Plata, Puerto Rico," translated, II-7-20
Mast, Pearl, etc., excerpts from letters, II-9-10
"Mennonite General Hospital at La Plata, Puerto Rico, The," Juan Luis Marquez, translated, II-7-20
"Mennonite Quarterly Review, The," John A. Hostetler, II-5-29
Mennonite World Conference—"The Significance of the Mennonite World Conference," Guy F. Hershberger, II-9-24
"Milk in the Family Diet," Irene Hershberger, II-5-8
Miller, Mrs. Ernest E., "Indian Cookery," II-12-10
Miller, Glen R., "What About Tobacco?" II-6-8
Miller, Ursula, "A Garden in Kansas," II-4-30
Moomaw, I. W., "Maintaining the Family Farm," II-2-20
Morgan, Arthur E., "The Satisfactions of Business," II-6-6
Morgan, Ernest, "Adventures in a Small Business," II-11-14
Moyer, A. C., "Creating Wholesome Industrial Relations," II-2-18
Munson, Ida Norton, "The Surgeon's Hands," II-10-23
Mutual Aid—Editorial, "The Meaning of Mutual Aid," II-8-16; J. Winfield Fretz, "Present-day Needs for Mutual Aid," II-8-14; Book Review, "Christian Mutual Aid," II-1-27
"My Garden," Thomas Edward Brown, II-3-28

Nafziger, Betty Jean, "Just a Child," II-5-11
Nature—Wm. Cowper, "Address to Winter," II-1-4; Dorothy Zeiset, "Welcome Winter," "The Chickadee Song," II-2-14,15; John Hampden Gurney, "God in His World," II-4-4; Bliss Carman, "Daisies," II-5-4; Owen Gingerich, "Looking at the Stars," II-5-11; Areta Graber Lehman, "Nature Experiences with Children," II-5-14, II-6-14; Wm. Brighty Rands, "The Wonderful World," II-5-15; Almeta Good, "He Who Has Not Felt the Silence," II-6-4; Ruth Carper, "Summer Treasures," "The White-Tailed Deer," II-7-10; Ann Jennings Brunk, "Thunderstorm," II-8-14; William Cullen Bryant, "October, II-10-4
"Nature Experiences with Children," Areta Graber Lehman, II-6-14
"Now Thank We," Clara Lehman Hershberger, II-11-6

"October," William Cullen Bryant, II-10-4
"On the Leasing of Farms," Lester I. Culp, II-2-22

"Opportunities for Service in Medicine," Dr. H. Clair Amstutz, II-10-22
Oswald, Walter E., "The Call to Teach," II-10-18
"Our Soils, Our Food, and Ourselves," William A. Albrecht, II-12-14
"Pennsylvania Dutch Cooking," Eva Stauffer, II-1-8
Periodicals—"How an Issue of THE MENNONITE COMMMUNITY Is Produced," II-1-18; John A. Hostetler, "The Mennonite Quarterly Review," II-5-29; "A New Mennonite Periodical Is Launched," (Der Mennonit) II-8-33
Pioneer Memorial Tower Inscription, Waterloo County, II-9-17
"Planning Ahead for Home-frozen Foods," Olive G. Wyse, II-3-11
Pool, James, excerpts from a letter, II-2-14
Poverty—Millard Lind, "God and the Poor," II-5-6
"Prayer for Teachers, A," Marguerite Emilie, II-9-4
"Present-day Needs for Mutual Aid," J. Winfield Fretz, II-8-14
"Printing as a Vocation," Ellrose Zook, II-10-26
"Practical Farm Accounting," Milton Falb, II-1-25
Race Relations—Alta Mae Erb, "The Christian and Race," II-12-6; Editorial, "What Shall We Think and Do About Race?" II-12-16; Tillie Yoder, "Charles Takes a Trip," II-6-12; Mildred Witmer, "We Want You," II-1-10
Rands, William Brighty, "The Wonderful World," II-5-15
Recipes—Bucks County Scrapple, Mincemeat, Potato Pie, Lemon Strip Cake, II-1-8, 9; Rosettes, II-2-12; Baked Sauerkraut with Apples, II-3-11; Coconut Pie, II-4-21; Milk Sherbet and Chocolate Syrup, II-5-9; Open Apple Pie, II-6-11; Tomato Catsup Salad Dressing, II-7-12; Lunch Box Custards, II-9-9; Aunt Lizzie's Apple Fritters, II-10-11; Roast Turkey, II-11-8; Meat Curry, II-12-10; Tomato Chutney, II-12-11; Fresh Apple Chutney, II-12-11; Jalabies and Syrup, II-12-32
"Recreation Workshop at Little Eden," Melvin Gingerich, II-6-23
Relief—Robert J. Baker, "Charity," II-2-4; "Food and Clothing for Relief," II-2-6; Editorial, "The World Is Still Hungry," II-4-16; Wm. Cutter, "Who Is Thy Neighbor?" II-7-4; "The Mennonite General Hospital at La Plata, Puerto Rico," translated, II-7-20
"Reupholstering," Marjorie Yoder, II-2-10
"Roads to Anywhere," Ruth Carper, II-11-11
Rossetti, Christina, "Boats Sail on the Rivers," II-7-10
"Satisfactions of Business, The," Arthur E. Morgan, II-6-6
Schmidt, John W., "Need for Mechanical and Applied Arts in School," II-2-25
Schrock, Alta, "Landscaping the Home Grounds," II-3-18
"Serving in Full-time Church Work," Harold Bauman, II-10-18
Shenk, Coffman, "Family Week at Laurelville," II-6-23
Shenk, Jacob A., "Creating Wholesome Industrial Relations," II-1-14
"Significance of the Mennonite World Conference, The," Guy F. Hershberger, II-9-24
Simple Life, The—Grant Stoltzfus, "The Simple Life and the Simple Death," II-3-10; Melvin Gingerich, "Towards a Christian Standard of Living," II-4-18
"Simple Life and the Simple Death, The," Grant Stoltzfus, II-3-10
"Sing High, Sing Low," Ruth Carper, II-12-12
Smucker, Silas J., "How Stands Our Stewardship?" II-7-7
"Soil and Water Conservation," H. H. Bennet, II-3-6
Sommers, Elaine, "The Howard-Miami Community," II-12-18
Stauffer, Eva, "Pennsylvania Dutch Cooking," II-1-8
Stewardship—Louisiana Dunn Thomas, "Tenants of the Almighty," II-3-4; Walter C. Lowdermilk, "The Eleventh Commandment," II-3-4; Editorial, "Needed: A New Sense of Stewardship," II-3-16; Melvin Gingerich, "Towards a Christian Standard of Living," II-4-18; Silas J. Smucker, "How Stands Our Stewardship?" II-7-7; Olive G. Wyse, "The Stewardship of Time and Energy," II-7-12
"Stewardship of Time and Energy, The," Olive G. Wyse, II-7-12
Stoltzfus, Grant, "Food and Clothing for Relief," II-2-6; "The Simple Life and the Simple Death," II-3-10; "The 1948 Conference on Industrial Relations and Community Life," II-4-29
Stover, Dr. Earl, "The Importance of the Early Care of the Teeth," II-5-12
"Strengthening the Social Life of Our Communities," John C. Wenger, II-9-6
Summer Camps—Coffman Shenk, "Family Week at Laurelville," II-6-23; Melvin Gingerich, "Recreation Workshop at Little Eden," II-6-23; "Farmers Week at Little Eden," II-8-25; Chesley Lake Camp, II-8-26; See Camping
"Summer Treasures," Ruth Carper, II-7-10
"Surgeon's Hands, The," Ida Norton Munson, II-10-23
Swartzentruber, Lucille Graber, "Making Slip Covers," II-2-11

The Shenk Hatchery

Box 46
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Placing new setting of eggs in incubator.
Total capacity of Hatchery: 1,112,000 eggs.

We Specialize in
NEW HAMPSHIRES
and
BROILER CROSSES

Our strain is noted for fast even growth and quick full feathering.

PROFITABLE BOTH FOR EGG AND MEAT PRODUCTION

YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THEM

We invite your inquiries.

THE SHENK HATCHERY HARRISONBURG, VA.

"Teaching the Child About God," Kathryn Leinbach, II-10-10
"Teaching . . . Whose Task?" Elizabeth Hershberger Bauman, II-3-14
Teasdale, Sara, "Stars" II-6-15
"Tenants of the Almighty," Louisiana Dunn Thomas, II-3-4
Thanksgiving—"Thanksgiving Harvest," II-11-4; Clara Lehman Hershberger, "Now Thank We," II-11-6; Olive G. Wyse, "Your Thanksgiving Turkey," II-11-8; Harry H. Kauffman, "Turkeys Fit Naturally for Thanksgiving," II-11-24; Ruth Carper, "The First Thanksgiving," II-11-10
"Thanksgiving Harvest," Author Unknown, II-11-4
"Their Daily Bread," Doris Miller Glick, II-9-8
"There's a Song in the Air," Josiah G. Holland, II-12-12
Thomas, Louisiana Dunn, "Tenants of the Almighty," II-3-4
Thorman, George, "If Your Child Is Slow," II-2-13
"Thunderstorm," Ann Jennings Brunk, II-8-4
"To Be a Nurse," from *The Christian Nurse,* II-10-21
"Tomato Growing in Pennsylvania," R. L. Walson, II-7-8
"Towards a Christian Standard of Living," Melvin Gingerich, II-4-18
"Turkeys Fit Naturally for Thanksgiving," Harry H. Kauffman, II-11-24
"Turkey Industry at Wellman," Harry J. Wenger, II-11-18

van Dyke, Henry, "The Gospel of Labor," II-10-7
"Vocation of the Salesman, The," A. P. Hallman, II-10-24
Vocations—John Howard Yoder, "I Choose a Vocation," II-10-6; Harold Bauman, "Serving in Full-time Church Work," II-10-10; Albert H. Weaver, "Farming in a Changing World," II-10-14; Editorial, "The Call to Work," II-10-16; Walter E. Oswald, "The Call to Teach," II-10-18; Helen Witmer, "The Challenge of the Nurse," II-10-20; Dr. H. Clair Amstutz, Opportunities for Service in Medicine," II-10-22; A. P. Hallman, "The Vocation of the Salesman," II-10-24; Ellrose Zook, "Printing as a Vocation," II-10-26

Walson, R. L., "Tomato Growing in Pennsylvania," II-7-8
"War on Rats," II-8-22
Waterloo County Pioneer Memorial Tower, II-9-17
Weaver, Albert H., "Farming in a Changing World," II-10-14
"Welcome Winter," Dorothy Zeiset, II-2-15
Wenger, Harry J., "The Turkey Industry at Wellman," II-11-18
Wenger, John C., "Strengthening the Social Life of Our Communities," II-8-6
Wenger, Russell J., "Dairying in Elkhart County, Indiana," II-5-18
Wenger, Ruth H., "Living with Books," II-9-14
"We Want You," Mildred Witmer, II-1-10
"What About Tobacco?" Glen R. Miller, II-6-8
"Where the Salt Still Hath Its Savor," Arthur D. Graeff, II-9-18
"White-tailed Deer, The," Ruth Carper, II-7-11
"Who Is Thy Neighbor?" Wm. Cutter, II-7-4
"Why Do Some Farmers Succeed?" Charles S. Adams, II-7-14
"Wider Horizons for the Community," Guy F. Hershberger, II-1-6
Witmer, Helen, "The Challenge of the Nurse," II-10-20
Witmer, Mildred, "We Want You," II-1-10
"Wonderful World, The," Wm. Brighty Rands, II-5-15
Wordsworth, William, "All Things That Love the Sun," II-10-13
"Would That Men Were Brotherly as Trees," Author Unknown, II-9-21
Wyse, Olive G., "Planning Ahead for Home-frozen Foods," II-3-11; "A Food Guide for Homemakers," II-4-20; "A Four-point Program for Successful Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables," II-6-10; "The Stewardship of Time and Energy," II-7-12; "Your Thanksgiving Turkey," II-11-8
Yoder, Edward, "For Such a Time," II-9-25
Yoder, Gideon G., "The Crystal Springs, Kansas, Community," II-6-18
Yoder, Glen and Lois, "Building a Church in a New Area," II-4-6
Yoder, J. W., "The Kishacoquillas Valley," II-8-18
Yoder, John Howard, "I Choose a Vocation," II-10-6
Yoder, Marjorie, "Reupholstering," II-2-10
Yoder, Tillie, "Charles Takes a Trip," II-6-12
"Your Child and School," Eva Carper, II-9-12
"Your Thanksgiving Turkey," Olive G. Wyse, II-11-8
Zeiset, Dorothy, "The Chickadee Song," II-2-14; "Welcome Winter," II-2-15
Zook, Ellrose, "Printing as a Vocation," II-10-26
Zuercher, Dr. V. W., "Better Health for Livestock," II-7-26

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

BALANCED-BRED FOR GREATER PROFITS THROUGH 26 YEARS OF BREEDING

Save feed—get more eggs, more meat quicker with quality chicks of good breeding. Buy chicks hatched and sold by the Golden Rule . . . get chicks that live, grow fast, mature quickly into heavy producers.
Golden Rule chicks are bred with the profit-making characteristics you need for extra profits. Every chick is born of proved layers on both sides.
Golden Rule's 26 years of balanced breeding produces finer chicks that are produced under ideal conditions in a modern Ohio-U.S. Approved Pullorum Controlled Hatchery. Big discounts for prompt orders.

Send for BIG, FREE CATALOG.

- 100% live delivery guaranteed.
- 98% livability guaranteed for three full weeks.
- 18 popular breeds to choose from.
- Sexed and cross-breed chicks available.
- Elaborate and colorful catalog contains information on all breeds. Price list and discount information included.

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY
Box 15, • Bucyrus, Ohio

INDIAN COOKERY

[Continued from page 11]

made with curds, or semolina, or some flour mixture fried in deep fat and then put into syrup. Missionaries and their children are perhaps partial to gulab jams made of curds and jalabies. Note the jalabies on the picture. Here is the jalabie recipe, and do try at least half the recipe sometime and see how delicious they are.

JALABIES

2 cups lukewarm water
3 cups flour
1 tablespoon chama flour or corn meal
2 tablespoons sour milk
2 tablespoons shortening (level)
¼ teaspoon soda

Mix and let stand overnight to rise. Next day add ¼ teaspoon soda (and a bit of yellow coloring matter if desired). Squeeze through a small hole (like that in a cake decorator) into hot deep fat, making the shape of a pretzel or figure 8. When lightly browned remove with fork, drain, and drop into syrup.

SYRUP

4 cups sugar
1 ¼ cups water
½ tablespoon vinegar
flavor

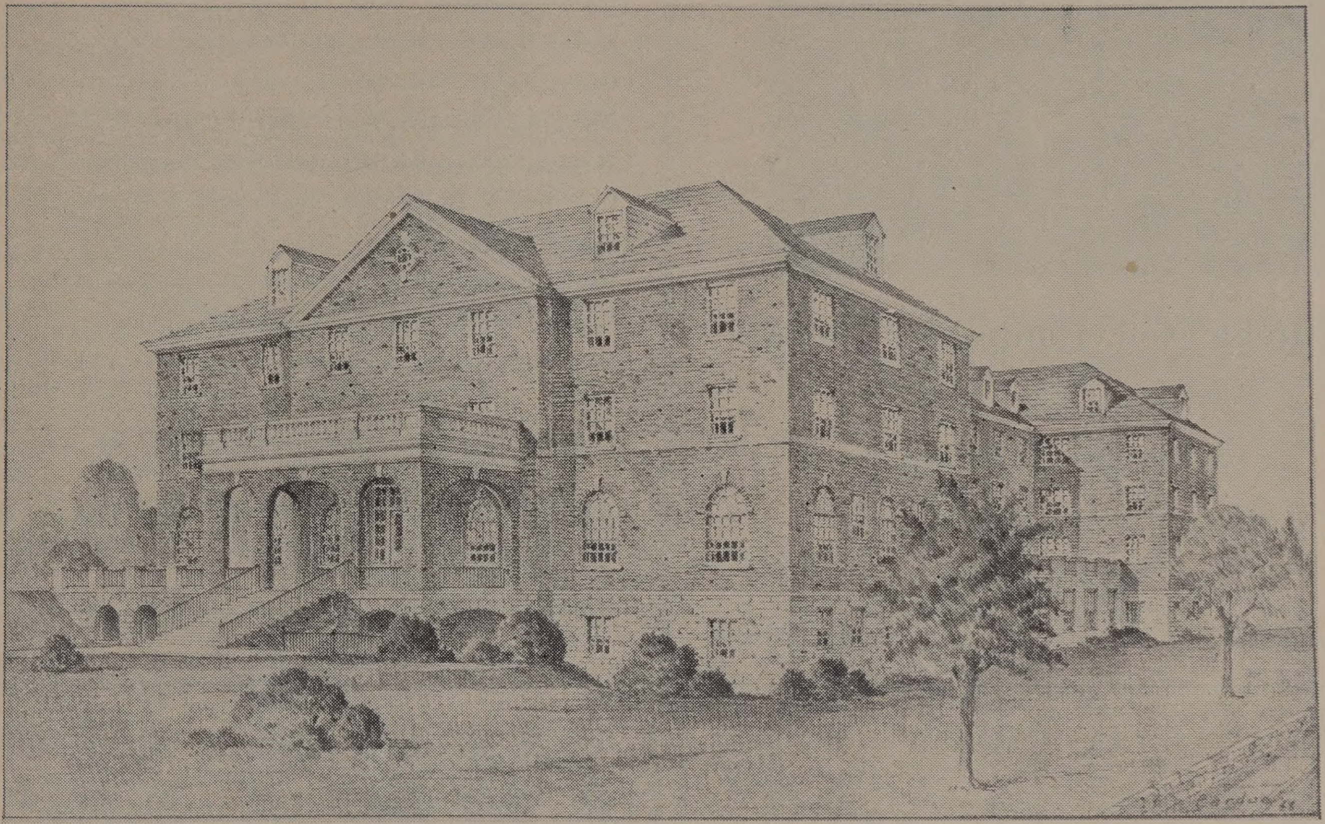
Boil as for use in pancakes.

An Urgent Need . . .

at

EASTERN MENNONITE COLLEGE

Harrisonburg, Virginia



Architect's Drawing of Proposed Women's Dormitory

The Women's Dormitory

- will provide dormitory rooms for 137 students
- will contain kitchen and dining-room facilities for 700 persons
- will furnish several much-needed classrooms
- will contain a health center and infirmary with facilities for fourteen patients
- will release space in the present Administration Building for additional classrooms and laboratories
- will open present college women's living quarters for faculty families and married students
- will greatly relieve congested conditions in present dormitories, dining hall, classrooms, and laboratories
- will be a four-floor building, of stone and brick construction, 187 ft. x 98 ft. at ends, and 187 ft. x 45 ft. in center.
- will cost approximately $400,000.

Any contribution which the Lord may lead you to make toward this building project will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

Send your contributions to

John S. Hiestand, Field Secretary
Maytown, Pennsylvania

or

H. D. Weaver, Business Manager
Eastern Mennonite College
Harrisonburg, Virginia

EUREKA HATCHERY

Ralph Imhoff

Eureka New Hampshire Chicks

* * *

U.S. R.O.P. Breeder
U.S. Pullorum Clean

* * *

Phone 75 Eureka, Illinois

Advertisers for the Month of December, 1948

Chewalla Brooder Company, Holly Springs, Mississippi 28
Christian Readers Service, Fountain City, Tennessee 35
Coblentz, Simon, and Son, Route 1, Uniontown, Ohio 28
Danner's Hosiery Store, Route 1, Hanover, Pennsylvania 28
Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg, Virginia 33
Eureka Hatchery, Eureka, Illinois 34
Garber, Joe H., West Liberty, Ohio 2, 28
Golden Rule Hatchery, Box 15, Bucyrus, Ohio 32
Hertzler Systems, Box 498, Norristown, Pennsylvania 2
Hess, Mrs. N. H., Lederach, Pennsylvania 28
Hesston College, Hesston, Kansas 34
Hiestand, Paul S., Route 1, Marietta, Pennsylvania 2
Histand, Paul W., Doylestown, Pennsylvania 35
Hubbard Farms, Box 32, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 28
Martin's, D. H., Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania 28
Newcomer Oil Company, 903 South Market Street, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania 36
Park Cleaners, The, Route 4, Harrisonburg, Virginia 28
Schenck, Oliver, c-o Mennonite Church, 1202 Windsor Street, Reading, Pennsylvania 35
Witmer Implement Service, Route 3, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania 28

Announcing the 40th annual
Six Weeks Bible Term
January 5 - February 11 · 1949

Hesston College & Bible School

.treat yourself to this inspiration.
.on a growing Mennonite College Campus.

Some of the Courses:
Personal evangelism.
Teaching in Sunday School.
The young man & his problems.
The young woman & her problems.
Chorus.
Missions.
Bible study.
Mennonite principles & doctrines.

Write to President Kauffman for application & information.

AN OPPORTUNITY

Would you like to spread the gospel . . . and do a Christian Education Service, while at the same time earn better than an average salary, working for the largest national organization of its kind in the world?

We need three able brethren with the ability to meet people agreeably, to work locally in your home community. We prefer brethren with leadership abilities who are willing to start at the bottom, and are able to take rapid promotion. Age limit not important.

Also three brethren to travel over ten states: North and South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut and Washington, D.C.—Permanent, full-time, year-round positions.

Sisters with business executive ability may apply.

Could you come to the vicinity of Reading or Lancaster almost immediately, for a two-week training period, with pay?

Write at once, stating age, your experience in Church work, meeting people and general qualifications.

Oliver Schenck
care of Mennonite Church
1202 Windsor Street
Reading, Pa.
Phone 2-8228

Christian Readers Service

A Postal Lending Library

is the way to obtain good books

Conveniently: *by mail*
Regularly: *each month*
Economically: $4.50 *a year*

for

a year of blessings from books
a year of reading enjoyment
a year of mental recreation

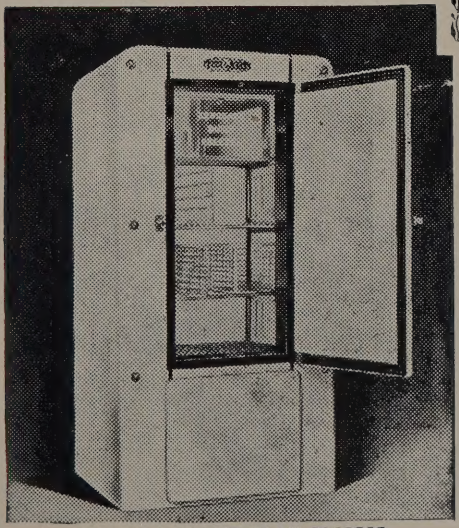
A SPLENDID CHRISTMAS GIFT

Write for classified book list and special offer.

Reba K. Shank
Fountain City, Tennessee

Christmas Suggestion...!

Wilson Zerosafe Freezer



WILSON ZEROSAFE FARM FREEZER
Self Contained Model FF-15

15%

DISCOUNT

till December 31, 1948
Installation extra

Sizes: 6 cubic feet to 120 cubic feet

Paul W. Histand
Phones: 4687, 5507 Doylestown, Pennsylvania

Keep
Your
Home
WARM
with
Rich-Heat
Fuel Oil

Keep Your Motor **YOUNG**
with Richfield Gasoline and Richlube Motor Oil

Newcomer Oil Company

Phone 226
903 SOUTH MARKET STREET ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

Special Holiday Gift Offer

for

THE MENNONITE
COMMUNITY

One free subscription for
five gift subscriptions

One year -$2.50 Three years- $6.00

A special Christmas card will be sent to your friends telling them of your gift

Fill out this form and mail to
The Mennonite Community, Scottdale, Pennsylvania
TODAY

Please read a year of
The Mennonite Community
as my Christmas gift

To ______
St. or Rt. ______
City ______ **State** ______

To ______
St. or Rt. ______
City ______ **State** ______

To ______
St. or Rt. ______
City ______ **State** ______

To ______
St. or Rt. ______
City ______ **State** ______

To ______
St. or Rt. ______
City ______ **State** ______

Please enter your own name and address below:

______
Street or Route ______
City ______ State ______

☐ Shall we send gift cards to these subscribers
☐ or to you to send to them?